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Государственное образовательное учреждение
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НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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**ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ И ТАБЛИЦЫ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ IV КУРСА ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ НЕМЕЦКОГО И
ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ, ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
КАК ВТОРОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ
НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА**

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Лексико-грамматические упражнения и таблицы для студентов IV курса
факультетов немецкого и французского языков, изучающих английский
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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов
2-го года обучения, изучающих английский язык как второй иностранный.
Цель пособия - введение и активизация в речи структур с неличными
формами глагола, а также повторение основных видовременных форм.
Пособие может быть использовано для аудиторной и самостоятельной
работы.

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Unit 1

General Revision

Underline the correct form

1. I *am staying/stay* at the Imperial hotel till they get my flat ready.
2. The River Amazon *flows/is flowing* to the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Buying a house *becomes/is becoming* more and more expensive all the time.
4. We haven't decided yet, but we *think/are thinking* of moving house.
5. Whether we play on Saturday *is depending/depends* on the weather.
6. Leave the dishes – I *ll do/am going to do* them for you if you like.
7. It's already five to eight – you *'re going to miss/missing* the train.
8. *Am I going/Shall I go* and get a video for this evening?
9. Look out, you *will step/ are stepping* on the cat!
10. Who *did you pay/paid you* the money to?
11. Why *you didn 't/didn 't you* give me a ring?
12. *What time/How long* does the lesson last?
13. *Whose/Whom* painting won the first prize, Picasso's or Van Gogh's?
14. At present he *is being treated/has treated* for heart problems.
15. The date of the exams *was being announced/was announced* yesterday/
16. When they got home, the fence between the two houses *was removed/had been removed* but no one knew who was responsible for it.
17. The election *will have been held/will be held* in the autumn.
18. Amy *offered to go/suggested going* to the cinema.
19. She *explained to me/told to me* that she had been feeling unwell.
20. Sue *begged/insisted* John to give her another chance.
21. They warned the children *do not go/not to go/to not go* near the river.
22. She said she *had been trying/was trying* to phone you all day.
23. Cats are sometimes *as/more* intelligent than humans.
24. This is *the lovelier/loveliest* dress I have ever seen.
25. It was *the worse/worst* film I've seen all year.

26. E-mail is *a lot/a much* more efficient than sending a fax.
27. Don't you think the last hotel was *slightly less/more least* modern than this one?
28. She's not as intelligent *as/than* her sister.
29. The film was not *such/so* good as I had expected.
30. The twins don't wear *the same/the like* clothes as each other.
31. She works *as/like* an accountant in a local bank.
32. She is getting *richer and richer/more rich* every year.
33. She got a first-class degree from *the/-* Oxford University.
34. Jones was found guilty and sentenced to five years in *-/the* prison.
35. Can we meet outside *the/-* hospital at about six o'clock?
36. She kicked the attacker in *the /his* leg and ran away.
37. Give me *the /your* hand and let's be friends.
38. The woman *which/that* lives next door is a university professor.
39. That's the man *that his/whose* house was burnt down
40. This is a school *where/which* I used to go as a child.

Choose the correct form to fill the spaces

1. About 100 people ... outside the theatre for tickets when we got there.
A. were queuing B. queued C. have queued D. queue
2. This time last week I ... to Athens.
A. have driven B. have drove C. was driving D. have been driving
3. By the time the teacher arrived, the classroom was empty: the students ...
A. left B. had left C. were leaving D. have left
4. I ... a shower when the telephone rang.
A. had B. have had C. was having D. have
5. This time tomorrow I ... on the beach sunbathing and drinking freshly squeezed fruit juice!

- A. I'll lie B. I'll have lain C. I'm lying D. I'll be lying
6. By next August, I ... my exams and I'll be ready for a holiday.
A. will have been finishing B. am finishing C. will be finishing
D. will have finished
7. I can't come tonight – I ... my in-laws.
A. visit B. visited C. am visiting D. will visit
8. I ... a successful author one day.
A. go to be B. am C. be D. will be
9. According to the program, the show ... at 9 o'clock.
A. is started B. starts C. will start D. is starting
10. I ... to John's party, do you want to come?
A. go B. will go C. am going D. going to go
11. By August, I ... in this house for twenty years.
A. I'll have lived B. I am living C. I am going to live D. I will live
12. You've got three sisters, ... ?
A. have you got B. don't you C. isn't it D. haven't you
13. She needs to be more careful, ... ?
A. don't she B. doesn't she C. doesn't she need D. needn't she
14. Let's go to the theatre tonight, ... ?
A. will we B. do we C. let we not D. shall we
15. Mary loves going to the cinema and ...
A. so do I B. I too do C. I do so D. I love too
16. They haven't got a computer and ...
A. neither I have B. neither have I C. I haven't got too D. I don't neither
17. They never go skiing and ...
A. I haven't too B. I don't either C. I do neither D. I don't too
18. As soon as you ... what you are doing I'd like a word with you.
A. are finishing B. will finish C. will be finished D. finish
19. I'll write to you when I ... time.

- A. have had B. have C. will have D. would have
20. The President ... address the nation on TV later.
A. mustn't B. will be C. is to D. are not
21. She ... in a small village in the south of Spain.
A. has been born B. has born C. born D. was born
22. Scarves ... in this church.
A. must have worn B. must be worn C. have worn D. must been worn
23. ... that five people will be nominated for the prize.
A. They are reported B. It has reported C. It's reported D. It's reporting
24. The road has been blocked ... a tree.
A. through B. from C. with D. by
25. The message was written in the sand ... a stick.
A. through B. from C. with D. by
26. Bill ... before having his photo taken.
A. cut his hair B. got cut his hair C. got his hair cut D. got hair cut
27. The judge asked the witness ... give her more information.
A. him that he B. if he could C. that he could D. him whether to
28. They asked if ... always wanted to be a doctor.
A. did she B. had she C. she did D. she had
29. She couldn't tell us what ... the money on.
A. she did spend B. did she spend C. she had spent D. had she spent
30. I showed them how ... the computer.
A. to use B. is used C. they use D. must they use
31. My teacher admitted ... the answer to the question.
A. to not know B. he doesn't know C. he didn't know D. that not knowing
32. What did the newspaper ... about the accident?
A. tell B. refer C. say D. speak

33. The criminal ... that he had been to the bank that day.
 A. rejected B. refused C. told D. denied
34. We made her an excellent offer but she ... it.
 A. rejected B. turned C. accepted D. denied
35. There is nothing tastier than ... tomato.
 A. nice red B. a nice red C. a nice and a red D. nice and red
36. A ... factory will be opened in the north.
 A. new Japanese car B. Japanese new car C. Japanese car new
 D. new car Japanese
37. We hadn't expected the trip to be ... tiring.
 A. such B. so C. such a D. like this
38. There were... people at the party there was no room to move.
 A. so much B. such much C. so many D. such many
39. She ran to the station as ... as she could.
 A. quicker B. most quick C. more quick D. quickly
40. She works ... than me.
 A. hardlier B. more hardly C. much harder D. more harder

WRITTEN PAPER 1

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. I see you (not do) much. What you (do) all this time?
2. His face seems familiar to me. When and where I (see) him?
3. When I called on him I (find out) that he (go).
4. Hardly she (arrive) at the station when a fast London train (come).
5. I (look) into the kitchen: Mary-Ann (put) the supper on the tray to take it to the dining-room.
6. At that time I (be) 15 and just (come back) from school for the summer holidays.
7. By next Sunday you (stay) with us for five weeks.

8. It was now over a year. He (not hear) from her since she (leave), except for a postcard.
9. She (be disappointed) if you (not come).
10. I only want to know when you (come) back.

Report the following sentences

1. The traveler said: "I have been here before."
2. "I will leave for the country tonight," Tom said to his mother – "but I can be back tomorrow if I catch the 5 o'clock train."
3. "Good morning, sir," Johnny said.
4. "Don't shout!" she exclaimed. "What's the matter with you?"
5. "Why didn't you wake me up earlier?" John said to his sister.

Give the corresponding passive constructions

1. They told us very interesting news.
2. I looked for my gloves everywhere, but I couldn't find them anywhere.
3. Nobody has taken notice of his words.
4. They were telling us funny stories all evening.
5. Who did they give the money to?
6. Had they given you any instructions before they asked you to do this job?
7. People mustn't spoil books which they take from the library.
8. Before leaving Moscow they will do some shopping.
9. You can't change anything now. They have approved of our plan.
10. I hoped nobody would recognize me in that make-up.

Insert adverbs and prepositions where necessary

1. Yesterday, when passing a big store, I couldn't help stopping ... a moment to look ... the shop window. A plain blue dress ... a white collar seemed to be made ... me.

2. ... midnight, I heard some noise ... the kitchen. I was frightened ... death because I thought that somebody had got ... the house and I was alone ... home as my parents had left ... the South ... the night before.
3. Oh! We've run ... milk! Bill, be a good boy and run ... the dairy. Ask ... a carton ... milk there and mind, it should be fat-free.

