

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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**«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ. Н.А. ДОБРОЛЮБОВА»
(НГЛУ)**

СИСТЕМАТИЗИРУЮЩИЙ КУРС ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Часть 2. Глагол. Синтаксис

**Учебное пособие для студентов
факультетов заочного и вечернего обучения**

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Данное учебное пособие является частью учебно-методического
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и включает упражнения и задания по различным разделам данного курса.

В пособии использованы аутентичные тексты из произведений
английских и американских авторов и учебников по грамматике
английского языка.

Материалы могут быть использованы для аудиторной и
самостоятельной работы студентов факультетов заочного и вечернего
обучения.

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THE VERB

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

Exercise 1. Point out notional, auxiliary, modal and link verbs.

NOTIONAL verbs: have a full lexical meaning and function in the sentence as predicates.

AUXILIARY verbs: have no lexical meaning, serve to build up analytical forms (perfect, continuous, future etc.)

LINK verbs: have a weakened (incomplete) lexical meaning and function as the first part of a compound nominal predicate.

MODAL verbs: express modality and function as the first part of a compound verbal predicate.

1. Nobody knew how many children were on the place. (Lee)
2. He was thinking that the entire interview could be made into an amusing five-minute anecdote. (Wilson)
3. It was a pity, he thought, but there was nothing to be done about it. (Wilson)
4. Francis was the most boring child I ever met. (Lee)
5. I am engaged to a teacher... we were to be married after the war. (Maugham)
6. I've been out here since six o'clock. (Lee)
7. If you have not the money you can pay some other time. (Abrahams)
8. The afternoon which he had dreaded ended as a delight. (Wilson)
9. What bothers me is that she and Jem will have to hear some ugly things pretty soon. (Lee)
10. Did you have a clear view of the room? (Lee)
11. Time did strange things to people sometimes. (Abrahams)
12. Over tea Lanny told her about Cape Town and what he had been doing. (Abrahams)
13. I'm off to do some shopping. (Braine)
14. Why do you want to be a physicist? (Wilson)
15. Fleur does what she likes. (Galsworthy)
16. "When shall you be going?" - "Tomorrow". (Galsworthy)
17. "It's Sunday tomorrow", he said then. "I shall have nothing to do". (Maugham)
18. It's the best piece of meat I have. So shall the returning son be welcomed to his mother's home. (Abrahams)
19. I'm sorry we had a misunderstanding the first time I came here. But you shouldn't have interfered. (Maugham)
20. He thought about her quite a lot. It tantalized him that she should have such a loathing for him. (Maugham)

21. I will send the people of Manuma back to their homes if you will finish the road and pay twenty pounds that I have to pay them. (Maugham)
22. Did you mean it when you said you would marry her? (Maugham)
23. "Did Annette like it?" – "She wouldn't touch a thing. She said she'd rather starve". (Maugham)
24. ...Native or coloured people lived and built their homes and bred their children and grew old and died. (Abrahams)
25. She is not as tall as you but she has grown a lot. (
26. The other man pursed his lips and looked doubtful. (Abrahams Abrahams)
27. Of course I am proud but it makes one feel a bit strange. (Abrahams)
28. He had lived under a strain and now he was beginning to feel it. (Abrahams).

Exercise 2. Point out all the notional verbs. Classify them as subjective/objective, transitive/intransitive.

SUBJECTIVE verbs: denote an action associated only with its subject (have no object).

OBJECTIVE verbs: denote an action associated not only with its subject but also with an object.

TRANSITIVE verbs take a direct object.

INTRANSITIVE verbs take an indirect (prepositional) object.

1. The old preacher walked away and was soon swallowed by the night. (Abrahams)
2. I walked Father to the door. (Somers)
3. Of course you will be able to tell a lot better than I can. (Wilson)
4. Now tell me, Lady Hoggins, the full circumstances of this abominable crime. (Christie)
5. Where Lanny stood all was in darkness. (Abrahams)
6. I am Lanny Swartz. My sister works for you. (Abrahams)
7. It was certain at all events, that neither he nor anyone else could work miracles. (Maugham)
8. Mabel groaned her protest and burrowed deep into her blankets. (Abrahams)
9. Tears ran down Annette's cheeks. "The shame of it," she groaned. (Maugham)
10. Lanny decided that the voice was nice and smiled. (Abrahams)
11. Isaac smiled his secret, twisted smile as though he were sharing a joke with himself. (Abrahams)
12. I met his son, Stephen, once when I was living in San Francisco. (Somers)
13. Mother lived a very orderly, traumaless life. (Somers)
14. He moved his back so that the stone ... did not hurt him. (Abrahams)
15. She was silent for a while, then she asked: "Does it hurt much?" (Abrahams)

16. I must have heard her in my sleep or the band woke me. (Lee)
17. "New Year's Day!" said Ally to herself as she woke up. (Stackley)
18. He had not felt his normal shyness with Lanny. (Abrahams)
19. That was home. The place where you first felt and tasted and began to recognize things. (Abrahams)
20. I was just tasting the goodness of being home. (Abrahams)
21. The cross lady who ran the playground was always pouncing out of her liar to scold boys who mucked about and threw sand into each other's eyes. (Stackley)
22. The children ran through the woods to see whether the May Fair had arrived yet. (Stackley)
23. Only understanding and a touch of sadness showed in his face. (Abrahams)
24. The second grade was as bad as the first, only worse. They still showed cards to you and wouldn't let you read and write. (Lee)
25. Next morning I found Jem and Dill in the back yard speaking about something. When I came near they told me to go away. (Lee)
26. Then I saw the shadow. The shadow stopped about a foot behind Jem. Then it turned and moved back. (Lee)
27. Mabel turned her back to him and spoke slowly. (Abrahams)
28. After a while policemen moved on and the boys went back to forcing the door. It gave suddenly and the boys fell into the hall. (Stackley)
29. The girl was sitting at the table peeling potatoes. (Maugham)
30. Ever since she could walk she had been playing at schools. She had sat her dolls in a row and taught them. (Stackley)

Exercise 3. Point out dynamic and static verbs. Comment on the cases when static verbs are used in the continuous form.

DYNAMIC verbs refer to activity and can therefore be used in the continuous form.

STATIC verbs refer to states and do not normally occur in the continuous form.

1. We ran across the schoolyard, went under the fence behind our house and were at the back steps before Jem would let us rest. (Lee)
2. You are being very silly, my poor child. (Maugham)
3. We looked down the street and saw some of our neighbours at the Radley front gate. (Lee)
4. What was Mako seeing, staring so intently out into the darkness? (Abrahams)
5. I am seeing the other nurse, nurse O'Brien, today. (Christie)
6. They have a school there. (Abrahams)
7. Maureen was having a wonderful time. (Somers)
8. He felt unbearably weary. (Abrahams)
9. Val was feeling too sick to think up a good storey. (Stackley)

10. You know, there's one thing I thoroughly believe in," she said as she ate the ice-cream. (Maugham)
11. I'm believing you when you say you came here with the best intentions. (Abrahams)
12. Poor dear mother, she wants me to go to parties and stay with friends, but the moment I start off she has one of her heart attacks so I much prefer to stay at home. (Maugham)
13. I've been wanting to ask you ever since you came home. (Maugham)
14. I live around here. (Abrahams)
15. It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. (Maugham)
16. "I do not think", he said "that I wish to see her". (Christie)
17. "You are very silent this afternoon, Albert," his wife remarked. – "I'm thinking," he said. (Maugham)
18. You realize that my fees are high? (Christie)
19. You mean to say that in physical appearance I do not resemble a Hercules? (Christie)
20. I have been meaning to tell you. (Maugham)

TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite tense. Find the cases when it is used.

- a) with present meaning
 - to denote facts (an actual present time action);
 - to denote habitual or repeated actions;
 - to denote universal truths;
 - to denote actions at the moment of speech with static verbs
 - b) with future meaning
 - in clauses of time, condition, concession;
 - in object clauses after "see (to it)", "take care", "make sure";
 - to denote planned actions (usually with verbs of motion, arrival or departure);
 - in some special questions
 - c) with past meaning
 - with communicative verbs "tell", "say", "hear", "learn", "write"
 - in vivid narration (historic present);
 - in stage remarks (dramatic present)
1. She quarrels with everybody. No one has a good word for her. And sometimes she does things that upset people for no reason. And she tells lies about people. (Abrahams)
 2. It is good to see you, old man. But I know you do not like seeing me here. (Abrahams)

3. With a higher pressure a thing melts at a cooler temperature. (Wilson)
4. If he comes in here again tell him I want a word with him. (Maugham)
5. When Isaac returned he did not have one penny. And now your boy comes and he has money and he gives it to you. (Abrahams)
6. They say he ran to the fence and started climbing over. (Lee)
7. "What do you say, my friend?" – "I have nothing to say". (Abrahams)
8. "I hear the skiing's great" she said as she started toward the parking lot. (Shaw)
9. She's scared to death every time she does it. (Maugham)
10. The street bell rings. (B.Shaw)
11. Here, Mrs.Swartz. I tell you what we do. You pay only half. The family of Finkelberg, they give the other half to welcome the returning son. (Abrahams)
12. 'Well, then, what are we talking about?' – "I forget". (Shaw)
13. The young woman who gets him will be lucky. (Abrahams)
14. Paco Espinel tells me it's the biggest draw the Casino has ever had. (Maugham)
15. One cannot throw away the past like a drawn tooth. Memory plays strange tricks on the heart. (Abrahams)
16. "Judge, if you allow the question plus another one you'll soon see". – "All right, let's see ," said Judge Taylor ,"but make sure we see, Atticus". (Lee)
17. "What time do we start?" – "Noon; it's about an hour ride by the woods". (Galsworthy)
18. "Mr.Ewell, you say you were at the window?" asked Mr. Gilmer. (Lee)
19. You are going to start a school here, I understand.(Abrahams)
20. Light travels more quickly than sound. (Wilson)
21. "That's where Sue Brown lives " Alice said. (Braine)
22. I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat too much nowadays. (Maugham)
23. Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus", I asked the waiter. (Maugham)
24. "Though, " went on Mum, "I pity the man you marry". (Stackley)
25. "He plays bridge well." – "They generally do." (Maugham)
26. Now the fortune-teller, a real gipsy she was, with gold rings to her ears, she says to your Grandma,"Yes, me maid, you've got a young man that rides a high horse." (Stackley)
27. What do you say to a little drink? (Maugham)
28. "Take care you don't fall," said Waddington. "You'd better hang on to my arm." (Maugham)

Exercise 2. Comment on the use of the Present Continuous Tense. Find the cases when it is used to denote:

a) actions going on at the moment of speech;

- b) planned or expected future actions;
- c) temporary actions, usually within a certain period;
- d) repeated or habitual actions for emphatic purposes

1. "Where is she?" - "She is waiting at the prison door." (Maugham)
2. "Really," thought Major Porter, "what's the club coming to? Can't get away from foreigners even here." (Christie)
3. "Don't you think she ought to go out more?" I asked. - "That's what I'm always telling her. (Maugham)
4. "You all going to the pictures this morning?" - "I'm not going. I am busy." (Stackley)
5. Syd, dear, don't think I'm being silly. (Maugham)
6. You are always making me out bad in front of the others! (Abrahams)
7. I'm taking special courses in English. (London)
8. "Who do you think is coming here today?" she asked me. "Uncle George Meadows." (Maugham)
9. What the hell are you doing here? (Maugham)
10. They should look at my son and they will know. He is writing a book! (Abrahams)
11. Women are constantly trying to commit suicide for love but generally they take care not to succeed. (Maugham)
12. "I'm going to bed," Flora said. "I'm skiing in the morning." (Shaw)
13. He is always breaking the law. (Shaw)
14. I'm always doing things on the spur of the moment to my own inconvenience and other people's. (Maugham)
15. Are you still going on Tuesday? (Maugham)
16. Good God man, you have no idea how glad I am to see you! Don't think I'm doing anything for you in putting you up. (Maugham)

Exercise 3. Comment on the use of Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous. Find the following cases.