Insert articles where necessary

1. When I opened ... letter ... sheet of ... paper fell out.
2. There is ... taxi waiting outside. ...driver says he won't wait any longer.
3. ... telephone is ringing. Will you answer it, dear?
4. Is there ... telephone in the house?
5. It's ... first volume and ... chapter thirty-two is in ... second.
6. Can I have ... chocolate? They look so delicious!
7. ... chocolate may be harmful but I like it.
8. What would you like for ... dinner?
9. Pass me ... salt please.
10. When we speak of ... higher education we mean ... university education.

WRITTEN PAPER 2

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. It (decide) to say nothing to Sidney until the answer (receive).
2. Where she (go)? I can't find her anywhere.
3. No wonder he looks tired. He (work) hard for the last three months.
4. The rain (stop) but a strong wind still (blow).
5. She promised that she (call) him later but in fact she (not do) so.
6. I'm sure you (finish) work by 6 p.m. and we can go out together.

7. As she (cross) the road she (slip) and (fall). Fortunately, there were no cars in view.
8. At this time tomorrow afternoon, we (fly) over the Atlantic.
9. I (stay) a bit longer if you (not mind).
10. Hardly we (enter) the dining salon when we (see) that the dark man who (sit) alone (be) now at Mrs. Benson's table.

Report the following sentences

1. "I've had rather a long journey. I need some sleep," he said in a low voice.
2. "Well, why didn't you say so immediately?" Mary said to Sue.
3. When you enter a shop a shop-assistant comes up to you and says: "What can I do for you, Madam?"
4. "Hullo, Tom. You are very late", Jane said.
5. "Don't go near the burning house! It's most dangerous!" cried the fireman.

Give the corresponding passive constructions

1. They gave us all the information we needed.
2. Nobody objected to the proposal.
3. We looked through all the newspapers carefully but did not find any suitable vacancies.
4. Can you buy this magazine at any newsagent's?
5. What foreign languages do they teach children at your school?
6. At what price did they offer you the book?
7. We have been watching Andrew's progress for some time now.
8. Usually examiners ask students some additional questions, don't they?
9. Anybody can do it easily.
10. Are we to do this exercise in writing?

Insert adverbs and prepositions where necessary

1. Who is she married ...?
2. What's he waiting here ..., I wonder?
3. I'm very angry ... Bobby. He has cut ... several pages ... a book again.
4. She has paid a great deal of money ... her new coat. It's ... all ... the fashion, of course, but I don't like the style.
5. – Something has gone wrong ... my watch. What's the time?
- A quarter ... seven.
- Oh, dear! It's time to leave ... the airport.
6. – Could I buy oranges there?
- Yes, I think they should be ... sale. I remember seeing them ... the shop window while passing ... the shop ... this morning.

Insert articles where necessary

1. You can order ... taxi to take you to ... station.
2. I am sure there was... knock on the door.
3. I'll go and buy ... fresh meat.
4. ... meat they served at ... dinner yesterday was delicious.
5. Winny ordered ... plate of ... soup, ... beefsteak with ... fried potatoes and ... ice-cream.
6. That day Roy happened to drop in for ... tea.
7. Such ... nice weather won't last long. As a rule, ... weather in this part of the country is nasty.
8. I left ... school at 16 and had to find ... job.
9. Mother is out – she has gone to ... school for ... class meeting.
10. There is always ... misunderstanding between ... parents and ... children.

WRITTEN PAPER 3Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. Mary still (look) at the clock; she couldn't make up her mind whether it (be) fast or slow.
2. Last summer I (live) with at my sister's all the time our flat (repair).
3. She writes, she (finish) her course by July.
4. You (not change) since we (meet) last.
5. I want you to remember that I never (ask) you for anything before.
6. –You (read) 'The Man of Property'? – I (begin) the book last week and I just (finish) it. I can give it to you.
7. She didn't let the children go out because it (rain) heavily since morning.
8. I'm not sure if he (be) glad to see me.
9. Let's have dinner here. If we (go) down to the restaurant the music (be) too loud and we (can not) speak.
10. Hallo, John! You (wait) long?

Report the following sentences

1. 'I have never gone to doctors and I am not going to. A waste of time and money.' she told Nick.
2. 'And did the man, who spoke to you, look like any of these?' he asked, showing me some photos.
3. 'Please, Jack, don't see me off. Just get me a taxi, will you?' Mary said.
4. 'Don't go into the sitting-room, children. Jane is trying on her new dress there.' Mother said.
5. 'He's not been to his office today', the secretary said, 'We have been trying to reach him since we got the letter.'

Give the corresponding passive constructions

1. They asked me to take part in the performance but I refused.
2. When will they send for the doctor?
3. What is the guide showing to the tourists over there?
4. –You may not use our lift. The mechanic is repairing it just at this moment. Don't worry, he will soon repair it. He says he will have repaired the lift before people start to return home from work. – As for me, I don't believe him. Last time the lift broke he hadn't repaired it by 5 o'clock. I had to walk up the stairs because he was repairing it when I returned home.
5. We asked a lot of questions and he answered all of them.

Insert adverbs and prepositions where necessary

I couldn't imagine it would be so difficult to buy a simple frock ... summer. I dropped the shop almost every day. I looked ... all the dresses and couldn't decide ... anything. I tried ... several dresses but I looked ... a scare-crow¹ ... them. And only yesterday I was lucky ... last. When I entered ... the shop they had just got a new delivery ... summer frocks. They had frocks ... different shades to choose I immediately saw a cotton frock ... grayish-blue, the colour that is ... fashion and rather matches ... my complexion. Without thinking twice I asked ... the shop-assistant to write ... a bill. Then I rushed ... the cash-desk, paid ... the purchase, had my frock packed ... a plastic bag, ran ... home to see how it looked ... me. Fortunately it fitted ... me perfectly.

¹ чучело

ENGLISH VERBALS IN USE.**THE GERUND****DOING**BEING DONE** HAVING DONE** HAVING BEEN DONE²****GENERAL RULES****A. The verbs that are followed by the gerund are:**

admit	involve
advise	keep / keep on (=continue)
anticipate	mind (negative and questions)
appreciate	miss
avoid	postpone
complete	practice
consider	put off (=postpone)
delay	quit (=stop)
deny	recall
discuss	recollect
dislike	recommend
enjoy	regret
excuse	remember
fancy	resent
feel like (=want)	resist
finish	risk
forget	can't stand)bear)
give up (=stop)	stop
go on (=continue)	suggest
can't help	tolerate

² Non –perfect forms of the gerund can be used practically in any situation. Perfect forms are used when it is **important** to show that the action expressed by the gerund happened before the action expressed by the verb-form.

imagine

understand

B. After the verbs *begin, can't bear, can't stand, continue, like, love, hate, prefer, start, intend* both the gerund and the infinitive can be used without a noticeable change of meaning.

C. Either the gerund or the infinitive can be used after the following verbs but with a different meaning:

remember to do = don't forget e.g. Don't forget to switch off the light when you leave);

I remember doing = I remember that I did it e.g. I remember seeing you before.

forget to do = not to do e.g. I'm sorry, I forgot to give you a call yesterday

forget doing = to do and then forget about this fact e.g. By that time I had forgotten telling her the story and started giving her all the details of it again.

try to do = do be doing something with a purpose e.g. Please, don't bother me, I'm trying to concentrate.

try doing = use another method e.g. So, you always feel tired. Have you tried going to bed early, or giving up your part-time job, or asking you husband to help you about the house?

stop to do = stop with a purpose of doing something e.g. We were tired, so we stopped to have a rest.

stop doing = not to do it any more e.g. He stopped talking and looked at her with surprise.

regret. to do (usually used with the verbs to say, to announce)= to be sorry e.g. We regret to say, you have failed the test.

regret doing = first to do something and then to be sorry about it e.g. I regret having told her my secret.

mean to do = want to do e.g. I didn't mean to be rude.

mean doing = to be the same as e.g. I have to be at home early, which means leaving right now.

D. The gerund can be used after the verb "to go" to denote different kinds of activities, mostly sports:

Go boating, bowling, camping, riding, dancing, fishing, hiking, hunting, jogging, mountain climbing, running, sailing, shopping, sightseeing, skating, skiing, swimming, window shopping

E. VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND; VERB+OBJECT+GERUND

The gerund can be used after many verbs followed by a preposition: e.g. insist on, complain of, fail in, etc. Gerund can also be used after an object expressed by a noun or a pronoun. In this case, they form a complex object which is often translated into Russian as a subordinate clause: e.g.: They accused **the boy of taking** the money. = They accused the boy that he had taken the money. They accused **him of taking** the money. = They accused him that he had taken the money. I detest **his (him) coming**. = I detest it when he comes.

Notice that you **mustn't repeat** the doer of the action twice, e.g. **I enjoy reading**, not **I enjoy my reading (wrong)**. **He spoke of going abroad**, not **He spoke of his going abroad (wrong)**.

See Appendices for more information on the fixed prepositions used with the verbs

F. The gerund can be used after some adjectives, followed by fixed prepositions: **to be + adjective + preposition + gerund**, e.g. afraid of going, busy with preparing for the exam, fond of cooking, pleased about her coming, etc. **See Appendices for more information**

G. The gerund can be used after the nouns followed most often by the preposition *of*. Both the gerund and the infinitive can be used after such nouns as *astonishment, disappointment, surprise, intention, necessity, way, opportunity, chance* (+gerund = the general possibility; + infinitive = time and opportunity), e.g. *There is no chance of speaking to him. I had no chance to speak to him.*

H. The gerund can be used after certain prepositions and adverbial phrases, e.g.: On coming home we learned the happy news, At seeing me the child smiled. After reading the book she watched a film. She kissed the children before going to bed. Instead of going home we decided to go for a walk. In spite of being tired I couldn't keep quiet. She stood there without looking at us. He reached a lot by being hardworking and persistent., etc.

EXERCISES

I a Join the following sentences to make general conclusions. Use the non-perfect gerund formed from the underlined verbs (active or passive as necessary) in the function of a subject.

Model: a) She takes care of her little brother. It's rather difficult. → Taking care of one's little brother is rather difficult.

b) He was asked many questions. It was very embarrassing. → Being asked many questions was very embarrassing (for him).

1. He received some sort of education. It is necessary for everyone.
2. People should take up careers they are cut out for. It's very important.
3. She slaves at her books for hours on end. It's useful but tiring.
4. He is a police officer. It's dangerous.
5. I have to go to the shops almost every day. It's no fun.
6. He is treated like an adult. It makes him feel happy.

7. She is often laughed at. It's not pleasant.
8. He was given a thrashing. It was not his idea of a good life.
9. She is much spoken about. It's no news to her.
10. He is often asked for help. It makes him feel important.

I b Answer the following questions. Give at least one more sentence to explain your opinion. Discuss the answers with your group-mates

Model: *Which is easier: to learn to speak English or Hindi?*

I believe learning English is easier because you can have a lot of practice.

1. Which is more important: to come to class in time or to get an extra hour of sleep in the morning?
2. Which is more fun: to visit people or to invite them to your place?
3. Which is more satisfying: to give gifts or to receive them?
4. Which is easier: to teach young children or university students?
5. Which is more fun: to read a book or to see a film?
6. Which is more dangerous: to be a policeman or to be a criminal?
7. Which is more entertaining: to give a performance or to see it?
8. Which is more profitable: to run an expensive restaurant or a cheap canteen?
9. Which is more challenging: to be a teacher or to be a student?
10. Which is more difficult: to be old or to be young?

II. Open the brackets using the active or passive form of the gerund. Use the perfect gerund where you feel it is necessary.

1. She denies (be) acquainted with him.
2. She denies (see) him before.
3. Finally he admitted (not be ready) for the exam.
4. He admitted (not prepare) for the exam properly.

5. I recollect (read) this book already.
6. He didn't regret (be) the only guest.
7. She agreed to see him but some time later she regretted (give) such a promise.
8. He had skipped a number of classes, so he tried to avoid (meet) his tutor.
9. I appreciate (give) good advice by him that time. It was much use to me.
10. They enjoyed (see) each other.
11. (do) teaching practice is a good experience for students.
12. (read) all those books when he studied at college helped him a lot when he took up teaching.
13. She detested (call) "baby".
14. She never forgot (put in the wrong).
15. I don't really mind (help) you.

III. Point out the complexes with the gerund. Analyze the forms of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. You know I hate your speaking like this.
2. His being so indifferent struck everyone as very strange.
3. My having failed at the entrance exams was a great disappointment to everyone.
4. She couldn't endure his keeping silence any longer.
5. When a child, I enjoyed a good book being read to me.
6. Peter denied the letter having been received long ago.
7. We couldn't imagine his making such progress.
8. Do you mind my speaking on the phone? I have an urgent call to make.
9. I suggest her not seeing him for some time.
10. I must warn you, she detests this name being mentioned.

IY. Transform the sentences using the gerund (active or passive) in the function of a non-prepositional object after the underlined verbs. Make up your own sentences by analogy

Model: *When my friend begins to recite some long poem I can't stand it. → I can't stand my friend reciting some long poem.*

1. He tried to deny that he felt miserable.
2. She admitted that they had discussed the problem in our absence.
3. When Ann is bothered she dislikes it.
4. When people are too bossy I detest it.
5. The boy was constantly hungry and he couldn't stand it any longer.
6. When friends come to see me I enjoy it.
7. When Peter decided to introduce me to his parents I couldn't escape it.
8. Excuse me that I am so late.
9. Fancy that you are interested!
10. The pupils tried to interrupt the teacher. She forbade it.
11. You must forgive him that he is so ignorant. He is still very young.
12. I can't imagine that she is really so hard-working.
13. He mentioned that he had read about it in some newspaper.
14. We laughed at the incident and he didn't really mind it as it was so very funny.
15. To my great astonishment nobody remembered that I had been there before.
16. William recalled clearly that the teacher had asked them to turn to page 192.
17. It was dangerous to go to the mountains in such weather, so we didn't risk it.
18. My friend suggested that we should go window-shopping.
19. The new shoes pinched terribly and she regretted that she had put them on.
20. I'm going to buy this book. It is worth it.
21. She smiled, she couldn't help it.
22. My room must be cleaned. It needs it.
23. He must have his hair cut. His hair wants it.
24. I asked him to come, but then I forgot it.

25. I have seen you before. I remember it.

V. Transform the sentences using the gerund (active or passive) in the function of a prepositional object after the underlined verbs and verb-phrases. Look up the meaning of the underlined verbs and phrases and memorize them. Make up sentences of your own by analogy.

Model: Peter made up his mind to enter a teacher-training college. His parents had to agree to it. → Peter's parents had to agree to his entering a teacher-training college.

1. My friend hadn't carried out my request. He apologized to me for it later.
2. Some students miss lessons without a reasonable excuse. Teachers strongly disapprove of it.
3. The boy was given a thrashing at school. When he came home he complained of it.
4. He will help you in trouble. You can count on it.
5. You must make an effort. Much depends on it.
6. My friend is going to New York. He has never dreamed of it.
7. Gerry should get some sort of grounding in elementary subjects. His mother insisted on it.
8. He gave her a cookery book. She didn't know what she meant by it.
9. We had to take the exam in two days. Nothing could save us from it.
10. She intended to learn to ski. She succeeded in it.
11. She gets up rather early. She has got used to it.
12. She smokes a lot. She took to it when she was a student.
13. She smokes but she's going to give it up.
14. They are going on a voyage. Lucy never stops talking of it.
15. The children are alone in the house. I can't help feeling worried about it.
16. He took the money. I suspect him of it.

17. I have not taken your book. Don't accuse me of it.
18. We'll be late for the lesson. I'm afraid of it.
19. If we go there by plane I will not object to it.
20. They had given him a warning. He was very grateful to them for it.
21. The class-teacher must keep an eye on the children. She's responsible for it.
22. He was very helpful. We thanked him for it.
23. Paul always writes essays well. He is really good at it.
24. Mary always brought the class to order quickly. She was clever at it.
25. It was late. I wanted to go home but the Browns prevented me from it. They asked me to stay overnight. They were in favour of it.
26. George spoke French quite fluently. I was surprised at it.
27. They were going to camp out and the children were excited about it.
28. My brother is going to enter Oxford University. He is keen on it.
29. I came too late and I was sorry for it.
30. They were greeted warmly. They were pleased at it.
31. We had to answer some questions in writing. Our task consisted in it.

VI. Transform the sentences according to the model. Make up some sentences of your own by analogy.

Model: It's impossible to stop him. (Nobody can stop him) → There is no stopping him.

1. No one can hide the truth.
2. No one can tell what will happen next.
3. It was impossible to go back.
4. It was impossible to deny the fact.
5. Nobody can find out whether it's true or not.

VII. Complete using the gerund.

1. It's no use ...
2. It was no good ...
3. It's fun ...
4. It was quite a surprise ...
5. It's a real pleasure ...

Complete using the infinitive

- It is useless ...
- It was not good ...
- It is funny ...
- It was quite surprising ...
- It is really pleasant ...

Think of a general rule to explain the choice of the gerund or the infinitive.
Make up some analogous sentences in Russian to be translated in class.

VIII Use the gerund or the infinitive forms of the verbs in brackets. See point C. of the General Rules for reference.

1. **A:** Has your daughter got a role in that film?

B: No, I regret (say), she hasn't. Now she regrets (lay) all her hopes with it.

2. **A:** I'll never forget (dance) with you, Alicia. It's been a wonderful evening!

B: Oh, Marco! You won't forget (phone) me tomorrow, will you?

3. **A:** Do you remember (lock) the back door before we came out this evening?

B: I'm not sure. I hope we haven't been burgled!

A: Oh, well. It's a good thing that I remembered (turn on) the burglar alarm.

4. **A:** Stop (drive) so fast! We've got plenty of time.

B: Sorry! Look, I'll have to stop at this garage (get) some petrol anyway.

5. **A:** Sorry, I didn't mean (interrupt) you! I didn't realize you were still working.

B: That's okay, I've nearly finished. I've got to have this project ready for tomorrow, which means (check) I haven't made any silly mistakes.

6. **A:** What's going on?

B: The car's broken down. Dad's trying (start) it.

A: Well, why don't we try (push) it? That often works.

IX. Complete the sentences using the gerund.

1. I'm sorry. I had no intention of ...
2. What's the purpose of ... ?
3. He's in the habit of ...
4. We all understand the difficulty of ...
5. I like her way of ...
6. I wish I had the opportunity of ...
7. I guess they don't realize the harm of ...
8. Really, there is no sense in ...
9. Let her do as she wishes. There is no harm in ...
10. There is no difficulty in...