Present Perfect denotes

- a) past actions with present relevance (e.g. result)
- b) recent actions (with time indicators today, this morning\afternoon\month, lately)
- c) with adverbs ever, never, just, already, yet, so far, often, seldom
- d) future completed actions in clauses of time and condition;
- e) ongoing states and actions

Present Perfect Continuous denotes

- a) past actions in duration going on up to the present moment (the action has just stopped);

- b)** past actions in duration continuing into the present;
- c)** recent actions in duration;
- d)** explaining a present result (focus on the activity)

1. My son has come back from Cape Town. (Abrahams)
2. "I want to watch a bit more first." – "You've watched all evening."
(Abrahams)
3. I wonder if someone has been playing a silly practical joke on me.
(Maugham)
4. My mother was so upset by it that she took the life insurance money and has
been travelling ever since. (Somers)
5. I haven't spoken to a white person for two years. I've been longing for a
good old talk. (Maugham)
6. I hear that you 've been in that bloody country for some time. (Maugham)
7. I'm going to help Mother Smith with the cookies she has prepared for your
party. (Abrahams)
8. Gert doesn't like you. He's been talking a lot about you. (Abrahams)
9. You certainly will not go till you have told me all. (Bronte)
10. You've been here a great many years and you've fulfilled your duties quite
satisfactory. (Maugham)
11. You see, you've filled your stomach with a lot of meat and you can't eat any
more. But I've just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach. (Maugham)
12. I asked him how old he was. "Thirty five," he said. "And what have you been
doing before?" I asked him. "Well, nothing very much," he said. (Maugham)
13. When I've taken off my things we shall go into the next room and have tea.
(Mansfield)
14. I cannot imagine why I 've lived thirty years with a man I dislike so much.
(Maugham)
15. We've been going to pictures about twice a week ever since. (Maugham)
16. He's been travelling since six this morning. (Braine)
17. Who has been seeing her? (Galsworthy)
18. That's the name that has recently become known to everybody," I said.
(Maugham)
19. I've been watching you all this week, William Truby. (Stackley)
20. I daresay you'll have gone to bed by the time I've finished. (Maugham)

Exercise 4. Comment on the use of Future Tenses. Find the following cases:

Future Indefinite denotes:

- a) predictions, statements of future facts (actions following the moment of
speech);
- b) intentions;

Future Continuous denotes:

- a) an activity or event going on at a particular time in the future;
- b) a future event within a certain period of time;
- c) planned or expected future actions (arrangements);
- d) predictions about present situations

Future Perfect

actions or events that will be completed or achieved by a particular point in the future;

- 1. He won't be back for another hour. I'll get a chair. (Maugham)
- 2. If you will be kind enough to make us a pot of coffee... I shall be very grateful. (Abrahams)
- 3. "All right," he said reluctantly. "At ten?" – "Yes. I'll be waiting." (Abrahams)
- 4. I shall not have lived in vain if I teach you in time to realize. (Maugham)
- 5. You'll have forgotten me by then. (Galsworthy)
- 6. "We'll be going," said Mr. Penezzi, getting up. (Maugham)
- 7. "I won't be having lunch with you, gentlemen," she said. "I know you have a lot to talk over." (Shaw)
- 8. We shan't be getting married just yet, Aggie. So don't worry. (Stackley)
- 9. I shan't ever marry. *I'm not that sort.* (Stackley)
- 10. If you make one wrong step... you will get more trouble than is good for any living soul. (Abrahams)
- 11. I shall be cleaning up when you come with my things. (Galsworthy)
- 12. In two years I shall have done it, and then I can die. (Maugham)
- 13. "Please, be careful. We do not want trouble." – "I will be careful," Isaac said, patting the old man's arm clumsily. (Abrahams)
- 14. He called out to the Chinese cook that he would be ready for breakfast in five minutes. (Maugham)
- 15. It was the end of all these things and he would miss them all. (Abrahams)
- 16. He had already formed the impression that Grange was a quick-tempered, susceptible man and he did not know how he would take an offer to help. (Maugham)
- 17. It is twenty past six now... Let me see... What would Celia be doing?... What would she be doing now? I know at seven she'd be having her tea at home. (Abrahams)
- 18. It was the end of August. Dill would be leaving for Meridian tomorrow. (Lee)
- 19. He thought of his mother. It would hit her hard, Mabel's going. He would do his best to make her understand. (Abrahams)
- 20. Mabel would be leaving tonight. Hope life isn't too hard with her. (Abrahams)

Exercise 5. Comment on the use of the Past Indefinite Tense. Find the cases when it is used to denote:

- a) a single occurrence in the past (with time indicators *yesterday, ...ago, last year, in 1945, once, then*, etc.)
- b) habitual or repeated actions in the past;
- c) narration (succession of past events);
- d) future actions looked upon from the past

1. In 1897, after spending five years at St. Thomas's Hospital I passed the examinations which enabled me to practise medicine. (Maugham)
2. She looked just as she always did in her neat violet cardigan. (Stackley)
3. He gave her his handkerchief and she wiped her eyes, handed back the handkerchief and went out. (Abrahams)
4. "Where did you get that thing?" – "Someone gave it to me." (Stackley)
5. He never said much as it was impossible to outtalk Mum. (Stackley)
6. He spoke with great refinement but with a Cockney accent. (Maugham)
7. She was friends with everybody in the shops, and they often gave her a scrap more meat or an extra apple. By this morning she felt sour. (Stackley)
8. Mr. Radley's elder son lived in Pensacola. He came home on Christmas. (Lee)
9. He came to see me in my office one day and asked me for a job. (Maugham)
10. He said... he would see to it that Arthur gave no more trouble. (Lee)

Exercise 6. Comment on the use of the Past Continuous Tense. Find the cases when it is used to denote:

- a) an action in duration going on at a particular moment in the past;
- b) a past action in duration within a certain period of time;
- c) immediate future looked upon from the past;
- d) repeated or habitual actions in the past (for emphasis)

1. While the three women and the girls were chattering Dad came home. (Stackley)
2. She was always laughing and talking and always ready to sit down and have a cup of tea. (Stackley)
3. The rebel knew where he was striking and it was impossible to stop the blood. (Maugham)
4. Then I'd have written to him and said I wasn't coming back. (Maugham)
5. He was spending the summer with his aunt, Miss Rachel Havenford. (Lee)
6. She had made up her mind that she was going to Africa to teach them. (Stackley)
7. You're quite a stranger, Mr. Mackintosh. Terese was saying only this morning, "Why, we never see Mr. Mackintosh now." (Maugham)

8. But the question was how to get the money? Now that Mum was not working cash was shorter than usual. (Stackley)
9. Mum smiled and hoped he was not getting into mischief again. (Stackley)
10. He was constantly giving her little presents. (Maugham)

Exercise 7. Comment on the use of Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous. Find the following cases.

Past Perfect denotes:

- a) actions or states before a time in the past (often with the additional meaning of result);
- b) to express priority in narration (in indirect speech)
- c) to denote future completed actions looked upon from the past in clauses of time an condition

Past Perfect Continuous denotes:

- a) an ongoing situation up to or just before a time in the past;
 - b) the result of the preceding durative action in the past;
1. And at last he told me why he had come. (Maugham)
 2. He would sit with her tonight after Mabel had gone. (Abrahams)
 3. Val had been collecting his gang together all the winter. (Stackley)
 4. She picked up the chair she had been sitting in and quickly slipped away with it into the house. (Maugham)
 5. Aunt Alexandra said she had to go to bed early, she had been decorating the stage all afternoon and was worn out. (Lee)
 6. Syd had been a dancing gigolo since he was eighteen. (Maugham)
 7. Ever since she was a baby Ally had longed to possess that walking stick. (Stackley)
 8. I saw that it was 2 o'clock. We had been sitting there an hour and a half. (Maugham)
 9. He was on his way back to resume his post, having been on a flying visit to New York to fetch his wife, who had been spending a year at home. (Maugham)
 10. He had been drinking more than usual and he looked fifty. (Maugham)
 11. Then she had been aching with worry because he was unhappy. Now she ached with joy. (Abraham)
 12. Margaret discovered by chance that her father had died penniless and she had been living ever since at Arthur's entire expense. (Maugham)

Exercise 8. Insert Present Indefinite or Future Indefinite.

a)

1. The government (to give) you a reasonable sum. They (not to complain) if you (to spend) it. (Maugham).
2. "I want to see Annette." - "I don't know if she (to see) you. (Maugham)
3. I am sure you (to like) him when you (to see) him. (Maugham)
4. One can't tell when the boss (to be) back. (Maugham)
5. I wonder if he (to understand) even now, Jolyon. (Galsworthy)
6. I don't want your presents. I (to starve) before I (to touch) the food you swine have stolen from us. (Maugham)
7. My father-in-law is asleep. .. As soon as he (to wake), he will, I know, want to see you. (Christie)
8. Heaven knows when your poor child (to see) England again. (Dickens)
9. Do they know when he (to be) in?" asked Charlie. (Priestley)
10. The day will come when you (to know)... why I am silent even to you. (Collins)
11. Give me the railway guide, and I'll tell you when he (to be) here tomorrow. (Collins)
12. "Take care the nuns (not to start) converting you," said Waddington, with his malicious little smile. (Maugham)

b)

1. Tonight I am going to check that Susan (to do) her homework correctly.
2. By the time the book is published next year, no one will be interested in what scandalous claims it (to make).
3. Some people believe that the earth (to be destroyed) by a nuclear accident.
4. The new regulations mean that businesses (to have to) complete the form by 1st April.
5. Jim just phoned. He says that he (to be) with us tonight.
6. It says in the programme that the concert (to finish) at 10.20.
7. Ellis's new play (to open) at the Grand Theatre next week.
8. With more practice she (to become) an excellent violinist.
9. National No-Smoking week (to start) on October 24th.
10. On tonight's programme we (to talk) to the deputy president about the latest unemployment figures.
11. In a few moments I (to walk) over there and give a signal to start running.
12. The eclipse (to begin) at three minutes past midday.

Exercise 9. Insert Present Perfect or Past indefinite.

a)

1. I (to see) her name in the papers rather often of late. (Maugham)
2. The baby (to be born) this morning. (Maugham)
3. "You (to find) a job?" - "There are none." (Galsworthy)

4. His father (to die) just a week ago. (Galsworthy)
5. "Where is the paper?" – "I (not to read) the leading article yet." (Maugham)
6. Give me that purse! Where you (to hide) it?" (Stackley)
7. When they (to tie up) for the night the headman (to come) to Skelton and (to tell) him sulkily that he would go no farther. (Maugham)
8. When you first (to see) the co-respondent?" (Galsworthy)
9. "Do you know Turner?" – "I (to meet) him at the club." (Maugam)
10. When I (to be) a young man I (to swim) from there round the beacon and (to land) at the creak of Tarumi. (Maugham)
11. She (to thank) Mr. Finkelberg, (to bide) him and Isaac good day and (to hurry) home. (Abrahams)
12. "But why you (to do) it?" she asked. "Why you (not to tell) me?" (Maugham)

b)

1. The price of houses (to rise) dramatically in recent years.
2. Unemployment (to rise) every year until 1985 and then started to fall.
3. At his wedding he (to wear) a green suit and red tie.
4. These are the glasses I (to wear) ever since I was 30.
5. The company (to survive) many setbacks in its 50-year history, but it is now flourishing.
6. Few of the trees in our village (to survive) the storms during the winter of 1991.
7. This (to be) his home for over 20 years and he doesn't want to leave it.
8. When I picked up the coffee I (to be) surprised to find that it was cold.
9. So far it's been so cold that we (to stay) in the house all day.
10. We (to stay) with Mike and Sue last weekend.
11. I last (to see) you in Beijing three years ago.
12. I never (to see) anyone play so well in my whole life

Exercise 10. Insert Past Indefinite or Past perfect.

a)

1. To take off her boots or to put them on (to be) an agony to her, but it (to be) an agony for years. (Mansfield)
2. She (to like) spoiling the children. She already (to spoil) them all, especially Len. (Stackley)
3. Mum (to go back) to look at Len. His face (to go) quite pale now and when he (to wake) he (to cry). (Stackley)
4. But he hardly (to lit) a cigarette when the general (to come) into the yard. (Maugham)
5. She (to gather) from her husband's tone that something (to happen) to annoy him. (Maugham)
6. When Grange (to finish), he (to belch), (to fill) his pipe and (to light) it, (to

- rise) from the table and (to go) on to the veranda. (Maugham)
7. He (to know) Arthur Burdon ever since he (to be born). (Maugham)
 8. By the time the season (to draw) to its end they (to see) a good deal of one another. (Maugham)
 9. He (not to stir). He (to mean) to keep her till she (to decide)? (Maugham)
 10. The comfort and the unaccustomed amenity of this life broke up the strain under which she (to live). (Maugham)

b)

1. Alice felt very pleased with herself. She (to find) what she was looking for.
2. I was just about to leave when I (to remember) my briefcase.
3. By the time I (to get) back to the bathroom, the bath (to overflow).
4. She walked into the station only to find that the train (to leave).
5. He (to look) at his watch again and began to walk even faster.
6. In a surprise move, the Prime Minister (to resign) last night.
7. By the time I (to get) to the party most people (to go) home.
8. When Glen (to open) the book some pages (to fall out).
9. After Michael (to type) the letter, he (to give) it to Kay to sign.
10. As soon as I (to turn) the ignition key, the engine (to catch) fire.