X. Study the following examples and make up sentences of your own using the gerund after the underlined prepositions and adverbs.

1. He hasn't made much progress in spite of having a gift for languages.
2. He did well by/through being conscientious and hard-working.
3. I hope to gain good results by slaving at my books before the exams.
4. On coming home I found Mother waiting for me.
5. Before going shopping I made a list of things I needed.
6. After studying for the exams for weeks I felt terribly tired.
7. Instead of answering my question, she left the room.
8. She left the room without even looking at me.
9. At seeing so many presents the child felt excited.
10. He knows every one because of living all his life in the same area.

XI. Transform the following sentences using the gerund and the word in brackets). Turn to ex. XII for reference

1. She was reading the book and she didn't pay any attention to me (**without**).

2. We didn't lose our way in the city, although we didn't have a map (**in spite of**).
3. We found our way around because we asked the passers-by (**by**).
4. She had browsed the Internet and she had all the necessary information (**after**).
5. As soon as I came home I called her back (**on**).
6. She didn't go sightseeing. She stayed in the hotel all day (**instead of**).
7. When she saw the beautiful panorama of the city she gasped (**at**).
8. He has traveled a lot, so he is a very interesting person (**because of**).
9. I was admitted to the university but first I had to pass several exams (**before**).
10. When the boss took the decision he didn't ask for anybody's advice (**without**).
11. He knew where she lived because he has followed her the day before (**by**).
12. When the girl recognized me she gave me a warm smile (**on**).
13. First they intended to go to Paris, but in the end they went to Berlin (**instead of**).
14. They weren't very rich but they were quite happy (**in spite of**).
15. First the bank manager had studied his documents carefully, then he decided to give him a loan (**before**).

XII. Supply gerund forms for the verbs in brackets. Make up sentences by analogy.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ... is fun. (dance) | 29. No ... (park) |
| 2. ... tall is an advantage. (be) | 30. No ... (trespass) |
| 3. What I like is ... (ride) | 31. No ... the animals. (feed) |
| 4. I enjoy ... (read) | 32. He's good at ... bikes. (repair) |
| 5. ... makes me tired. (drive) | 33. ... fruit is good for you. (eat) |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. ... keeps you fit. (run) | 34.... a car costs money. (run) |
| 7. ... is a difficult profession. (act) | 35.I hate ... the washing up. (do) |
| 8. He does a lot of ... (read) | 36.He hates orders ... to him. (give) |
| 9. Did you do any ... yesterday?
(shop) | 37.Do you mind ... places? (change) |
| 10.I do very little ... these
days.(swim) | 38.Avoid ... her angry! (make) |
| 11.I heard a lot of ... at night. (shout) | 39.He regretted ...to the party (not
ask) |
| 12.We all go ... in summer. (boat) | 40.I'm sorry for ... you. (disturb) |
| 13.I've done enough ... (garden) | 41.I deny ever ... him. (see) |
| 14.This is used for ... metal. (cut) | 42.I'm upset about ... the money.
(lose) |
| 15.I'm against ... (box) | 43.I always enjoy ... to parties. (go) |
| 16.I'm always hungry after ... (sleep) | 44.On ... the bull she ran away. (see) |
| 17.Try to eat without ... a noise.
(make) | 45.It's no good ... him for help. (ask) |
| 18.What do you know about ...
?(work) | 46.It's a surprise ... you here. (see) |
| 19.I'm not interested in ... (garden) | 47.What's the use of ... ?(explain) |
| 20.She's above ... (argue) | 48.I don't like the idea of ...(scold) |
| 21.Taste it before ... (reject) | 49.There's no sense in ... (fight) |
| 22.Her quick ... saved us. (think) | 50.There's no ... her. (stop) |
| 23.His ... doesn't matter. (not know) | 51.I admit ... about it before. (tell) |
| 24.The meat is fine with slow ...
(cook) | 52.Your face needs ... (wash) |
| 25.We had some ... in that field.
(train) | 53.This house needs ... (repair) |
| 26.His ... woke us up. (shout) | 54.After ... I felt fine. (have a rest) |
| 27.Try deep ... (breathing) | 55.Try ... to her calmly (talk) |
| | 56.I remember... this book (read) |

28.Their ... delighted us. (come)

WRITTEN PAPER 4

I. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. – I hope you don't object ... our singing. – I don't mind ... your singing at all.
2. The old man insisted ... our getting into the car.
3. Of course he couldn't dream ... being given such a chance.
4. I can't imagine ... such a letter being written at all.
5. She was pleased ... being the first to hear the news.
6. Parents are responsible ... bringing up children in the first place.
7. He wouldn't talk ... her going there alone.
8. We succeeded ... preventing him ... giving up his studies.
9. He mentioned ... the problem having been discussed by them the other day.
- 10.You will soon get used ... giving orders.
- 11.Does he remember ... Mary's having been his teacher once?
- 12.He has become sick ... eating too much.
- 13....coming into the room, she switched on the light.
- 14.She went on reading ... raising her head.
- 15.My friend is exceptionally clever ... explaining things.
- 16.The coat doesn't fit you and it's out-of-date. It isn't worth ... buying.
- 17.My task for now consists ... attending all his lectures and making notes.
- 18.No one here approves ... his behavior.
- 19.What do they accuse her ...?
- 20.I regret ... having invites Jack. He's a bore.
- 21.This gate really needs ... repairing.
- 22.Do you have anything to say ... our going there?
- 23.She was worried ... missing the train.

24. We regretted ... not taking the children.
25. There is no sense ... discussing it further.

II. Transform the sentences using the necessary form of the gerund.

1. I remember that I was taken to Paris when I was a little child.
2. She doesn't mind it a bit that you come here.
3. I strongly suspect that my friends knew all about it from the start.
4. Excuse me that I have come so late.
5. He denied that he was the child's father.
6. I want to thank her as she had looked after my children.
7. He passed by the window but he didn't see us.
8. It's impossible to tell what he can do.
9. Don't interrupt him. It's no use.
10. It is dangerous to interrupt him.
11. He says I must work hard but I don't like the idea.
12. They ought to enjoy themselves but they felt miserable.
13. You must ask somebody for help. There is no harm in it.
14. When I found out the truth I knew who was to blame.
15. He liked to look at the girl. It was a real pleasure.
16. She wanted to stop smiling but she couldn't help it.
17. The garden was overgrown. It was necessary to cut the trees and the bushes.
18. He could cut his expenses. We thought he could try it.
19. Think and then answer.
20. She was poor but she was still optimistic.
21. The windows are dirty. You must wash them.
22. I suggest that you should take them around the city.
23. The weather was wonderful but they didn't go for a walk.
24. I didn't intend to inform her about our plans.
25. When the sun shines I enjoy it.

III. Translate into English using the gerund

1. Кто-то предложил пойти в Исторический музей.
2. Эту проблему стоит обсудить.
3. Я припоминаю, что видела эту фотографию в другом журнале.
4. Она боится оставаться одна в темной комнате.
5. Чтение книг – приятное и полезное занятие (occupation).
6. Он избегает встречаться со мной после нашей ссоры.
7. Они не могли не опоздать из-за дорожной пробки (traffic jam).
8. Твое пальто нужно почистить щеткой.
9. Извините, что я Вас перебиваю, но мне нужно сказать что-то важное.
10. Туда невозможно попасть без чьей-нибудь рекомендации.
11. Произношение можно улучшить, слушая записи и читая вслух.
12. Я вынуждена сообщить, что должна покинуть вас.
13. То, что он пришел, меняет дело (situation, matter).
14. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы он зашел к нам сегодня,
15. Она продолжала говорить, не обращая внимания на наши слова.
16. Вместо того, чтобы обдумать предложение, она сразу отказалась.
17. Что помешало Вам закончить работу вовремя?
18. Она гордилась, что у неё такие замечательные дети.
19. Нельзя привыкнуть к тому, тебя оскорбляют (insult).
20. Увидев меня, она повернулась и вышла, не сказав ни слова.
21. Она была очень удивлена тем, что увидела нас вместе.
22. Мать не могла не волноваться за своих детей.
23. Невозможно было отказаться от этого приглашения.
24. Не было смысла говорить об этом.
25. Нет вреда в том, чтобы позволять детям вести себя естественно.
26. Несмотря на то, что день был жаркий, на старушке было надето пальто.

Part II: THE INFINITIVE

1. Forms of the Infinitive.

Aspect Voice	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Active Voice	to look	to be looking	to have looked	to have been looking
Passive Voice	to be looked	-	to have been looked	-

I. Define the forms of the following infinitives:

to read, to have been written, to be cooking, to have been waiting for, to have failed, to drop in at, to have been wrapping up, to have rung, to study, to have been reported to the dean, to be punished, to have been told, to carry on, to have boiled, to be asked, to have been worn, to be made to measure, to have done, to have been looking for.

II. Give the Passive Form (Perfect and Non-Perfect) of the following infinitives:

to complete, to learn by heart, to undertake, to buy, to pay, to cram, to give up, to forget, to lose, to fall, to catch, to sleep, to do, to begin, to wear, to forget, to break, to sell, to remind, to master, to try, to depart, to return, to reach, to land, to fly, to drive, to book.