Exercise 11. Insert Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

a)

1. Ever since I was a young girl I (to try) not to take things seriously. (Maugham)
2. I will be your friend: I always (to like) you. (Bronte)
3. I (to want) for a long time to make you a little present, Bertha. (Maugham)
4. I (not to be) in England for sixteen years. (Maugham)
5. I can't remember my aunt's address. We (not to hear) from her for years. (Christie)
6. I'm tired of putting my money in the post office. I (to do) it all my life. (Stackley)
7. I can't wait that long. I (to wait) for three years. (Somers)
8. I (to think) a great deal since I came here. (Maugham)
9. Shall we sit down a little? We (not to sit) here for ages. (Maugham)
10. It appears that she has been rotten for the last year, but you know she hates doctors and she's been taking all sorts of patent medicines. (Maugham)

b)

1. Since they were very young, the children (to enjoy) travelling by plane.
2. It (to snow) heavily since this morning.
3. I'm pleased to say that the team (to play) well all season.
4. I never (to understand) why we have to pay so much tax.
5. I (not to read) any of Dickens' novels.

6. In recent years, Brazilian companies (to put) a lot of money into developing advanced technology.
7. An important file (to disappear) from my office.
8. Plants and vegetables (to disappear) from our garden since we had new neighbours.
9. I (to swim) and I feel exhausted.
10. I (to swim) thirty lengths of the pool and I feel exhausted.

Exercise 12. Insert the required tense form.

1. "What's the matter?"
 "Someone just (to try) the door."
 "Well, perhaps it (to be) the amah or one of the boys."
 "They never (to come) at this time. They know I always (to sleep) after tiffin." (Maugham)
2. I (not to see) her today, but I (to go) to tea at the studio this afternoon. (Maugham)
3. Now please look at the man who (to sit) next to Mr. Waren. (Maugham)
4. "Your husband (to look) rather washed out. He (to work) very hard?"
 "He always (to work) hard."
 "I suppose you (to go) away soon?"
 "Oh, yes, I (to think) I (to go) to Japan as I (to do) last year. The doctor (to say) I must go out of the heat if I (not to want) to go all to pieces. (Maugham)
5. She (to stare) at him with wide and terrified eyes. They (to hold) a desperate appeal; it (to be) so evident that I (to wonder) why her husband (not to see) it. (Maugham)
6. I (to start) out on my round by the time you go. (Maugham)
7. He (to be) dead, Lanny. Of course you (not to know). He (to be) dead for four years now. (Abrahams)
8. His duty performed, he (to come) home, (to bathe), (to change) and with his wife opposite him he (to eat) his substantial meal. (Maugham)
9. "Get out!" (to shout) Val. He always (to shout), never (to talk). (Stackley)
10. I (to write) it down for you in case you (to forget). (Maugham)
11. You must know that I (to want) you to do that ever since I (to be) ten. (Maugham)
12. Skelton (to tell) her who he (to be) and what he (to do) there but he (to discover) that she (to question) his boy and already (to know) everything about him. (Maugham)
13. The grass (to smell) of new growth, birds (to sing), the sun (to shine). (Stackley)
14. I (to tell) you many times you could send some of your children across and I (to teach) them. (Abrahams)
15. I (to be educated) at Eton and I (to leave) Oxford in 1896. (Maugham)

16. “Where (to be) Mabel?” – “So you (to remember) her.” – “Certainly, mother. Did you think I (to forget) my only sister?” - “When you (not to ask) about her I (to think) so.” (Abrahams)
17. Well, Mr. Rowley, you (to know) the gentleman who (to stay) here. (Christie)
18. I’m pretty well-to-do. My father (to leave) me a moderate income, and I (to make) a good deal by operation. (Maugham)
19. One (to get) tired of the same people. (Abrahams)
20. “They (to tell) me he (to bring) the picture of a young woman from the Cape. I (to hear) she (to be) quite pretty,” the preacher said. (Abrahams)
21. Her eyes (to shine) as she (to say) to Ally: “I (to go) home soon, the doctor (to say).” (Stackley)
22. It (to be) an old friend who apparently (to arrive) in Paris that afternoon. (Maugham)
23. Though I (not to see) Haddo for years, I can tell you... a good deal about him. (Maugham)
24. The sun (to beat) down pitilessly, and he (to long) for rain; but he (to know) that rain (to bring) no coolness; it only (to make) it hotter and more steamy. (Maugham)
25. They were gathered round the window and not heard him come in. They wondered guiltily how long he (to stand) there and how much he (to hear). (Maugham)
26. You (to need) a bathroom to look smart. Nothing (to get) the dirt like a proper long soak. (Stackley)
27. She (to meet) me at the station yesterday and we (to dine) together. We (to talk) steadily from half-past-six till midnight. (Maugham)
28. You never (to forgive) me for what I (to do) the other day? (Maugham)
29. Mackintosh (to stare) at him, wondering, whether he (to know) what (to happen), and, whether, when he (to know), he (to realize) on what terms he and Walker (to be). (Maugham)
30. I (to feel) a little shy at the thought of presenting myself to a total stranger with the announcement that I (to be going) to sleep under his roof...till another boat (to come in) to take me to the place where I (to go). (Maugham)
31. “I never (to see) any one dead before.”
 “You’d better hurry up and get used to it then, because you (to see) a good many before you (to do) with this cheerful spot. (Maugham)

THE OBLIQUE MOODS

Mood	The character of the action	Grammatical form	USAGE
Subjunctive I	Problematic, unlikely, desirable, but not contrary to fact	THE STEM OF THE VERB	<p>BOTH are used in subordinate clauses:</p> <p>1) - in object clauses after the verbs of volition (suggest, demand, insist, order, require, recommend etc.), the main clause expresses recommendation, advice, suggestion, order; <i>We insist that he (should) come</i></p> <p>- after the emotive adjectives: eager, afraid, anxious, terrible, nervous; <i>He was anxious that they (should) come</i></p> <p>2) in subject clauses after the constructions IT IS necessary/important/urgent/ advisable/ strange /doubtful; <i>It is necessary that everybody (should) come</i></p> <p>3) in predicative clauses ; <i>The order is that everybody (should) come</i></p> <p>4) in attributive appositive clauses; <i>The order that everybody (should) come was given yesterday</i></p> <p>5) in adverbial clauses of purpose, condition, concession, cause; <i>The nurse shut the window so that the patient (should) not catch cold</i></p> <p>SUBJUNCTIVE I is used: 1) in official documents and newspapers; 2) in archaic texts; 3) in slogans and set expressions; 4) in American English. THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD is neutral, used in British English.</p>
The Suppositional Mood	A problematic action, a sort of supposition made by the speaker	The auxiliary SHOULD + non-perfect infinitive (present, future), or perfect infinitive (past)	

Exercise 1. Explain the use of Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood. Comment on their grammatical forms, the character of the action and the syntactic conditions in which they are used. Identify types of subordinate clauses. Translate into Russian.

1. Uncle William insisted that the whole thing should be done properly. (Stackley)
2. "I do try to say, God's will be done, sir," said the Squire. (Gaskell)
3. He was jealous of his "legend" and anxious that you should know the exact details of any of the celebrated stories that were told of him. (Maugham)
4. "Oh sir! Consider the servants."
"The servants be hanged!" said Sir Pitt. (Thackeray)
5. On Sunday, however, he suggested that they should take their luncheon with them and go in chairs to a Buddhist monastery. (Maugham)
6. His anxiety that he should forget the fact had a sinister suggestion. (Christie)
7. The strange thing was that he should have tried the door and then the two windows. If he thought she was asleep it was unlike him to disturb her. (Maugham)
8. It was dreadful that she should love him so passionately and yet feel such bitterness towards him. (Maugham)
9. Baas Gert gave the money and insisted that you be sent to Cape Town. (Abrahams)
10. He hung his head forward so that the blood should not drop on his clothes. (Abrahams)
11. In July, she'd insist that Karla come to Marbella. (Susanne)
12. There were several coupes who were friends of his, standing at the bar. David suggested they join them. (Susanne)
13. It seemed incredible that there should be nothing that I can do. (Maugham)
14. Our hearts must be hard. If they are not we die, though we be alive. (Abrahams)
15. You are a very pretty woman. It's funny that your husband should never look at you. (Maugham)
16. It strikes you as odd that Ackroyd should have flown into a rage about so trivial a matter. (Christie)
17. It is really very surprising that a man like you should fall so deeply in love with a girl like Margaret Dauncey. (Maugham)
18. I suggest you dismiss your car. I will drive you back into town. (Susanne)
19. It was strange that this little bald-headed man with his monkey face should have aroused in the alien woman so devastating a passion. (Maugham)
20. Tony must have had several drinks by the time Erik arrived, and he insisted that Erik join him in still one more. (Wilson)
21. I am astonished that you should never have tried such an interesting experiment yourself. (Maugham)

22. He says it's quite essential you should do the supper turn. (Maugham)
23. Lanny was surprised that Sam should call her by her name without any respectful prefix. (Abrahams)
24. He took care that they should not cheat the natives; he saw that they get a fair reward for their work and their copra. (Maugham)
25. If you should happen to change your mind, I'm always ready to take this off your hands. (Bronte)

Exercise 2. Insert Subjunctive I or the appropriate form of the Suppositional Mood. Comment on their time reference.

1. She was very friendly with him then and insisted that he (to share) their midday meal with them on Sundays. (Maugham)
2. "God (to praise)!" the preacher said and his voice trembled. (Abrahams)
3. Of course Walter might merely have thought she was sleeping; there was no reason why she (to lock – neg.) herself in. (Maugham)
4. But though the lies were so natural she was siezed often with a panic of fear lest they (to discover). (Maugham)
5. The orders are that we (to stay) here. (Hemingway)
6. It was a shame that you (to miss) it the way that you did. (Maugham)
7. And gradually she began to hate him because her debt of gratitude was so great. It seemed unfair that he (to do) so much for her. (Maugham)
8. She insisted that January (to wear) gold hoop earrings. (Susanne)
9. It seemed to me a very remarcable coincidence that Miss Wade (to arrive) at the exact moment she did. (Christie)
10. Edward left his employment with them nearly a year ago. How strange he (to say) nothing about it. (Maugham)
11. Heaven (to forgive) me, I left you alone with that scoundrel. (Shaw)
12. Lanny had returned and it was right that his mother (to be) the first to greet him. (Abrahams)
13. She had insisted that I (to learn) at least one useful thing in those four years. (I.Shaw)
14. Is there a child? Husband and father, and I never knew! God (to bless) Osborne's child! I say, God (to bless) it! (Gaskell)
15. I am deeply distressed you (to witness) such a disgraceful scene. (Christie)
16. I did not summon you here, I cannot blame myself for that. But, providentially, you came. As for your own reasons, again providentially you came. So (to be) it. (Shaw)
17. She dared not ask him anything, she feared lest she (to have) her suspicions proved right. (Christie)
18. I suggest you (to see) him right away. (Sommers)
19. Why he (to have) all of a sudden this funny feeling for her? It wasn't a pleasant feeling either, it was a pain. (Maugham)

20. I am not going to act the lady among you for fear I (to starve). (Bronte)
21. "All good (to attend) you, dear old woman," said Mr. Peggotty, embracing his sister. (Dickens)
22. It seemed odd that he (to come) to live in the country; he had so clearly lived in towns all his life. (Christie)

Exercise 3. Translate into English using the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I.

1. Необходимо, чтобы все документы были подготовлены заранее.
2. Странно, что он не смог ответить на такой простой вопрос.
3. Желательно, чтобы доклад обсудили перед конференцией.
4. Мне кажется сомнительным, чтобы она забыла о таком важном деле.
5. Разве не удивительно, что она успешно сдала экзамены несмотря на болезнь.
6. Я не понимаю, почему он так рассердился.
7. Его поразило, что такое еще возможно в наше время.
8. Декан распорядился, чтобы во время собрания в зал никого не пускали.
9. Он пришел в ярость при мысли, что все это время за ним следили.
10. Если поезд вдруг будет опаздывать, позвоните мне.
11. Будете проходить мимо, непременно загляните к нам.
12. Если вам доведется побывать в нашем городе, дайте нам знать.
13. Повторите ваши инструкции еще раз, чтобы я ничего не напутал.
14. Ни к чему постоянно выглядывать в окно, чтобы вас в конце концов заметили.
15. Мы решили взять большой запас провизии на случай, если придется задержаться.
16. В случае, если тебе придется неожиданно уехать, оставь мне записку.
17. Пожалуйста, оставайтесь с больным. Если он попросит чего-нибудь, скажите доктору.
18. Я буду дома весь вечер на случай, если ты передумаешь.
19. Если вдруг возникнут трудности, позвони мне.
20. Я оставил письмо на столе, чтобы он увидел его, как только вернется.
21. Он любит шутить, и что бы он ни сказал, не обижайся на него.
22. Мы требуем, чтобы все условия были соблюдены.
23. Да сопутствует вам успех!
24. Храни нас Господь от всякого зла и от всякой беды.
25. Я далек от того, чтобы осуждать вас, но сам бы я так не поступил.

Mood	The character of the action	Grammatical form	USAGE
Subjunctive II	Unreal, contrary to fact	Homonymous with the Past Indefinite (to denote present or future) or with the Past Perfect (to denote past)	<p>1. In subordinate clauses</p> <p>a) object clauses after WISH, after verbs of judgement expressing negative or doubtful meaning, in formal style after the connectors SUPPOSE(ING)/IMAGINE; <i>I wish it were summer now</i></p> <p>b) predicative clauses after AS IF/AS THOUGH; <i>She looked as though she were crazy</i></p> <p>c) adverbial clauses of manner and comparison; <i>She behaved as if she had suddenly gone mad</i></p> <p>d) clauses of unreal condition; <i>If it were summer now we could go swimming</i> e) clauses of concession: <i>Whatever you said to him he would not listen.</i></p> <p>2. In simple sentences after IF ONLY: <i>If only I had a lot of money!</i></p> <p>3. After the expressions IT'S (HIGH/ABOUT) TIME, IT IS AS IF, I'D RATHER/SOONER <i>It's high time you went to bed.</i> <i>I'd rather you didn't smoke here.</i></p> <p>Note: The modal verb WOULD (the subjunctive form of WILL) is used to express regret or annoyance, if the subjects of the clauses are different.</p>

Exercise 4. Explain the use of Subjunctive II. Comment on its grammatical forms, the character of the action and syntactic conditions in which it is used. Identify types of subordinate clauses.

1. All through this terrible epidemic he carried himself as if he were enjoying a holiday. (Maugham)
2. Margaret took no notice but sobbed as though her heart would break. (Maugham)
3. I wish I could start my life all over again. (Sommers)
4. I wish Alan would call me before I leave, I thought. (Sommers)
5. Isn't it about time you came to some decision? (Susanne)
6. That night I fell on my knees and prayed for help. And suddenly it was as if I had been released from a prison. (Susanne)
7. I'd rather Madge didn't know I was in town, Hank. (Shaw)
8. I wish you would come for a little visit and let me walk you about. (Webster)
9. He had no means of repaying the money if he lost, but it never occurred to him that he could lose. (Maugham)
10. If Stella felt like that about it, well, he must just make the best of it. After all, supposing she were killed? No, no, let her chuck it and be damned to the money. (Maugham)
11. Her face was so white that she looked as though she were about to faint. (Maugham)
12. He took no more notice of his wife than if she had not been there. (Maugham)
13. I wish Mr. Haddo would take this opportunity to disclose us to the mystery of his birth and family. (Maugham)
14. "If I knew!" David was saying. "If I only knew!" (Christie)
15. I'd much rather you were not at home when I left. (Abrahams)
16. That night she had a miscarriage and was so ill that for days it looked as if she would die. (Maugham)
17. I wish to God I'd come with you. (Maugham)
18. I'd rather you shot at tin cans in the back yard, but I know you'll go after birds. (Lee)
19. I wish they were not coming. (Abrahams)
20. I think it's time we thought of Italy," Fabian said. (Shaw)

Mood	The character of the action	Grammatical form	USAGE
The Conditional Mood	Contrary to fact, unreal, depending on certain unreal conditions (which can be either explicit or implicit)	SHOULD WOULD + non-perfect infinitive (to denote present or future) or perfect infinitive (to denote past)	1. In main clauses of a complex sentence; <i>I would go for a walk if the weather were fine</i> 2. In simple sentences with implied condition; <i>I would go for a walk now!</i> 3. After the expressions: BUT FOR/ EXCEPT FOR/ IF NOT FOR: <i>But for the weather I would go for a walk.</i>

Exercise 5. Explain the use of the Conditional Mood. Follow the directions for exercise 4.

1. A few flowers would have brightened the table, but there was apparently no one to care how things looked. (Maugham)
2. "I wouldn't do that stunt of hers for a thousand pounds."
"I don't suppose you would. No one can do it but her, not from that height, I mean, and only five foot of water." (Maugham)
3. She blessed the tear in her blouse that had delayed her the extra five minutes; but for that she would have gone five minutes earlier and God alone knew what would have happened then. (Abrahams)
4. Except for the display of Susie's firmness, she would scarcely have resisted her desire to wear nondescript garments of violent blue. (Maugham)
5. I wouldn't have thought that I could hate a human being as I hate you. (Maugham)
6. They were not the books you would have expected to find in a planter's house. In most planters' houses there is not more than a shelf or two of books and for the most part they're detective stories. (Maugham)
7. He's a fine-looking fellow. Any girl would be proud of him as a husband. (Maugham)
8. I should not have paid any particular attention to her but that she possessed a quality that may be common enough in women, but nowadays is not obvious in their demeanour. (Maugham)
9. Mr. Kelada would certainly have had it all his own way... except for the man called Ramsay who sat there also. (Maugham)
10. I would have killed myself years ago only I know he wants me to die. That's the only way I can get back on him, by living, and I'm going to live. (Maugham)

11. "He has all the tact in the world, this gentleman," she cried ironically. She eyed Hans. "It would be a nice position for me, the foreigner from the conquered country with a child born out of wedlock." (Maugham)
12. I went through the last war and we all did things we wouldn't have done in peace time. (Maugham)
13. Mrs. Grange spoke with a dramatic intensity of which Skelton would never have thought her capable. (Maugham)
14. She has always been very kind. I shouldn't call her clever. (Christie)
15. I learnt a good deal about human nature in that sanatorium that otherwise I should never have known. (Maugham)
16. What would you do without me to look after you? (Christie)
17. The roads had been impassable for cars, even with chains, otherwise he would have arrived on the first train that morning. (Christie)
18. Of course, men are so peculiar. In dear Roger's place I should not have objected to revealing the provisions of my will. (Christie)
19. He would not, perhaps, have recognized her but for her own pause and hesitation. (Christie)
20. He would have shouted but dreaded the sound of his voice. (Galsworthy)

Exercise 6. Explain the use of the Conditional Mood and Subjunctive II in conditional sentences. Comment on their time reference (referring to the present or future, referring to the past, mixed sentences).

1. He's a worthless creature. I suppose I shouldn't have been taken in by him, if I hadn't been as worthless as he. (Maugham)
2. If I died tomorrow every penny I have would be yours. (Maugham)
3. If I were a suspicious woman I should think you had sent it yourself to get me out of the way. (Maugham)
4. I'd be so much more comfortable if you'd let me pay for my board and lodging. (Maugham)
5. If he thought I liked having you here he'd turn you out tomorrow. (Maugham)
6. If he were a coloured boy she would have wanted him to be a friend of Lanny's. (Abrahams)
7. If I had had any sense I would have married a Malay girl and had half a dozen half-caste children. (Maugham)
8. "I hate England," he said. "If I had my own way I'd never set foot in the damned country again. (Maugham)
9. If it weren't for the baby, I would have jumped off the Golden Gate Bridge. (Sommers)
10. It would be nice if he had some place to go where he was welcome. (Maugham)

11. It would be funny if one of these days she fell in love with him. (Maugham)
12. If I get a chance of easy money like that I should be all sorts of a fool not to take it. (Maugham)
13. I would have felt better about going up to see what was happening on the sixth floor if I had a cop with me. (Shaw)
14. I think it would be safer if I came with you. (Maugham)
15. I would have won if I had had your cards. (Maugham)
16. ...there was something intimidating about the girl, so that if he hadn't been excited by the great victories of the German armies, if he hadn't been so tired and yet so elated, if he hadn't drunk all that wine on an empty stomach, it would never have crossed his mind that he could have anything to do with her. (Maugham)
17. How marvelous it would have been, he said, if they were both free! (Maugham)
18. I was afraid if I waited I shouldn't have the courage (Maugham)
19. I shouldn't be surprised if you are right. (Christie)
20. Had I been her mother I should have thought it high time she was married. (Maugham)

Exercise 7. Insert Subjunctive II and the Conditional Mood. Comment on their time reference.

1. He had been asked to dinner at half past nine and it was nearly ten. Eva Barret was always late and he (to be) lucky if he (to get) anything to eat by ten-thirty. (Maugham)
2. Syd, if you (to love) me you (not to want) me to go through such torture. (Maugham)
3. If I (to have) a pretty little wife I (not to let) her spend a year in New York while I stayed at Kobe. (Maugham)
4. If, seized by an intolerable boredom, he (to determine) to be a painter merely to break with irksome ties, it (to be) comprehensible and commonplace... (Maugham)
5. "I (to like) you better if you not (to make) that ingenuous appeal to my sympathies." - "I (to despise) you if you (to move) by it. (Maugham)
6. I (not to be) here if it hadn't been for your letter. (Maugham)
7. It means that if there were anything to find we (to find) it, but there isn't anything. (Christie)
8. You haven't got any heart. If you (to have), you (to ask) me to forgive you. (Christie)
9. The dear soul thought she was doing a wonderful thing for me when she made me an artist, but perhaps, after all, it (to be) better for me if my father's will had prevailed and I (to be) now an honest carpenter. (Maugham)

10. If I (not to stand) on her side, I couldn't have heard a word. (Susanne)
11. If it (to be) my own property, I should have put it promptly into the kitchen stove. (Maugham)
12. Seated on the fallen trunk of a tree, he had promised for the twentieth time if their marriage (not to be) a success, she (to be) as free as if she never (to marry) him. (Galsworthy)
13. My only hope was that anyone who had just committed a murder would be rattled and if he (to want) to hide anything he (to hide) it quickly; he (to choose) the first obvious hiding-place that offered itself. (Maugham)
14. I never (to forgive) myself if anything (to happen) to the darling boy. (Christie)
15. If you (to have) my experience you (to know) that history shows the impossibility of prognosticating accurately. (Christie)
16. She was the sort of the girl who (to give) her savings to a swindler if she (to have) any savings. (Christie)
17. If I (not to be) so confident of his love I (to think)... I hardly know what I (to think). (Maugham)
18. I (to forgive) if he (to fall) desperately in love with someone and (to go off) with her. I (to think) that natural. I (not to blame) him. I (to think) that he was led away. (Maugham)
19. The story I have to tell never (to happen) if one day I (not to walk) across the street. (Maugham)
20. The things on the dressing-table were arranged with the stiff precision which Mrs. Garstin had all her life insisted upon. The flowers looked out of place; Mrs. Garstin (to think) it silly, affected and unhealthy to have flowers in her bedroom. (Maugham)

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Если бы он пришел сюда завтра, мы бы все обдумали вместе.
2. Я бы извинился, если бы случайно обидел его.
3. На вашем месте я бы не баловал его.
4. Он бы сам выполнил всю работу, если бы не заболел.
5. Если бы Вы сказали ей эту новость вчера, она бы не спала всю ночь.
6. Вы могли бы приобрести больше опыта, если бы работали вместе с нами.
7. Если бы я получил все необходимые данные на прошлой неделе, я бы закончил работу завтра.
8. Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы могли бы отправиться на юг на этой неделе.
9. Если бы не вы, мы не нашли бы дорогу обратно.
10. Спасибо, что ты помогла мне уложить вещи. Иначе я опоздала бы на поезд.

11. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город на субботу и воскресенье.
12. Если бы только она могла забыть все, что случилось!
13. Если бы только он мог помочь нам!
14. Если бы я только знал об этом заранее!
15. Как жаль, что идет дождь. Дети могли бы пойти погулять.
16. Как жаль, что ваши друзья не позвонили мне вчера. Я бы пригласила их в театр.
17. Ей хотелось бы владеть английским лучше. Тогда она смогла бы читать английские книги в оригинале.
18. Ты ведешь себя как маленький ребенок. Пора тебе быть серьезнее.
19. Как жаль, что я не умею кататься на коньках так же хорошо, как она.
20. Жаль, что Вы вчера не пришли на собрание. Вы бы узнали много интересного.
21. Мы бы не опоздали, даже если бы вышли на 15 минут позже.
22. Даже если бы Ваша подруга была здесь, она бы не стала Вам помогать. Такие вещи надо уметь делать самой.
23. Было похоже, что она плакала, хотя она делала вид, что ничего не случилось.
24. Если бы он пришел сюда завтра, мы бы все обсудили вместе.
25. Если бы он пришел вчера, мы бы решили эту проблему.
26. Что Вы меня все время о нем спрашиваете! Как будто я за ним слежу.
27. Вы со мной так разговариваете, словно я совершила преступление.
28. Что бы ты ему ни советовал, он все равно сделает по своему.
29. Жаль, что он такой рассеянный. Если бы не это, он бы написал вчерашний тест гораздо лучше.
30. Я вовсе не хочу идти на дискотеку. Ведь мне не двадцать лет.