The verbs that are followed by the infinitive are:

afford, agree, appear, arrange, decide, expect, fail, forget, happen, hope, intend, learn, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, prove, refuse, seem, threaten, want, wish, would like

VERB+ (OBJECT)+QUESTION WORD+INFINITIVE

Ask, decide, know, remember, forget, explain, understand.

e.g. Ask him where to go. Show me how to do it. I know what to expect.

VERB+OBJECT+INFINITIVE

The following verbs normally need an object before the infinitive: advise, allow, ask, beg, convince, expect, forbid, force, get, persuade, hire, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, remind, teach, tell, urge, want, warn

Some verbs can be either followed directly by the infinitive or by the object and then the infinitive. This combination (**object + infinitive**) forms a construction, often called the **Complex Object** (It consists of two parts, which stand in the subject-predicate relation to each other. They stand for a whole object clause and are translated into Russian as an object clause. Usually the **Complex Object** happens after the verbs that denote senses, preference, mental activity, and manifestation of will

e.g. We expect the lesson to be interesting. = We expect that the lesson will be interesting

I knew him to have gone away. = I knew that he had gone away.

I believe her to be telling the truth. = I believe that she is telling the truth.

NB! Only the infinitive construction is possible after the verbs **want, make, let, would like.**

e.g. She wants me to believe her. She made me repeat my story three times.

NB! After the verbs **make (=force), have (=ask), let (=allow) and also after the verbs of senses: **see, watch, observe, hear, feel, used in the active form, the infinitive has no particle “to”.** However, if the above verbs are used in the passive form the particle is not lost.**

e.g. I saw **her enter** the room. <> She **was seen to enter** the room.

Mother **made me see** the doctor. <> I was **made to see** the doctor.

After the verb **have** the infinitive can be used with or without **to**.

Usually, another construction is possible with the same verbs when they are used in the passive form, to show that the source of information is unknown, especially with such verbs as **say, think, believe, consider, know, report, expect**, but also with the verbs, which denote senses (**see, hear**) and the verb **make**. The verb **let** is not used in the passive. It is substituted by the passive construction **to be allowed to**. **If the infinitive construction is formed after a verb in the passive, the infinitive is always used with the particle to!**

As a rule two passive constructions are possible:

Active: People (They) believe that cats and dogs are enemies.

Passive: 1. It is believed that cats and dogs are enemies.

2. **Cats and dogs** are believed to be enemies.

Such sentences can be translated into Russian starting with the predicate: Считают, что кошки и собаки – враги./ Кошки и собаки считаются врагами. Some verbs are followed by this construction, being normally used in the active form. They are: **seem, appear, turn out, happen, to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be due, to be bound**.

Infinitive of purpose.

The infinitive is often used to express purpose (чтобы). E.g.: I have come to say good-bye.

The more formal way to express the same idea is: I have come in order (so as) to say good-bye.

The preposition **for** can be used only when the speaker means that the action is done for the sake of another person and not himself. E.g.: Let me be your guide for you to see the most interesting places in the city.

The infinitive can be used after nouns and pronouns.

We have a problem **to discuss**. = We have a problem, which we should discuss.

There is nothing for us to talk about. = There is nothing that we can talk about.

Make note of the following constructions in which the infinitive is used with adjectives:

I'm easy to please.

It is necessary (important, difficult) for you to remember it.

It was nice (brave, unexpected of you to come).

He was the first (next, last) to come

She is clever enough to do it herself.

She is too young to understand you.

III. Translate into English. Pay attention to the form of the infinitive.

его встретить

что встретил его

что меня всегда встречают

Я рад,

что меня встретили

что встречаю его в эту минуту

что меня встретят

IV. Complete the following questions:

1. Have you ever heard her...?
2. Did you see Peter...?
3. Have you ever felt your head...?
4. Have you ever seen your neighbor...?
5. Who saw John...?
6. Did you hear your brother...?
7. Who watched the children...?
8. Did you feel your heart...?
9. Have you ever seen the shop assistant...?
10. Did you hear the travel agent...?

11. Did you watch your group mate...?

12. Have you ever heard Mary...?

V. Say that you witnessed the action of:

1. your roommate breaking the doorbell;
2. your sister playing the piano;
3. your mother cooking stew meat;
4. your friend crossing the road;
5. your roommate cramming the material for the exam;
6. Rachel murmuring something to herself;
7. your neighbor gossiping;
8. Peter booking a ticket for flight 204;
9. Tom quarrelling with his brother;
10. the Dean telling off some students;
11. Martha taking the book;
12. Leon reciting a poem.

VI. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Glen: Which is the best route into the city center?

Mark: It doesn't make much difference, except I'd advise you
(not/use) the High Street during the rush hour.

2. John: Is Mr Brown free?

Bill: Well, there is no one with him, but I wouldn't attempt
 (speak) to him now. He is in a gloomy mood.

3. Robert: I don't know what(do) about Christy. She is so
 difficult(work) with. She keeps

forgetting.....(pass) on important messages, and she won't let.....(help) her when she's busy.

Helen: Have you actually talked to her about all this?

Robert: That's part of the problem. I've tried(discuss) the problem with her, but she always says she is too busy(stop, talk). I've even tried(ask) her(have) lunch with me, but she doesn't want to.

Helen: I think I'd better(have) a chat with her. How long has she been like this?

Robert: Oh, it's several weeks now.

Helen: Well, I'd really like(know) about the problem earlier. Never mind, I'll see what I can do.

Robert. Thanks a lot.

VII. Complete the answers to the questions:

1. Did anybody go out? – I don't think so. I didn't see anybody go out.
2. Has Julian arrived? – Yes, I think I heard her.....
3. How do you know I went to Paris? – I know because I saw you.....
4. Did the train arrive? – I'm not sure. I didn't hear.....
5. How do you know I took the money? – I saw you.....
6. Can Jim play the guitar? – I've never heard.....
7. Did I lock the door when I went out? – Yes, you did. I saw.....
8. Did I take the change at the cash desk? - Yes, you did. I saw.....
9. Do you know whether the luggage has arrived? – I doubt it. I haven't seen.....

10. Somebody must have stolen my wallet. Didn't you see the thief? - Oh, I saw somebody.....

VIII. Complete these sentences. Use one of these verbs (in the correct form):

come, explode, crawl, put, cry, cycle, praise, happen, say, run, open, slam, pay
--

1. I didn't hear youin.
2. Did anybody see the accident.....?
3. Listen! Can you hear a baby?
4. We looked out of the window and saw George on his bikealong the road.
5. - "Why did you turn round suddenly?"
- "I thought I heard somebodymy name."
6. We saw the two menacross the garden,a window andthrough it into the house.
7. Everybody heard the bomb It was a tremendous noise.
8. I head.....the door in the middle of the night. It woke me up.the book into the desk. It must be their.
9. I saw him.....at the tills. He must be waiting for us near the exit.
10. I heard the Dean.....John. He must have passed the exams successfully.

IX. Report the following statements using one of the reporting verbs. Not all the verbs should be used. Use gerund or infinitive where possible.

accuse	admit	advise	agree	apologize	blame	congratulate	decide
deny							
congratulate			decide		deny		encourage
explain							

insist	invite	offer	promise
recommend			
refuse	remind	suggest	threaten
warn			

1. "I'm so sorry that I was late."
2. "Don't touch that chair. It's just been painted."
3. "I will do my work after the film, honestly!"
4. "Why don't we go to the beach for a swim?"
5. "I'm not going to the party."
6. "You stole that money."
7. "Don't forget to get Paula a birthday present."
8. "I'll take you to the airport if you like."
9. "Yes, it's true. I did lie about my age."
10. "I'll tell the teacher if you don't put it back."

WRITTEN PAPER 5

I. Complete the sentences, using the infinitive:

1. The audience seemed...
2. The journey is unlikely...
3. The flight appeared...
4. The travel agent is not likely...
5. The hotel doesn't seem...
6. This guide-book is likely...
7. The traffic jam seems...
8. They happened...
9. George chanced...
10. the compartment appeared...

II. Paraphrase these sentences, using the infinitive:

1. Bill was happy that his friend had passed the exam.
2. It was supposed that Michael would flunk out of the university pretty soon.
3. The director expected that his travel agency would increase the sales in summer.
4. It turned out that he had missed the train and bought another ticket, that's why he was penniless.
5. It seemed that the taxi driver was completely unfamiliar with the city center.
6. It was heard that the car drew up to their house.
7. It was believed that he had failed the exam deliberately.
8. It was announced that the train was 10 minutes behind the schedule.

III. Open the brackets:

1. We watched the snow (to fall).
2. It was impossible to make him (to do) something he didn't want.
3. Her mother wanted her (to go) to London (to see) its sights.
4. The teacher won't have you (to say) anything against her pupils.
5. He was heard (to break) a plate.
6. They let the visitors (to smoke) in rooms and suites.
7. We had better (to book) the tickets well in advance.
8. I would rather (to travel) by plane, because it takes ages to get there by train.
9. He returned (to take) some important papers.
10. They are sure (to catch) the train.