Exercise 9. Comment on the Oblique Moods and modal verbs. Pay special attention to modals used as auxiliaries.

1. "Pity I didn't tell him," she continued. "I had half a mind to. P'raps he was right, p'raps it would have eased me (my) mind. I wonder what he'd have said." She imitated his Oxford accent. "I'm so terribly sorry, Mrs. Grange. I wish I could help you." She gave a chuckle which was almost a sob. "I'd have liked to tell him about Jack. Oh, Jack." (Maugham)
2. She spoke as if Skelton were there, but so incoherently, that if he had been, he would have had difficulty in following the story she told. (Maugham)
3. I hate him. I hate his vanity and his arrogance. I could kill him: his death wouldn't satisfy me. I should like to torture him as he tortured me. I think I should die happy if I could find a way to wound him as he's wounded me. (Maugham)

4. I remember... how he'd collapsed when, in order to break the news more gently to Mrs. Bronson, I said Bronson was wounded and not dead. If he was only wounded he might have been able to speak. (Maugham)
5. On more than one occasion she made him so angry that he would have liked to take her by the shoulders and shake the life out of her. (Maugham)
6. The old woman held him as if she would never let him go again. (Abrahams)
7. Lanny had returned and it was right that his mother should be the first to greet him. (Abrahams)
8. He suggested that she should not live alone. (Maugham)
9. I suggest you see him right away. (Sommers)
10. That's why I showed you those photos, so as you might see I wasn't always what I am now. (Maugham)
11. Is it for my sake that I make the road? It's for you, so that you can walk in comfort and carry you copra in comfort. (Maugham)
12. Kitty could more easily have coped with the situation if he had raved and stormed. She could have met violence with violence. (Maugham)
13. "You are not obliged to go, are you?"
"No, I go on my own free will."
"Please don't, Walter. It would be too awful if something happened. Supposing you died?" (Maugham)
14. It would be madness for me to go. You know how delicate I am. And cholera: I should be frightened out of my wits. It's just asking for trouble. There's no reasons for me to go. I should die. (Maugham)
15. It could not be right that his son should know so much that he should be afraid of his son's eyes. (Abrahams)
16. A year after his death I called up his phantom from his grave so that I might learn what I took to be a dying wish. (Maugham)
17. She didn't tell me that she loved me. It might have been difficult if she had, but she didn't. (Shaw)
18. He proposed that his brother should borrow money to buy him out of his share of the family property so that he could increase the size of his own holding while land, owing to the war and the exchange, could still be bought for a song. (Maugham)
19. I like this country. With energy and initiative a man could make a good thing of your farm. (Maugham)
20. If you would let me have one of your guns you would pay for your board and lodging over and over again. (Maugham)
21. It had not struck him that if anything happened to Walker it might be he who would succeed him. (Maugham)
22. She left him to himself for a while so that he might regain his strength. (Maugham)
23. If Mrs. Grange really had been telling the story to Skelton it might have seemed as unlikely to him as it did to her. (Maugham)

24. I wonder if you could let me something to read. (Maugham)
25. How well she'd spoken! An actress on the stage couldn't have expressed herself better. (Maugham)
26. The possibility that he could be mistaken never occurred to him. (Maugham)
27. I don't want to impose myself on you longer than I need. If I could hire a launch here, or a prahu, I could get off this afternoon. (Maugham)
28. We got to the press to put our plight before the public and someone came along with the proposal that we should give a benefit performance. (Maugham)
29. She looked at him intently and there was a strange gleam in her eyes. You would have said it was a look of triumph. (Maugham)
30. "Would you like me to go with you?"
"What in God's name should I want that for?" (Maugham)

Exercise 10. Insert the appropriate form of the Oblique Mood.

1. After supper he suggested that they (to go) to a movie. (Maugham)
2. I don't see why you (to lose) your temper. (Galsworthy)
3. He looked at her intently as though he (to try) to see into her utmost heart. (Maugham)
4. I propose, then, that the report and account (to be taken). (Galsworthy)
5. I was surprised to see him still immersed in his book. He looked as if he (not to move) since I left him. (Maugham)
6. Perhaps he never (to stop) if Nurse (not to call) suddenly: "Now then, children, it's high time you (to be washed) and (to be dressed). (Mansfield)
7. Oh, I can see that you don't want to marry me now even if it (to be) possible. (Maugham)
8. If you (not to be) as stupid as only a German can be you (to see) that that child must be a reproach for me as long as I live. (Maugham)
9. If only we (to be) like birds! Or if one (can) put out a plate overnight, and have just enough in the morning to use during the day. (Galsworthy)
10. I wonder what's happened to him," said his wife. "I can't think why he (to be) so late. (Maugham)
11. Mrs. Bronson stared at me as if she (to try) to see right into my brain. (Maugham)
12. I recollected then that little passage between Mrs. Bronson and the doctor's wife. I understood why that good woman had been so anxious that Mrs. Bronson (not to overtire) herself. (Maugham)
13. It is only poetic justice that when Roy's next novel comes on the critic (to see) in the new work a very great advance. (Maugham)
14. Besides, it's high time you (to settle down.) (Maugham)
15. I wish you (no to interrupt) me. (Maugham)

16. She (to go) to bed last night just as if nothing (to happen) if I (to let) her. (Shaw)
17. He wished now that he (not to stop) to look at Fleur's portrait; it (to give) him something to talk of. (Galsworthy)
18. It is no use, I fear, to ask Tod; but of course if he (to come) too, both Stanley and myself (to be) delighted. (Galsworthy)
19. I went to my bureau, with a sort of haste and trembling lest Madame (to creep) upstairs and (to spy) me. (Bronte)
20. You see that it is necessary that he (to pay) us a visit, don't you? (Shaw)
21. The doors must be closed so that no one (to be admitted). (Maugham)
22. If I (to be) an honest man I (to counsel) you to leave the first night I talked to you. (Shaw)
23. Irene (not to be) likely to object to leave London if her greatest friend's lover (to be given) the job. June's marriage might depend on it. (Galsworthy)
24. I never (to think) him capable of expressing himself with such dignity, real feeling and simplicity had I not known that Elliott was a kindly, affectionate, and honest man. (Maugham)
25. And so – she was silenced in case she (not to hold) her tongue. (Christie)
26. And when the ambulance came and they put her on a stretcher, they made me go in the kitchen so that she (not to know) I was there. (Maugham)
27. I made inquiries and learned that a case of beer and glasses were kept in a small summer-house in the battery garden in case Mr. Clale (to feel) thirsty when painting. (Christie)
28. You depend upon each other to have different opinions, just the way baseball teams depend upon other teams to have different colour uniforms. Otherwise, nobody (to know) who was leading the league. (Shaw)
29. When Mrs Bute Crawley...heard from Miss Briggs the intelligence of the clandestine marriage, she declared it was quite providential that she (to arrive) at such a time to assist poor dear Miss Crawley in supporting the shock. (Thackeray)
30. When Sir Pitt deigned to offer me his hand, an honour of which my beloved Miss Crawley said I was deserving (my blessing (to go) with her for judging the poor orphan worthy to be her sister!) I told Sir Pitt that I was already a wife. (Thackeray)
31. You wonder at one so poor and friendless having an attachment, don't you? I have never heard that poverty was any safeguard against it. I wish it (to be). (Thackeray)
32. There was not one chair vacant in the whole of the little drawing room and anxiety was felt lest someone else (to arrive). (Galsworthy)
33. I was ashamed that I did not even know the name of the club across the way and was afraid to ask Roy lest he (to despise) me for not knowing what every decent person knew. (Maugham)
34. If ever I (to have) children, I never (to travel) with them. (I.Shaw)

35. There are few families that have not among their members one whom, if their neighbours permitted, they (to forget) willingly... (Maugham)
36. I (not to speak) to you if I (not to be) quite certain and quite determined. (Maugham)
37. Oh God (to forgive) you! How could you strike an old woman like that? (Shaw)
38. You are as right as can be and far (to be) it from me to tell you otherwise. (Dickens)
39. If that poor man of mine (to have) a head on his shoulders...how useful he (may be) under present circumstances! (Thackeray)
40. It is singular that you (to write) just now to ask what I know of Oliver Hadder, since by chance I met him the other night at dinner. (Maugham)
41. He was out of a job. Do you think he (to get) another with that story round his neck? He (not to have) a dog's chance. (Maugham)
42. "Well, what did you do about it?" I asked.
"Nothing. What was there to do? What was the evidence? No jury (to convict) Cartright. I held my tongue and the Bronson murder was forgotten."
- "I don't suppose the Cartrights have forgotten," I suggested.
- "I (not to be) surprised. Human memory is astonishingly short." (Maugham)
43. It looked as though he (to be killed) by men who knew his habits, and suspicion, of course, fell immediately on the coolies of the estate. (Maugham)
44. They will take the only revenge they can – my life. It's only a question of time, but I am anxious that that time (to be) as long as possible. (Christie)
45. "May be it (to be) better if you and I (to talk) alone, Hank," I said.
But he shook his head. "I'd rather she (to stay), if you don't mind." (I.Shaw)

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Exercise 1. State the form of the given Infinitives.

To be mentioned; to have known; to have been dealt with; to be shouting; to have been travelling; to smile; to be dancing; to have been told; to be asked; to shut; to have said.

Exercise 2. Supply forms according to the task.

- a) give the perfect form of the following infinitives (active voice):
to stay, to grow, to get, to have, to prefer, to continue, to sing, to see, to be, to cry, to sleep, to stop;
- b) give the continuous form of the following infinitives (perfect and non-perfect, active voice):
to go, to run, to arrive, to study, to cut, to live, to come, to copy, to dye, to tie, to swim, to listen;

- c) give the passive form of the following infinitives (perfect and non-perfect):
to write, to give, to prove, to buy, to look for, to bring, to attack, to forget, to take care of, to play, to beat, to ring;
- d) give all the possible forms of the following infinitives:
to work, to lie, to carry, to choose, to stand, to show, to lay, to laugh, to smoke, to like, to break, to strike;
- e) supply all the missing forms of the following infinitives:
to be done, to have been talking, to have made, to be held, to have been tried, to be leaving, to be spoken, to have risen, to have been spending, to be selling, to be raised, to ski.

Exercise 3. Comment on the form and the syntactic function of the Infinitive.

1. He realized he wanted to talk to Neeve. (Clark)
2. The point is to detain him, to find out who sent him. (Clark)
3. And she had nothing even remotely possible to wear. (Steel)
4. But I wanted to ask her to forgive me for so many errors, so many fears. (Baldwin)
5. I got on his nerves a lot and he resented having to carry me around with him and being responsible for me when there were so many other things he wanted to be doing. (Baldwin)
6. Therefore, he would sometimes pretend that our mother did not know how to shop and he would come with us, under the bridge in order to teach her. (Baldwin)
7. Whoever went under it was not going to be me – and I seem to have been very clear about this from the very beginning of my life. (Baldwin)
8. My sobs began to lesser, but I could not stop trembling. (Baldwin)
9. My heart seemed to be rising and sinking within me. (Baldwin)
10. My life, that desperately treacherous labyrinth, seemed for a moment to be opening out behind me; a light seemed to fall where there had been no light before. (Baldwin)
11. Everyone deserves love but also finds it impossible to believe that he deserves it. (Baldwin)
12. You must make the final decisions, of course, but try to give yourself a chance to dream about the future. (Sanders)
13. Oberfest drops the cigar case, bends to pick it up. (Sanders)
14. To make a mountain out of a molehill. (idiom)
15. But you are in a position to frustrate his plans. (Sanders)
16. So, within an hour, Michael Oberfest realizes his only choice is to cooperate with the KGB. (Sanders)
17. I have enough to eat, to drink, to wear. (Sanders)

18. Then he starts running back to the house to spread the alarm. (Sanders)
19. But one of the reasons I have called you here today is to tell you honestly that I can no longer provide that support. (Sanders)
20. That's the one thing every politician tries to avoid. (Sanders)

Exercise 4. Define noun and verb characteristics of the Infinitive.

1. Mr. Gordon began to breathe heavily.
2. The Farrels like to tell jokes.
3. "She must have been combing her hair," she said, "when they come for her."
4. I haven't meant to scold and don't expect to be scolded.
5. He demanded to be taken to see the baby.
6. Could you ask him to come as soon as he can?
7. To hear him talk is an education in itself.
8. There's nothing to be done with her.
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. Jimmie tells me he is prepared to sign the statement.
12. They must be intending to go for a swim.
13. You might have thought of Miguel.
14. Our task is to master English.

Exercise 5. Use the required form of the Infinitive in brackets. Insert the particle "to" where necessary.

1. We don't (to want) anybody (to know) that we are here.
2. If you can't (to remember) his number you'd better (to look) it up.
3. I want her (to learn) Esperanto; I think everybody ought (to know) it.
4. Would you rather (to be) more stupid than you look or (to look) more stupid than you are?
5. It's better (to be) sure than (to be) sorry.
6. He tried (to make) me (to believe) that he was my stepbrother.
7. That was the last thing she expected (to hear) him (to say).
8. At that hour she was unaccustomed (to disturb) by anyone.
9. She could not let herself (to cry).
10. He wished (to make) the most of his opportunity.
11. He seemed (to think) over what he wanted (to say).
12. I watched the shore (to come) close, then (to swing) away, then (to come) closer.
13. He wants (to congratulate) you in person.

14. "As soon as Joe gets here," Mel instructed, "I want (to notify) wherever I am."
15. The question is, what had I better (to do) with this house?
16. Wrap up my lunch, child, I must (to go) now.
17. He doesn't like (to keep) waiting.
18. I don't like (to see) me (to cry). I don't even like (to see) women or babies (to cry).
19. She noticed that he seemed (to look) at the sideboard and with her engaging smile leaned forward.
20. They do nothing but (to talk) about it all day long.
21. There was nothing (to do) but (to knit) all day long. His face showed his grief and how upset he was, and his eyes seemed (to ask) for consolation.
22. He had felt that they should (to bring) up by their mother.
23. But he dared not (to ask) what was in her mind.
24. But there is something else (to do).

Exercise 6. Define noun and verb characteristics of the Gerund.

1. Keeping his secret won't do any harm.
2. All I want is getting to the truth.
3. He had great difficulty in undoing his collar.
4. He was good at gathering mushrooms.
5. I kept walking quickly.
6. Raymond did not like being called Ray.
7. It was some time before I remembered having met him on the Liston place.
8. Going back to the car, he would have to take infinite caution to avoid any chance of being observed.
9. That meant there'd be no point trying to catch up with her after work.
10. They passed each other without speaking but it seemed to Neeve that anger emanated from his persona.
11. After wrestling with the problem until noon, he made his discussion.
12. Listening to them was not unlike watching a game of tennis between two well-matched opponents.
13. Neeve remembered noticing that run when she identified Ethel's clothing.
14. Just needs heating up.
15. He is saved from answering by the arrival of the other guests.
16. Then she has returned to her kitchen to continue gossiping with Sergeant Mc.Shane.
17. It's given me a new way of looking at things.
18. They think they can be more effective by working quietly behind the scenes.

Exercise 7. Use the required form of the Gerund and state its syntactic function, insert prepositions where necessary.

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into the dinner which would begin soon.
2. It's no good (to deny) that.
3. The tables were put on one side so that there might be room for (to dance).
4. The porter, also on (to enter), would have tapped out his own code.
5. He supposed it was the civilized way of (to do) things by halves.
6. (to housekeep) with Lidia worked quite well.
7. Dad would not dream (to say) such a thing to anyone.
8. He was looking forward (to take) the tickets.
9. Are you thinking, Sandy, (to do) a day's washing?
10. "I'm not very good (to guess)," I said, with a laugh.
11. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child. Few people could resist (to talk) to her.
12. They were busy (to find) some food.
13. Thank you (to give) me this book.
14. His heart sank at the thought (to go) out into the bleak darkness.
15. "I don't see the use (to read) the same thing over and over again," said Philip.
16. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable (to advise) myself.
17. She was on the point (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone.
18. "You haven't thanked me yet (to save) your life," I said with false sweetness.
19. She gave the impression (to be) frail, innocent and very young.
20. I am not in the habit (to let) my judgement be influenced -.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Мы знали, что с ним бесполезно спорить.
2. Быть с друзьями на экскурсии – большое удовольствие.
3. Он продолжал улыбаться.
4. То, что Вы говорили, было так интересно, что я не могла не слушать.
5. Когда вошли родители, они прекратили танцевать.
6. Он настаивал на том, чтобы меня проводили домой.
7. Спасибо за то, что Вы позвонили моей маме.
8. Он был счастлив при мысли о том, что скоро опять увидит своих друзей.
9. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда застать их дома сейчас?
10. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату.

Exercise 9. Use the Infinitive or the Gerund.

1. We can afford (to go) abroad on holiday this year.
2. We aim (to arrive) at your place around three o'clock in the afternoon.

3. We've all arranged (to meet) at six at the station.
4. You can't avoid (to make) mistakes when you're learning a foreign language.
5. I've decided not (to go) out tonight. I'm too tired.
6. Have you ever considered (to live) and (to work) abroad?
7. I managed (to persuade) Jim and Mary to come with us.
8. I'm afraid I failed (to persuade) Martin to change his mind.
9. Once I've finished (to do) my homework, I'll call you.
10. Sorry, I completely forgot (to post) your letter.
11. I'm planning (to catch) the early train in the morning.
12. I love London. I can't imagine (to live) anywhere else.
13. My job involves (to travel) to the Far East a lot.
14. I'm sorry but I refuse (to spend) all weekend watching you play football.
15. I promise (to phone) you as soon as I get to my hotel.
16. I usually stop (to work) around eleven o'clock (to have) a coffee.
17. He stopped (to play) professional football five years ago.
18. The local authority is threatening (to close) the village school again.
19. Still no answer? Try (to phone) him again at home.
20. We stopped (to have) a bite to eat at a motorway service station.

Exercise 10. Use the Infinitive or the Gerund after the verbs to forget, to remember, to regret, to try, to stop.

1. David forgot (to lock) the car door.
2. I'll never forget (to swim) with dolphins.
3. Did you remember (to fax) the last report?
4. I remember (to see) you for the first time.
5. I never meant (to bring) up bad memories.
6. If I don't get a Christmas bonus, I'm afraid it will mean (not to come) home for the holidays.
7. We regret (to inform) you that your request has been denied.
8. I regret (to move) to this part of town.
9. I tried (tell) you the truth but you wouldn't listen.
10. Why don't you try (to call) again in ten minutes?
11. After a couple of hours we stopped (to watch) the game on TV.
12. At three o'clock I stopped (to study) and went to bed.
13. I clearly remember (to swim) in the sea near our house.
14. I must remember (to call) my mum tonight.
15. Have you tried (to ask) the guy next door?
16. Just try (to forget) about it.
17. I just totally forgot (to pay) the phone bill.
18. I'll never forget (to climb) that mountain in Peru.

Exercise 11. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Бесплезно звонить ему; его в это время никогда не бывает дома.
2. Сон на открытом воздухе очень полезен.
3. Спорить с ним – это только понапрасну терять время.
4. Так приятно встречаться со старыми друзьями!
5. Дождь пошел как раз, когда мы выходили из дома.
6. Клайд продолжал лгать матери, говоря, что у него мало денег, хотя он знал, как она нуждалась в его помощи.
7. После ухода миссис Чивли Мейсон стал тушить свечи в гостиной.
8. Услышав кашель Сэма, мистер Потт перестал читать газету и посмотрел в его сторону.
9. Я не привыкла, чтобы со мной так обращались.
10. Простите, что я опять напоминаю вам об этом.
11. Надеюсь, вы не возражаете, если ей все расскажут?
12. Не полагайтесь на то, что достанете билеты накануне; лучше закажите их заранее.
13. Он никак не мог свыкнуться с мыслью, что ему придется побыть там еще полгода.
14. В такое время года есть только одна возможность добраться туда – это самолетом.
15. Он очень обрадовался перспективе поработать несколько лет под руководством такого известного ученого.
16. Он попытался найти удобный предлог, чтобы уйти пораньше.
17. Он выглядел бодрым и веселым как всегда, несмотря на то, что провел бессонную ночь у постели больного.
18. Услышав крик ребенка, мать вскочила и бросилась в детскую.
19. Мы уговорили его прийти, сказав, что никого из посторонних не будет.

Exercise 12. Give all possible forms of Participle I of the following verbs:

to come, to cover, to read, to write, to look, to wait, to ring, to think, to sleep, to go, to laugh, to give.

Exercise 13. Use the appropriate form of Participle I and state its syntactic functions.

1. He motions, and Michael gets into the car first, (to slide) over behind the wheel. (Sanders)
2. She keeps her head lowered, (to stare) down at her hands, (to turn) her wedding ring around and around. (Sanders)
3. Kristos is standing at the dresser, slowly (to comb) fingers through his beard. (Sanders)

4. He sits on the bed (to face) her. (Sanders)
5. Still (to scream) the lad's name, he bursts through a thick stand of young maples and catches himself just before he falls. (Sanders)
6. They lounge quietly in the darkness (to enjoy) the calm night. (Sanders)
7. They saunter in silence a few moments, (to walk) up and down, never (to get) too far from their parked cars. (Sanders)
8. The young winter has been cold, and already two snowstorms have buried the District of Columbia (to halt) traffic in the capital and (to give) unexpected holidays to government workers. (Sanders)
9. (to greet) her, he turned the key in the only door with a certain skill.
10. (to have) tea she went early to Victoria Station.
11. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift (to present) to him personally.
12. (to come) down the stairs, he was full of happiness.
13. Young Herndon had done preparatory work at Illinois College for a year but, not (to admit) to the college proper, had returned home.
14. The campaign progressed uneventfully, from day to day, no longer (to mention) in news broadcasts.
15. (to see) that no one else was coming, Mr. Lincoln rose.

Exercise 14. Translate what is given in brackets using Participle I in the appropriate form.

1. (Закрыв) the door with only the lightest slam, they went out together.
2. Julia sat eating rolls and drinking coffee in her room next morning, (думая) what she should do.
3. "Come along, quickly," said Nick (держа) the door of the driving cabin, "you're coming too".
4. He got up from his chair and (подойдя) to a shelf brought me a large album.
5. (Выбив) the pipe he inspected it as though it demanded all this attention.
6. When she had finished she sat (уставившись) in front of her for some minutes.
7. I went out on to the landing, and cautiously down the stairs, (надеясь) that one of the doors would be open.

Exercise 15. Analyse the –ing forms stating whether they are Gerunds, Participles I or Verbal Nouns.

1. I couldn't believe it when you started writing.
2. I heard the crash of applause, like the roar of a cataract far away, and for the first time I heard the sound of my own breathing, it was louder than the cataract. (Baldwin)

3. I took a step and fell to my knees, then I was on the floor, then I was being carried, then I was in my dressing room. (Baldwin)
4. I knew that there was no point in asking what was in it. (Baldwin)
5. In another way, it may have been precisely the difference in our ages which made the clinging possible. (Baldwin)
6. One runs the risk of looking ridiculous, especially if the child is with his mother. (Baldwin)
7. And, as our mother showed no desire to take shopping lessons from him, he turned his attention to Golek and me. (Baldwin)
8. Straight ahead of me a woman walked, very fast, head down, carrying a shopping bag. (Baldwin)
9. But crying wasn't going to do me any good, either, especially as there was no one to hear me. (Baldwin)
10. But her sobbing was answered only by a growling sound. (Baldwin)
11. The sobbing began to rise in pitch, like a song. (Baldwin)
12. There was, suddenly, between us an overwhelming sorrow.
13. I remember going with Barbara to an uptown party one summer night. (Baldwin)
14. He has been alerted to their coming by Jennifer Raye, and though they are accompanied by the usual Secret Service contingent, the couple enters the cabin alone. (Sanders)
15. Talking about it makes him uncomfortable. (Sanders)
16. After the meeting breaks up, Tollinger goes looking for Audrey Robinson. (Sanders)
17. I won't come in because the Secret Service agent would insist on first conducting a search. (Sanders)
18. When his preaching was limited to the barn, occasionally he would receive a letter from a congregant requesting advice on spiritual, family, or financial problems. (Brown)
19. It would be a tremendous undertaking and I need to discuss it with my wife. (Sanders)
20. Then what arguments have your guys got left? Objecting to feeding hungry Americans is like being against the flag, mom, and apple pie. You'll end up looking like a bunch of scrooges. (Sanders)
21. If you are sincere in loving God and being loved in return, you will look upon your life as a unique achievement, as glorious as any painting, symphony or poem. (Sanders)
22. After the shattering meeting with Marchuk and after reviewing the tapes the major dumped in his lap. (Sanders)
23. Not only does he attend functions at the White House, but he is invited to embassy dinners, performances at Kennedy Center, and openings of exhibitions at the Smithsonian. (Sanders)