IV. Translate the following into English, using the infinitive:

1. Туристы не хотели, чтобы экскурсовод сопровождал их повсюду.
2. Майкл терпеть не мог, когда к нему относились с сочувствием.
3. Он, кажется, сейчас собирает вещи. Рано утром он уезжает в командировку.

4. Господину Брауну было трудно угодить, и весь персонал отеля с нетерпением ждал его отъезда.
5. Его невозможно убедить, он все равно поедет за билетами в самый последний момент.
6. Извините, что прерываю вас, но я должна сказать вам что-то очень важное.
7. Джейн увидела, как ее сосед перешел через улицу и скрылся за углом.
8. Он услышал, как кто-то постучал в дверь.
9. Лучше я поеду в Венецию по путевке. Невозможно как следует осмотреть город, приехав в командировку.
10. Он слишком боится воды, чтобы путешествовать на теплоходе.

V. Use the following in a short situation.

He rushed to the platform to see the train disappear in the fog.

Revision.

- I. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets and any other essential words:

1) Maggie: Which is the best rout into the city center?

Michael: It doesn't make much difference, except I'd advise you _____(not/use) the High Street during the rush hour.

2) Mary: Is Mr Wiseman free?

John: Well, there is no one with him, but I wouldn't attempt _____(speak) to him now, if I were you. He's in a foul mood.

Mary: Oh, I don't mind _____(shout) at by him. He threatened _____(sack) me last week, but he apologized very politely later.

3) Sue: I don't trust that new cashier.

John: Why not?

Sue: Well, he claims _____ (work) in several other banks before he came here, but when I asked him about them he kept _____ (change) the subject. I was wondering _____ (say) something to the manager.

John: Perhaps he's just shy. Why don't we go on _____ (be) friendly for a few more days and see how he behaves?

Sue: Ok. I must say, I'd hate _____ (get) someone into trouble for nothing.

- 4) Bob: I don't know what to do about Gemma. She is so difficult to work with. She keeps forgetting _____ (pass) on important messages, and she won't let _____ (help) her when she's busy.

Ann: Have you actually talked to her about all this?

Bob: That's part of the problem. I've tried _____ (discuss) the problem with her, but she always says she's too busy to stop and talk. I've even tried _____ (ask) her to have lunch with me, but she doesn't want to.

Ann: I think I'd better _____ (have) a chat with her. How long has she been like this?

Bob: Oh, it's several weeks now.

Ann: Well, I'd really like _____ (know) about the problem earlier. Never mind, I'll see what I can do.

Bob: Thanks very much.

- II. Complete the sentences with your own ideas, using the gerund or the infinitive:

- 1) I never permit my diary.

- 2) I learnt at the age of
.....
- 3) I can't help when I see someone being
treated unfairly.
- 4) I don't practice..... as regularly as I
should.
- 5) I sometimes pretend
when really I'm just daydreaming.
- 6) I always encourage Which I have
enjoyed reading myself.
- 7) I remember when I was a small child,
but I don't remember....., although my
family says I did!
- 8) I enjoy even though I'm not very
good at it.
- 9) I expect by the end of next year.
- 10) I've given up
.....
- 11) I often
help.....

III. Look at these pairs of sentences and decide if there is a significant difference in meaning. If you think there is a difference, say what it is.

- 1) She stopped to have lunch.
She stopped having lunch.
- 2) I'd like to have a coffee at 11 a.m.
I like to have a coffee at 11 a.m.

3) I began to read that book last night.

I began reading that book last night.

4) I remembered to lock the front door.

I remembered locking the front door.

5) She prefers working in the evenings.

She prefers to work in the evenings.

6) He tried learning ten new words every day.

He tried to learn ten new words every day.

IV. Look at the words in Columns A, B and C and write five complete sentences using one word from each column.

Example: She agreed to marry her boyfriend.

A	B	C
admit	agree	buy
arrange	avoid	go
begin	continue	kill
decide	deny	marry
offer	refuse	stay
suggest	try	wash
		give
		have
		like
		start
		steal
		school
		elephant
		boss
		boyfriend
		business
		new Rolls Royce

V. Invent a story as a class, using the verbs from Exercise IV and the ones given below.

The story begins:

It had been a very exciting day for George...

Each student should add one new sentence which includes one of the verbs you've studied. Each verb can only be used once.

Verbs to be used: can't stand, choose, enjoy, expect, fail, hope, intend, manage, mind, plan, prefer, pretend, promise, remember, seem, stop.

WRITTEN PAPER 6

I. Open the brackets using the correct forms of the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) Mary suggested (to make) a cake and we began (to make) the cream.
- 2) She could see John (to do) something at the table.
- 3) I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed.
- 4) Ralph began (to disappear) for days and weeks without (to warn).
- 5) (to greet) her he raised his hat.
- 6) I have never heard anyone but them (to do) so.
- 7) You must (to dream) of it long.
- 8) I don't like (to wear) a black tie.
- 9) "The child needs (to take) care of," said Eliza.
- 10) The question is what I had better (to do) with this house.
- 11) It's interesting (to hear) you (to say) that.
- 12) Miss Linda, (to see) Rose, smiled.

II. Complete the sentences using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) I remembered.....
- 2) The text is easy.....

- 3) He was seen.....
- 4) The mother won't have her daughter.....
- 5) This is the exercise.....
- 6) He was too busy.....
- 7) It's stuffy here. The room wants.....
- 8) It was important.....
- 9) I didn't mind.....
- 10) I avoided.....
- 11) This time I was afraid.....
- 12) You'd better.....

III. Paraphrase the sentences using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) I'm certain that she will pass the exam.
- 2) Robert returned home and never left the place again.
- 3) She insisted that she should be told the truth.
- 4) It happened that she broke her leg while skiing.
- 5) He likes when he is treated to tasty things.
- 6) The clothes were aired before they were put into the wardrobe.
- 7) This is the man who can help you.
- 8) It seems that the weather is changing for the worse.
- 9) Mrs. Clark was angry again. I saw no reason for that.
- 10) She stepped back and didn't say a word.
- 11) You won't gain anything if you make a scandal.

IV. Translate the sentences using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) Нет смысла навещать его. Он опять будет недоволен.

- 2) Скорее всего, летом меня не будет в городе.
- 3) Я видела, как вы проехали на своей машине мимо нашего дома.
- 4) Я знал, что он не способен принимать решения.
- 5) Он упрекал себя за то, что сказал ей правду.
- 6) Тебе будет нелегко забыть этот случай.
- 7) Она была слишком взволнована, чтобы заметить его насмешливый взгляд.
- 8) Эти стихи трудно переводить.
- 9) Я удивился тому, что он вообще женился.
- 10) Он, оказывается, читал этот роман совсем недавно.
- 11) Он не тот человек, который даст вам необходимую информацию.
- 12) Она настаивала, чтобы ее обслужили первой.

WRITTEN PAPER 7

I. Open the brackets using the correct forms of the infinitive or the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

- 1) She was taken aback and suffered from a sense (to betray).
- 2) There's no reason (to give in).
- 3) He was heard (to shout).
- 4) She seemed (to listen) but didn't even smile when everybody laughed at the joke.
- 5) Why not (to try) (to make) him (to go) to the doctor?
- 6) He felt himself (to lose) his temper.
- 7) My sister wouldn't leave without (to see) me.
- 8) Mel denied (to say) that.
- 9) I don't like (to shout) at.

- 10) She couldn't help (to like) the look in his brown eyes.
- 11) He watched Mc Neil (to cross) the room.
- 12) (to have) tea she went early to the Victoria Station.

II. Complete the sentences using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) Each day his stocky figure could be seen.....
- 2) Is there any hope.....
- 3) There is no sense.....
- 4) My next plan was.....
- 5) It took us ten days.....
- 6) We were likely.....
- 7) It's desirable that Peter.....
- 8) I didn't mind.....
- 9) I ended by.....
- 10) She is fond of.....
- 11) You are too good.....
- 12) Mike objected.....

III. Paraphrase using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) He was young. No one could take him on such a dangerous trip.
- 2) She was left in the house alone. She was afraid of it.
- 3) There are various things we must discuss.
- 4) She neither admitted nor denied that she had taken the money.
- 5) She glanced round the consulting room before she answered.
- 6) It was obligatory that they should take written exams.
- 7) It is believed that John has arrived in London.
- 8) It appeared that they were coming down when I left the room.

- 9) She heard how he lifted the receiver and gave the number.
- 10) She wanted to go hiking. Her parents prevented her from it.
- 11) He waited till she spoke.
- 12) She expressed horror at the very thought that she would go out into the cold.

IV. Translate the sentences using the infinitive or the gerund.

- 1) Она ждала, пока Анна вернется с прогулки.
- 2) Это путешествие нелегко забыть.
- 3) Он почувствовал, что силы возвращаются к нему.
- 4) Она продолжала смотреть в иллюминатор.
- 5) Это платье стоит переделать.
- 6) Он был счастлив при мысли, что скоро увидит своих друзей.
- 7) Говорят, что он лучший учитель в нашей школе.
- 8) По-видимому, он согласился помочь своему соседу.
- 9) Слышали, как открылась дверь и кто-то вошел в комнату.
- 10) Спасибо, что вы пришли вовремя.
- 11) Она не любила, когда ее несправедливо упрекали в чем-то.
- 12) Я не возражаю, чтобы пойти с вами в театр.