- 24.If you only let yourself feel, you'd discover there's more to life than playing games. (Sanders)
- 25.She is able to schedule hearings that will include testimony from the clergy, farmers, executives of charitable organizations, nutritionists, and several witnesses, claiming to be authentically hungry. (Sanders)
- 26.It is this last development that is the subject of discussion when Michael Oberfest meets with Major Marchuk at that shopping mall in Maryland. (Sanders)
- 27.His expression is unchanged, his only movement is the slow combining of fingers through his beard.
- 28.He calls the White House early the next morning, but Tollinger is in a staff meeting. (Sanders)
- 29.I've been doing some investigating, and the reactions I've gotten from the beginning are odd. (Cornwell)
- 30.Without looking at either of them, I carried my coffee into the living room, turned on the stereo, and closed my eyes. (Cornwell)
- 31.Looking back upon that time was like remembering something that had happened long ago, when he was much younger. (Cornwell)
- 32.Looking back upon that time, I thought that all might have been different had it not been for the interference of my parents. (Cornwell)

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Спроси об этом у ребят, играющих во дворе.
2. Человек, игравший в шахматы, не обратил на нас никакого внимания.
3. Когда мы вошли, человек, игравший на пианино, остановился.
4. Оставив вещи в камере хранения, мы пошли осматривать город.
5. Я не мог переодеться, так как оставил вещи на вокзале.
6. Купив билет и оставив вещи на вокзале, мы решили навестить друзей.
7. Оставляя пальто в гардеробе, вы получаете номер.
8. Человек, оставивший свой чемодан в холле, прошел к администратору.
9. Пассажиры, оставляющие свои вещи в камере хранения, получают квитанцию.
- 10.Вещи, оставляемые в камере хранения, сохраняются там двадцать дней.
- 11.Вещи, оставленные в трамвае, могут быть получены в любое время на конечной остановке.
- 12.Оставшись один, он начал распаковывать вещи.

Exercise 17. State the function of Participle II.

1. The answer to this 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. She had no photographs of herself taken since her marriage.

Exercise 18. Translate into English using the pattern "to have smth done".

1. Мне нужно запломбировать два зуба.
2. Мне покрасили эту дверь только на прошлой неделе. Вам нравится цвет?
3. Мне нужно сфотографироваться.
4. Я не понимаю по-немецки, поэтому все документы для меня переводят.
5. Нам уже починили телефон.
6. Мы отремонтировали квартиру до того, как уехали на юг.
7. Пора бы нам уже покрасить двери и окна в квартире. Мы их не красили года четыре.
8. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы доклад был напечатан к среде.

VERBAL COMPLEXES WITH THE INFINITIVE

Exercise 1. Note the objective with the Infinitive and the verbs it is used after.

1. There's some information I want you to obtain.
2. He liked to see them work.
3. I came to get someone to tell me the truth.
4. Oh, Jack, you made me start.
5. James watched her go.
6. Lawson nodded quickly and walked away. Philip felt a shiver pass his heart.
7. He didn't mean this to be a long meeting.
8. Jennie was intensely sorry. She had never heard Lester complain before.
9. We expect the experiment to be a success.
10. I have never known him behave like this.

Exercise 2. State the syntactic functions of the for-to-Infinitive construction.

1. On the first occasion it was necessary for him to indicate his requirements to her.
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. He waited impatiently for Eliza to go on.
4. There is no home for him to go to.
5. She spread jam for him and cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat.
6. It is possible for any man to disregard others entirely.
7. In a minute it would be fitting for me to take my leave.
8. They were grouped about the mother, waiting for something to happen.
9. He opened the door of his room for her to go out.
10. The idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival hall.

Exercise 3. Note the subjective Infinitive construction and the verb it is used after.

1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner.
2. She was reported to have been very faithful to her friends.
3. His pockets turned out to contain nothing except a packet of Turkish cigarettes, which he usually smoked.
4. He happened to be her brother-in-law.
5. He proved to be their devoted friend.
6. He seemed to know her thoughts.
7. At any moment the boys were likely to be away.
8. She was heard to breathe heavily.
9. He was made to eat a Chester cake and was spoken to in a slightly more Edinburgh way than usual.
10. He always appeared to be so helpful on the committees, so considerate.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English using complexes with the Infinitive.

1. Он не ожидал, что я так быстро уйду.
2. Она слышала, как уехала его машина.
3. Его письма обычно заставляли ее смеяться.
4. Она бы хотела, чтобы я навестила их в воскресенье.
5. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он так много говорил.
6. Вы хотите, чтобы я сказала ему об этом сегодня?

7. Говорят, что он лучший доктор в нашем городе.
8. По-видимому, он собирается стать врачом.
9. С того времени вы, кажется, очень сильно изменились.
10. Очень вероятно, что они будут благодарить меня за помощь.
11. Слышали, как открылась дверь, и кто-то вошел в комнату.
12. Она позвонила, чтобы они навестили ее в начале сентября.
13. Она говорила достаточно громко, чтобы все могли ее хорошо слышать.
14. Она ждала, когда Анна вернется с прогулки.
15. В 8 часов дети вошли, чтобы сказать спокойной ночи, и подошли к матери, чтобы она могла их поцеловать.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which Complex Objects with Participle I are used.

1. I thought I saw something moving along the track. (Vickers)
2. But he found his traps waiting for him in the porter's lodge. (Maugham)
3. The four soldiers noticed Christian watching them. (Shaw)
4. She ran up the drive ... and I heard her fumbling for the key. (Cha)
5. I heard the guards moving behind
6. In her ears there rang a sudden the outrageous and unaccountable laughter that had sent Miss Warren flying from the room. (Maugham)
7. I see us moving into the room, piloted by the rather desperately smiling Mr. Frank. (Baldwin)
8. I watched her talking to the bartender, who nodded several times, not looking in our direction. (Baldwin)
9. Just left me standing there with my paw out. (Sanders)
10. Mother wants it done quickly.

Exercise 6. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs with which Complex Subject is used.

1. He suffered from dyspepsia, and he might often be seen sucking a tablet of pepsin. (Maugham)
2. At times he was seen driving with her by people who knew him in a social and commercial way. (Dreiser)
3. The old judge was found sitting grin and straight in his chair, waiting. (Twain)
4. Martha was seen staring at the tree. (Lessing)
5. The visitor was heard walking restlessly backwards and forwards. He was also heard talking to himself. (Hartley)
6. She felt relieved not to be wearing them. (Steel)

7. He knew he was caught boasting.
8. Ned was left sleeping upstairs.
9. I was kept waiting an hour or so.
10. Paul was found working in the garden.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences using the Subjunctive Participial construction.

1. Каждый день его можно было видеть за работой в саду.
2. Можно было слышать, как Джон поет в соседней комнате.
3. Сейф нашли запертым.
4. Джейн оставили играющей на пляже с друзьями.
5. Его нельзя считать ответственным за то, что случилось
6. Меня заставили долго ждать.
7. Слышали, как Рон говорил, что очень сожалеет о случившемся.
8. Собаку нашли привязанной к дереву.
9. Было слышно, как они беседуют друг с другом.
10. Видели, как Роберт разговаривал с незнакомой девушкой.

Exercise 8. Point out the Nominative Absolute Participial construction and state its syntactic function.

1. He is kneeling at the bed, his head bowed. (Sanders)
2. There are three Secret Service agents standing outside the main house, hands thrust into their overcoat pockets. (Sanders)
3. The chief of Staff is leaning forward, elbows on his desk, head clamped between his palms. (Sanders)
4. Now the Boss wants to have a prayer breakfast in the White House with Brother Kristos conducting the service. (Sanders)
5. He sits in silence a moment, the others waiting breathlessly. (Grisham)
6. Five tables, each seating six, are set in the East Room of the White House. (Sanders)
7. Kristos leaves by the rear door, the pale hound slinking along at his heels. (Sanders)
8. He looks at her, his face twisted. (Sanders)
9. Not classically handsome, but with a strong appeal, his skin weathered and creased, lips full. (Sanders)
10. There were always visitors, of course, at Thanksgiving or Christmas, visitors bringing their hams and chickens and pies to add to ours. (Baldwin)
11. Jessica jumped, the sketch pad flying from her hands. (Steel)

12. He'd passed a State Trooper ten miles back, but the car had rushed past him, lights flashing, probably on the way to an accident somewhere. (Clark)
13. She had run out of breath, her navy-blue eyes snapping, her white-blond hair flying around her face (Clark)
14. Ruth set down the wineglass, her face transfigured. (Clark)
15. Seamus sank into a chair, his body trembling, bile rising in his throat, his head in his hands. (Clark)

Exercise 9. Translate into English using Participles or Participial constructions.

1. Она сидела и наблюдала, как люди спешат на работу.
2. Она пошла домой, оставив своих друзей танцевать и развлекаться.
3. Услышав это, он начал смеяться.
4. Я видел, как их машину остановил полицейский.
5. Я считаю проблему решенной.
6. Я не хочу, чтобы для него что-либо делали.
7. Участники конференции обсуждали доклад, а корреспондент время от времени делал заметки в записной книжке.
8. После того, как обсудили доклад, председатель объявил перерыв.
9. Врач, пользовавшийся этим методом, сделал интересный доклад.
10. Так как она была очень доброй, она всегда помогала всем.
11. Имя человека, написавшего эту книгу, неизвестно.
12. Он нашел ее на платформе в ожидании поезда.
13. Эти пожилые люди живут внизу, и иногда слышно, как они о чем-то разговаривают
14. Он молчал, ожидая, когда мальчики уйдут из комнаты.
15. Если позволит погода, мы поедем кататься на лыжах.
16. Мальчик, который сидел на стуле в саду, ушел домой.
17. Им было нужно, чтобы дело было улажено как можно быстрее.
18. Будучи исправленными, наши ошибки больше не повторялись.
19. После того, как ее пригласили и она приняла приглашение, она уже не могла не пойти туда.
20. Приглашая их в гости, она еще не знала, что ей придется скоро уехать.

Exercise 10. State the function of complexes with the Gerund.

1. I began to be worried about Jerry coming back. (Brown)
2. I never heard of him getting a winter job. (Sanders)
3. What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages? (Maugham)

4. Jane bit her lip till the blood came, and walked back to her seat without another word, but she couldn't help the tears of rage rolling down her face. (Galsworthy)
5. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him. (Galsworthy)
6. I hate the idea of Larry making such a mess of his life. (Maugham)
7. Do you think there is much chance of one seeing him again? (Christie)
8. I was used to people being angry with me and made it a point of honour not mind. (Hartley)
9. She was being observed, and by someone who resented her being there. (Lessing)
10. Later, in the night, I was awakened by the sound of someone moving softly about the room. (Christie)

Exercise 11. Use the proper form of the non-finite verb.

1. I had sat in the darkness, (to curse and to cry), my tears (to fall) like a curtain between my brother and myself. (Baldwin)
2. She liked the way he bent his head forward (to listen) to the elderly editor who was speaking to him and then turned to someone else (not to seem) abrupt. (Baldwin)
3. She had room (to grow) in, and (to collect) new things.
4. I seemed (to hang) in the middle of the hostile air, ready for the mortal fall, with only the frail white hand of a frail white woman (to hold) me up. (Baldwin)
5. One runs the risk of (to look) ridiculous, especially if the child is with his mother. (Baldwin)
6. And then I reached the avenue, and turned still (not to look back), and was released from those eyes at least, but now faced other eyes, eyes (to come) toward me. (Baldwin)
7. Nothing (to lock), we soon gave up any such attempt, and formed the habit of (climb) in and out of each other's windows, (to walk) through each other's doors.
8. (to spend) four years in personnel management, I feel well qualified for the job. (Guterson).
9. I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed.
10. But the major listens (not to interrupt), (to smile), (to nod), apparently delighted (to learn) this trivia. (Sanders)
11. So he tells Marchuk the whole story, (not to omit) Trent's suggestion to him (to leak) the details to his friend on the Times. (Sanders)

12. He stands a moment, (not to move), then goes into the bedroom. (Sanders)
13. He stayed with the carnival for almost ten years, (to sign up) early in the spring and (to leave) late in the fall. (Sanders)
14. "Thank you for (to come) on such short notice," he says. (Sanders)
15. "You may find this difficult (to believe) but I have absolutely no interest in wealth. (Sanders)
16. (to bounce) on the rough springs of the taxi seat (to move) swiftly along the foreign streets she didn't know exactly what she wished (to communicate) to her son.
17. Clumsily, (to feel) more awkward than she had felt since she was a young girl, Lucy picked up her bag and her gloves and (to leave) Tony (to stand) in the middle of the room, (to look) tired and coldly amused. (Shaw)
18. He stopped, when he saw Lucy, and looked, puzzled, politely, (not to recognize) her for a moment, from her to Dora. (Shaw)
19. For a moment, he stood in silence, (to seem) (to study) his son, puzzled, intense, (to love) as though (to search) for some minute, (to hide) secret in the soft pleased (to welcome) child's face. (Shaw)
20. (to run) into the hall she opened the door to her father's room. (Fitzgerald)

Exercise 12. Comment on verbal complexes.