Part III: THE PARTICIPLE

Grammar Reference:

PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

Use: We can use a participle clause to make our writing more economical.

- ing participle clauses:

An –ing participle clause has an active meaning. It can replace relative clauses which have an active verb.

This is the road LEADING to the school. (which leads...)

There was a huge lamp HANGING from the ceiling. (which hung....)

-ed participle clauses:

An –ed participle clause has a passive meaning. It can replace relative clauses which have a passive verb.

The cathedral, BUILT in the Middle Ages and recently RESTORED, is well worth a visit. (which was built.....which has recently been restored).

- I. Read the first part of a description of someone's home. Compare the highlighted phrases with the relative clauses below.

I used to love visiting my grandfather's house. It had a blue front door, which opened into a large hall. A picture of my grandmother, painted in 1930, hung on the wall and there was a thick blue rug covering the floor.

- ...which was painted in 1930.
- ... which covered the floor.

The highlighted phrases are reduced relative clauses. They contain a present or past participle. Which type of participle has an active meaning and which has a passive meaning?

Read the rest of the description and rewrite the highlighted clauses without using a relative pronoun. Make any necessary changes.

Off the hall, there was a corridor (1) **which led into different rooms**. In the living room there used to be a huge chandelier (2) **which hung from the ceiling**. Around the walls there were bookcases full of interesting books (3) **which had been collected by my grandfather**.

A flight of wooden stairs led from the hall up to the first floor. Upstairs there were four bedrooms, (4) **which were all decorated in different colors**. In the main bedroom was a huge painted wooden chest (5) **which contained my grandmother's linen**. The house also had a wonderful garden (6) **which stretched down to a stream at the bottom**.

II. Work with a partner. Describe your city/town and say why you like it.

III. Read the following description of Birmingham, the UK's second city. Then complete the text, using the past or present participle forms of the verbs in brackets.

A New Face For Birmingham.

Once considered to be the last place anyone would want to live, the city of Birmingham is getting a new look.

Birmingham, previously (1) _____ (think of) as dirty and unglamorous, has suddenly become a cool place to be. Architecture is at the

heart of the revolution. The city, once (2) _____ (despise) for its ugly concrete buildings, has undergone a major facelift at a cost of billions of pounds. Everywhere you look, there are new shopping malls (3) _____ (compete) to attract shoppers (4) _____ (look for) high-quality designer goods. The hugely unpopular Bull Ring, a grey shopping center (5) _____ (build) in the 1960s, has been knocked down and completely rebuilt. Birmingham's canals, once (6) _____ (hide) away among decaying factories and (7) _____ (treat) as rubbish tips, are now surrounded by modern offices, apartments, terrace bars and eateries. Young people come here in their hundreds every evening to see and be seen. In the east of the city, formerly (8) _____ (consider) one of the poorest areas, an old custard factory has been converted into a lively complex of studios, galleries and café-bars.

For anyone (9) _____ (consider) a move to a new town, Birmingham is well worth a look.

IV. Complete these sentences, giving true information (to be done at home).

- 1) One of my town's oldest buildings is, located
.....
- 2) The liveliest area is, offering young people the chance
to.....
- 3) A typical dish of our region is, made from and
served with.....
- 4) One of the most famous people of my country was, born
in..... and celebrated because

1. Forms of the Participle

	Voice	Active	Passive
	Aspect		
Participle I	Indefinite	playing standing	being played
	Perfect	having played having stood	having been played
Participle II		_____	played

I. Give all the missing forms of the following participles:

Being delayed, cancelled, having booked, having been sold out, entering, guiding,
having been examined, expelled, having left, being fined, arriving, departed, removing, having packed.

Structures with Participle are common in **conversational English**, when one speaks of the action he witnesses.

	to see	
	to hear	smb. doing
Str.I	to feel	smth.
	to watch	

I watched the plane taking off.

Usually in the constructions of the kind the bare infinitive is replaced by the participle I, if the action observed/witnessed is a continuous one.

I watched the girl strolling down the street.

I watched them playing tennis.

I heard her singing in the kitchen.

I. Use in a dialogue:

1. I watched the man climbing the rock. It was greatly impressed by his courage!

2. I hear the loudspeaker announcing that our train is behind the schedule.

3. Once in London I watched a double-decker driving at not less than 80 kilometers per hour!

4. I saw the sun coming through the window and realized that I had overslept the night train.

	to have	
Str. II Yesterday I had my dress ironed.	to want	smth. done
	to get	

The structure is used to say that we arrange for someone else to do smth. for us.

The doer of the action and the subject of the sentence are not identical. The construction is stylistically neutral.

I. Say by analogy:

1. We are likely to have the tickets bought.

2. Last Sunday we had your flight delayed due to nasty weather.

3. I want the report checked by Friday.

II. Complete the sentences:

1. Go to the booking office and have the ticket... .

2. If you want to have the appointment... .

3. Please go and have your luggage ... and your passport
4. Would you like to have your room....
5. Please have your luggage... . It shouldn't exceed 30 kilos.
6. May I have my gown...?
7. If you want to have the shoes....
8. I recommend you to try to have the faulty item... .
9. You should have all your tests... .
10. If you want to have your application... .

Str. III The leaves falling from the trees reminded me of the approaching winter.

I. Say by analogy:

1. The approaching train made us step from the edge of the platform.
2. The man hurrying ahead of my friends appeared to be a porter.
3. They drove through some tiny town in the gathering darkness.

II. Insert suitable Participle I to complete the sentences:

1. A ... receptionist greeted us in the hotel.
2. A ... fellow passenger made us all nervous.
3. The car...behind us seemed to be familiar.
4. All the eyes were fixed on the ...guide.
5. The tower ... at some distance attracted everybody's attention.
6. The ... exams prevented her from going to London with her friends.
7. The ... holiday made her more and more cheerful.

Str. IV. All the ground in the park was covered with fallen leaves.

I. Say by analogy:

1. She staid in a huge richly furnished apartment.
2. She was wearing a knitted cap pulled low over her eyes.
3. A forgotten suitcase stood in the corner of the arrival hall.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Which is easier to understand, written English or spoken English?
2. Which is healthier, fried potato or boiled potato?
3. Which is tastier, fried meat, roasted meat or fried meat?
4. Which is quicker to cook, pickled mushrooms or fried mushrooms?
5. Which are more pleasant to receive, unexpected presents or promised ones?

III. Paraphrase the sentences according to the pattern:

Model: You wrote the test well. – That was a well written test.

1. You planned the meeting thoroughly.
2. You cooked a delicious dinner.
3. I needed the holiday badly.
4. The teacher explained the rule clearly.
5. We packed the suitcase tightly, as the journey promised to be long.
6. They arranged the excursion professionally.
7. The question was answered easily.
8. They kept the secret well.
9. He played the song beautifully.
10. All TV channels advertise this film widely.

Str. V. Writing the test, Peter tried to look up some unknown words.
Having written the test Peter left the room.

I. Change the sentences using Participle I:

1. When John was driving his car, he listened to music.
2. When Cattie was doing the shopping, she came across a friend she hadn't seen for ages.
3. The teacher looked through the window, when she was explaining a new rule.
4. When he was taking the exam in English, all important words escaped his memory.
5. When he was traveling to Venice by air, he managed to lose his suitcase.
6. When he was climbing Everest, Michael damaged his leg quite badly.
7. When he was having breakfast, he listened to the news on the radio, so he was the first to learn about the accident.
8. When the teacher was checking test papers, she couldn't but lose her temper.
9. After he had left the things in the cloakroom he went to the library.

II. Answer the questions, using structures I, V.

1. You didn't see your neighbor approaching the hall of residence, did you?
2. What did you think of while waiting for your turn to come?
3. Having passed the pass-control, you at once proceeded to Gate 2, didn't you?
4. What did you talk about while waiting for your train?
5. Having chosen the route, he went to book tickets without delay, didn't you?
6. Having occupied your seats, you began to wait for the plane to take off, didn't you?
7. What were you doing while traveling to Vladivostok by train last month?

III. Complete the sentences:

1. While waiting in the departure terminal...
2. Having reserved tickets...
3. Visiting this city once...
4. Approaching the railway station...
5. Having got so many tips...

6. When landing...
7. Having tried all ticket agencies...
8. When chopping cucumbers...
9. Having boiled all the ingredients...
10. While listening to the loudspeaker...

Str. VI: Being pressed for time, I couldn't call on you.

Meaning: Because/As I had no time,....

I. Answer the questions, using Str. VI:

- 1) Why couldn't you buy tickets in advance?
- 2) Why didn't you prepare for the test?
- 3) Why couldn't you come on time?
- 4) Why didn't you phone me yesterday?
- 5) Why couldn't you catch the last bus?
- 6) Why didn't you phone the airport?
- 7) Why were you absent yesterday?
- 8) Why didn't you return the book on time?
- 9) Why didn't you understand the explanation?
- 10) Why didn't you know the route?

II. Change the sentences, using Str. VI:

- 1) As I had read the book twice, I remembered many details.
- 2) As I hadn't reserved a ticket, I couldn't take the direct train to Kiev.
- 3) As we had heard much good of the country, we went to Malaysia on summer vacations.
- 4) As I had some time to spare, I decided to go somewhere for a change.

- 5) As I had missed the train, I went to Vladimir by bus.
- 6) As I had know money, I spent the weekend at home.
- 7) As I had arrived at the airport after the registration, I had to buy a ticket for the next plain.
- 8) As I had missed four lectures, it was difficult for me to catch up with the group.

Str. VII: He entered the room smiling.

I. Complete the sentences:

1. The train left the station.....
2. I stood in the dean's office.....
3. She walked along the aisle.....
4. The man stood in front of the railway station.....
5. People walked in the park.....
6. She stood at the tram stop.....
7. We went to the box-office.....
8. Mother brushed my brother's trousers.....
9. The student closed the door.....
10. He told the story.....

Str. VIII: The book being read, she put it away into the bookcase.

I. Complete the sentences:

1. Weather permitting,.....
2. Ann failing at the exams,.....
3. There being little time left,.....
4. It being cold and damp,.....
5. Dinner over,.....

6. The hour being late,.....
7. The weather being cold,.....
8. Circumstances permitting,.....
9. The train being slow,.....

APPENDIX I.

The Nominative Absolute (Non-Participial) Construction.

Str. IX: She sat here, her mind deep in thought.

This construction is used to describe the appearance, the behavior or inner state of the person denoted by the subject of the sentence.

Str. X: The choice made, she ran up to him.

I. Complete the sentences:

- 1) His mouth open...
- 2) ..., hands in pockets.
- 3) Tickets in hand,...
- 4) ..., the rucksack behind his back.
- 5) The lecturer entered the hall,...
- 6) ..., his mouth open.
- 7) Then, arrangements made,

APPENDIX II.**The Participle as Parenthesis.**

Frankly speaking, I haven't read the book yet.

I. Continue the sentences:

- 1) Generally speaking,...
- 2) Talking of studies,...
- 3) Strictly speaking,...
- 4) Roughly speaking,...
- 5) Considering the position as a whole,...
- 6) Frankly speaking,...

Revision.

I. Open the brackets using finite and non-finite forms of the verb. Insert prepositions where necessary.

- 1) (to be) very tired with his walk, he soon forgot his troubles and fell asleep.
- 2) You look untidy, Maggie, your hair needs (to cut) and (to brush).
- 3) You always (to drink) tea when I come here for a snack.
- 4) He was incapable (to tell) a lie.
- 5) He could imagine her (to wait) for him.
- 6) The general seemed (to age) a great deal.
- 7) She had difficulty (not to show) her feelings.
- 8) I knew I should (to warn) them about my arrival but I hadn't sent them a telegram.

- 9) I want her watch (to repair) before she notices that it (to break).
- 10) (to write) in pencil, the letter was difficult (to read).
- 11) The child was made (to eat) the porridge.
- 12) He awakened many times (to find) the snow (to fall) on his face.
- 13) On (to introduce) they started (to talk) at once.
- 14) You (to feel) better today?
- 15) She didn't mind (to send) on a business trip. She liked to travel.
- 16) She was surprised (to hear) her niece (to laugh).
- 17) Father suggested (to visit) our aunt next week.
- 18) (to breakfast), I went out.

II. Translate into English, using Participle Constructions:

- 1) Если мне не повысят зарплату, придется искать новую работу.
- 2) Так как времени было в обрез, мы решили взять такси.
- 3) Когда курсовая была окончена, он поспешил сдать ее преподавателю.
- 4) Когда гости собрались, Дженни пригласила всех за стол.
- 5) Так как движение было очень оживленным, он побоялся ехать на велосипеде вдоль проезжей части.
- 6) Было очень сыро, так как весь день лил дождь.
- 7) Если сегодня он выиграт, он попадет в финал.
- 8) Так как Андрей забыл ключи, он гулял до самого вечера, ожидая, когда брат вернется с работы.
- 9) Будучи заядлым путешественником, он объездил весь мир.
- 10) Если все сложится благополучно, мы поедем летом на море.

III. Complete the sentences, using finite and non-finite forms of the verb.

- 1) No sooner,...
- 2) His little son was afraid.....

- 3) Unless you work tooth and nail....
- 4) He was too busy....
- 5) He burst out....
- 6) Don't worry. I don't mind...
- 7) Ann was heard...
- 8) Mrs. Martin succeeded
- 9) The young man denied...
- 10) Entering the classroom...
- 11) The new rout to Singapore was unlikely...
- 12) Jim saw his sister...
- 13) I remembered...
- 14) She was wise enough....
- 15) It was important for me....
- 16) The mother watched...
- 17) My friend insisted on having...
- 18) He couldn't afford...
- 19) There is no reason...
- 20) Since...
- 21) ..., his face hidden in the shade.
- 22) Without looking back...

WRITTEN PAPER 8

I. Open the brackets using the non-finite forms of the verb.

- 1) (to lift) the receiver, Peter asked to connect him with Mr. Priestly.
- 2) You must (to aim) at it long.
- 3) Do you want (to make) him (to do) it?

- 4) He started helping without (to ask) by her.
- 5) I don't like (to laugh) at.
- 6) We saw Annette (to stand) outside the drawing-room window.
- 7) He was looking forward (to visit) his relatives.
- 8) He is said (to put away) a small fortune.
- 9) The house appeared (to repair) recently.
- 10) In the midday quiet he heard a small bird (to sing) in the bush.
- 11) (to breakfast), I went out.
- 12) There was one bright star (to shine) in the sky.

II. Complete the sentences using the non-finite forms of the verb.

- 1) Walking into.....
- 2) They objected.....
- 3) The only thing.....
- 4) He could no more resist.....
- 5) She heard.....
- 6) There was no point.....
- 7) She prevented me.....
- 8) You had better.....
- 9) My father won't have.....
- 10) My friend is unlikely.....
- 11) He could do nothing.....
- 12) Mr. Johnson was seen.....

III. Paraphrase the sentences using the non-finite forms of the verb where possible.

- 1) She moved away as she felt slightly embarrassed.

- 2) The man who waited for you has gone.
- 3) They say he is the best lecturer at our university.
- 4) It seemed that the dinner party went on too long.
- 5) Phillip who was smoking a cigar observed him closely.
- 6) The young man hesitated before he answered.
- 7) He looked at me. He wanted to see what I meant.
- 8) She sat at the table and her eyes were closed.
- 9) The teacher insisted that I should rewrite the test.
- 10) As there was no milk at home, Sue went to the dairy.
- 11) There was nothing that we could fear.
- 12) I was so excited that I couldn't sleep.

IV. Translate the sentences into English using the non-finite forms of the verb where possible.

- 1) Она стояла молча, плотно сжав губы.
- 2) Она хотела, чтобы ее оставили в покое.
- 3) Газетные статьи иногда трудно переводить.
- 4) Он попытался найти удобный предлог, чтобы уйти пораньше.
- 5) Нашу квартиру надо отремонтировать.
- 6) Когда его история была рассказана, он откинулся назад и вздохнул.
- 7) Туфли стоит купить. Они модные.
- 8) Потом она отскочила и побежала вокруг парт, а Том бежал за ней.
- 9) Нет смысла покупать билеты заранее. Зимой мало кто ездит на море.
- 10) Если время позволит, мы съездим на экскурсию в Оксфорд.
- 11) Так как день был пронизывающе холодным, он не имел ни малейшего желания ехать на пикник.

Additional Tasks.

I. For questions 1-15 read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Circle your answer.

AN UNHAPPY HOLIDAY

Julia and James had a church wedding in the early spring. For their honeymoon they went on a (1)...in the Greek islands. It was a very modern (2)...and there was even a swimming pool on one of the (3).... They had an enormous (4)... with a bathroom and a bedroom. Julia was a bit (5)...about traveling by ship because she'd seen the film *Titanic* a few weeks before. She wanted to (6)... that there were enough lifejackets and lifeboats before they left the port just in case anything (7)...wrong.

For some reason James found this very (8)...and they started to (9)... the most terrible rows on the very first day. Julia could hardly believe that this was the same man she had (10)... in love with a year before. He had never shown any sign of being so (11)...when they were just going (12)...together. She began to (13) ever having married him.

To make matters even worse, James started to (14)... with some of the other young women on board. He danced with one of these women all evening on the last night that made Julia decide that the only solution was to split (15)...with James and start her life all over again.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A voyage | B cruise | C travel | D journey |
| 2. A ferry | B tanker | C liner | D yacht |
| 3. A decks | B docks | C stories | D floors |
| 4. A compartment | B flat | C room | D cabin |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 5. A sensitive | B nervous | C fed up | D overcome |
| 6. A prove | B confirm | C secure | D check |
| 7. A did | B made | C had | D went |
| 8. A irritation | B irritated | C irritating | D irritate |
| 9. A fight | B do | C make | D have |
| 10. A felt | B fallen | C found | D fault |
| 11. A impatient | B unconscious | C surprising | D thrilling |
| 12. A away | B over | C through | D out |
| 13. A repent | B regret | C relieve | D respect |
| 14. A flit | B flight | C flirt | D float |
| 15. A away | B out | C up | D apart |

Underline in the text the constructions with verbals. Reproduce the story, using these constructions.

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