1. In a minute it would be fitting for me to take my leave. (Maugham)
2. They were grouped about the mother, waiting for something to happen. (White)
3. Then I heard water flushing, heard water running, heard him come out. (Baldwin)
4. The sound of this movement, which made me think of pebbles being overturned, great boulders being carried, logs crashing against each other, filled all the night air and seemed very far away. (Baldwin)
5. At the window next to hers, sits a very old lady, in profile, with a strong Indian nose, head thrown back, eyes closed; and at the window below this sits a boy of eight or nine, his chin on the window-sill, his fists covering his ears, his eyes very wide and black. (Baldwin)
6. He lay there with his arms stretched out in front of him on the ground. (Baldwin)
7. I remember the way she looked that morning, her hair curling over the pillow, one thin hand clutching the blanket, as though she sensed departure. (Baldwin)
8. Then he felt an arm supporting him, the feeling of being lowered onto a bed. (Clark)

9. Neeve could still visualize Renata shaking her head so as an overeager designer tried to persuade her to change her mind about an outfit. (Clark)
10. “Good afternoon, mademoiselle,” Jessica jumped, the sketch pad flying from her hands. (Steel)
11. She felt relieved not to be wearing them. (Steel)
12. Barbara’s face did not change, her grip never relaxed. (Baldwin)
13. Therefore, his hand was often up against the side of my head, and my tears caused him to be punished many times. (Baldwin)
14. On the contrary, his impulse was to make them feel that his home was theirs. (Baldwin)
15. And this was not easy, since I didn’t after all, want everyone in the neighbourhood to know that I was loitering to take me in, exactly like an orphan. (Baldwin)
16. The midterm elections are already heating up, and I tell you this blunder makes me weep for the future of our party. (Sanders)
17. That’s the way John Tollinger feels, an empty whiskey glass gripped in his fingers, staring upward and seeing Brother Kristos floating above him. (Sanders)
18. “Well, since you got that newspaper story we’ve had a lot of people coming around asking when you’re going to preach.” (Sanders)
19. I still don’t think it would be wise for you to oppose it. (Sanders)
20. Inside the back room, the preacher is standing, one hand propped on the wooden table. (Sanders)

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF SENTENCES

Two-member Complete Sentences

Someone came into the front shop. (M. Spark)

His father was just about the handsomest man he'd ever seen <...>. (W. Saroyan)

"There was no hope. It was five, ten minutes to reach him, down those difficult steps, right down. (M. Spark)

"Which is Captain Lawton?" (J.F. Cooper)

One-member Sentences

"Seize the traitor!" (J.F. Cooper)

"Spring!" <...>. Blackbirds sang recklessly in the shrubbery <...>. (J. Galsworthy)

"Those cursed rocks!" ejaculated the trooper, as he saw the object of his pursuit approaching the hillside <...>. (J.F. Cooper)

Soames often reflected on the mistake it was to dote on his daughter. To get old and dote! Sixty-five! (J. Galsworthy)

Incomplete Sentences

"How many nurses are there?" – "Just us two". (E. Hemingway)

"Have a liqueur?" – Jon shook his head. (J. Galsworthy)

"You are a Russian?" – "Yes". "Where from?" – "Minsk". (R. Dahl)

"Have you seen anything?" he demanded of the orderly. "Nothing", sir, that we dared to charge upon", returned Hollister <...>. (J.F. Cooper)

Exercise 1. Develop the incomplete sentences into complete and state what sentence members are ellipted.

1. "Who is in charge here?" – "Miss Van Campen." (E. Hemingway)
2. "You ever seen a parson with a big car, Mr Rummins?" - "Can say I have."
3. "Well, and what did they say to you?" – "Nothing". (J. Galsworthy)
4. – "Who are these women?" Trudy said, stopping in the street.
– "Oh, just old friends of Richard's". (M. Spark)
5. Strange to say, each tree, as he approached, changed into a stump. (M.Dodge)

6. I slept like a baby and when I woke up I didn't know what time it was, what day, or what city. (W. Saroyan)
7. "How is he to-day?" – "Very sick, mynheer – " (M. Dodge)
8. "Been here long?" – "Only a day". (F.S. Fitzgerald)

Exercise 2. Consider the following underlined sentences and sort them out into one-member and elliptical.

1. And we ran on hopefully to the third one, and hallooed. No answer! (J.K. Jerome)
2. "Anything else to confess?" (I. Murdoch)
3. <...> I saw it as though it were a scene in a play and I a spectator in the back row of a dark gallery. (S. Maugham)
4. <...> Soames took his watch. Past four! Fleur was late. (J. Galsworthy)
5. Lawton filled to the brim, and drank, "A speedy peace, or a stirring war". (J.F. Cooper)

The Subject

1. The personal subject

(i) The definite personal subject

Finally he was urging the men to search the pockets while someone went for the police. (Ibid.)

To me it is a thing for laughter, if not for tears <...>. (Ibid.)

To think of women or to describe them <...> has become, by this process, not only a sin but a shameful infraction of the moral code. (Ibid.)

It will be good for her to rest. (E.A.M. Wilson)

(ii) The indefinite personal subject

One would suppose that as they did <...>. (Th. Dreiser)

You have to be 21 or over to buy alcohol in Florida. (Longman)

They say it's bad luck to spill salt. (Ibid.)

We live on a complex planet. (Ibid.)

We, authors, are always accused of that. (A. Wilson)

2. The impersonal subject

Is it still raining? (Longman)

It gets dark very early in the winter. (Ibid.)

It's my birthday today. (Ibid.)

It's over 200 miles from London to Manchester. (Ibid.)

It so happened <...> that the business manager of the organization was arrested <...>. (Th. Dreiser)

3. The demonstrative subject

What's this? Crying again? (Longman)

I don't think I was fairly treated but then that's life, isn't it? (Ibid.)

There were people crying, buildings on fire. It was terrible. (Ibid.)

It was malaria that killed him. (Ibid.)

It was a cold, cheerless room <...> (M. Dodge)

The complex subject, expressed by a secondary predicative construction, known as the nominative-with-the-infinitive/participle, or a subjective infinitival/participial construction.

The house appears to be deserted. (A. Hornby)

The taxi could be seen waiting at the door. (I. Murdoch)

Exercise 1. Point out subjects, analyse their types and state by what they are expressed.

1. Winnie however, took one look at the hostess's face and was out of the front door before another word was spoken. (A. Wilson)
2. There was an impatient knock at the front door <...>. And just as Hilda reached the front door, her mother opened the kitchen door wide, to view the troublesome disturber and to inform him, if as it was probable he was exceeding his rights, that he would have done better to try the back door. It was Mr. Cannon at the front door. (A. Bennett)
3. When this carol drew to its strange end, the Vicar got up and announced that his Christmas duties forced him to leave. It had been a most delightful occasion, a real unity in rejoicing all too rare in these days when communal life was at a discount. (A. Wilson)
4. Is that what you really think? (A. Hornby)
5. It was a long time since he had seen the furze burning. (D.H. Lawrence)
6. There were street-car tracks and beyond them was the cathedral. It was white and wet in the mist. (E. Hemingway)
7. As you sow you shall mow.
8. And now it was a little Jutland peasant song that the children were to sing <...>. (A. Wilson)
9. It was something, at least, to have her daughter's praise. (Ibid.).
10. There was no want of artificial flowers in the Corner House entrance hall. (Ibid.)

Exercise 2. State to what type the following boldfaced subjects belong.

1. **It** was a warm, cloudless, enticing day. (Th. Hardy)
2. There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and there was not the feeling of a storm coming <...>. There was fighting for the mountain too, but **it** was not successful <...>. (E. Hemingway)
3. **It** was a good match between Notts and Villa <...> (D.H. Lawrence)
4. **“Is it Jude?” – “Yes, it is!” (Th. Hardy)**
5. **It** seemed only yesterday that these charming dresses had just been strips of material <...>. (A. Wilson)
6. Is **this** what you want? (A. Hornby)
7. **It** is rather lovely, to bask all one’s length like this in the warm sun and air. (D.H. Lawrence)
8. **It** was a lovely English story he was telling to a company of actors. (Th. Dreiser)
9. “Pass your father’s cup, Nessie, and I’ll give him some fresh tea. I think **it**’s nearly out”, inserted Mrs Brodie propitiatingly. (A. Cronin)
10. Then, with a bitter finality, Mary realized that **it** was hopeless to entreat her mother further. (Ibid.)

Exercise 3. Point out complex subjects and analyse their structure.

1. The affair with Hillis seemed to have made no emotional impression on Collis save to give him the joyful conviction that Rosemary was “human”. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
2. “For you to come here is impossible”. (J. Galsworthy)
3. <...> she was supposed to be at Soames’. (Ibid.)
4. The survey appears to contradict motor industry claims. (Longman)
5. Again, Irene would not be so likely to object to leave London if her greatest friend’s lover were given the job <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
6. “You don’t happen to remember which of the islands it was, do you?” (J.K. Jerome)
7. The din in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard arrived at the door. (I. Murdoch)
8. It’s unusual for Dornald to be so bad-tempered. (Longman)
9. He turned out to be the most efficient clerk that the house of Waterman and Co. had ever known. (Ch. Dickens)
10. He was found injured at the foot of a cliff. (A. Hornby)
11. It was difficult for my friends to follow the logic of my life. (M. Spark)
12. Philip Bosinny was known to be a young man without fortune. (J. Galsworthy)

13. "I sometimes think it a shame for people to spend so much money this way".
(Th. Dreiser)
14. "Her aunt must be made not to tell her father that she knew". (J. Galsworthy)
15. He's sure to get nervous and say something stupid. (Longman)

The Predicate

1. The simple predicate

a) verbal

He listened. There was no wind, but the stream's burbling whispering chuckle had gained twice its day-time strength. (J. Galsworthy)

b) non-verbal

My ideas obsolete !!!!! (B. Shaw)

2. The compound predicate

a) verbal

- modal

<...> these men are without beds. They have to have some place to sleep to-night. They can't lie out in the streets. (Th. Dreiser)

He had been obliged to extend his business activities in the North <...>. (A. Cronin)

- aspective

<...> he began in his mental agony to use terribly profane language about social conventions <...>. (Th. Hardy)

Jess came flying round the corner and banged straight into me. (Longman)

b) nominal

To send down the letter at once was also <...> the correct thing to do. (A. Cronin)

It was still raining, though not hard; and the whole city seemed a black steaming mass. (J.B. Priestley)

The complex predicative, expressed by a *for-to*-infinitive construction, a nominal participial construction, or a half-gerund.

It's not for me to tell you what to do. (Longman)

She stood with her arms folded, smoking, staring thoughtfully.

He looked like an elephantine beast being bated.

3. Mixed types of predicates

(i) 1. The compound modal-nominal predicate

It might have been a couple of orioles. (W. Saroyan)

(ii) 2. The compound aspective-nominal predicate

She began to feel dizzy. (A. Hornby)

(iii) 3. The compound modal-aspective predicate

<...> half-an-hour after we started, it would commence to rain hard <...>. (J.K. Jerome)

(iv) The double predicate

The hawthorn was exploding white and pink and red along the hedges and the primroses were growing underneath in the little clumps, and it was beautiful. (R. Dahl)

Exercise 1. Consider the predicates and sort them out into simple and compound.

1. The appointment-book lady called out that someone named Kelly was to take Elise, and I saw her go away pale but gallant.
2. Finally he asked for it, and went out. Back in his office he continued to drink. (A. Cronin)
3. I saw some photographs of council schools that had just been built on one of these housing estates, and they had obviously been most attractively planned and laid out, with gardens round them and a great playing field, thanks to a most progressive and energetic Director of Education. (J.B. Priestley)
4. Every time you mention his name, she goes bright red. (Longman)
5. And steadily there was mounting inside us that tide of excitement, sometimes foaming into hysteria, which inevitably rises when a play is being produced. (J.B. Priestley)
6. It was horribly lonesome and dismal, and all the policemen he met regarded him with undisguised suspicion, and turned their lanterns on him and followed him about, and this had such an effect upon him at last that he began to feel as if he really had something <...>. (J.K. Jerome)
7. Rosemary dozed for three hours and then lay awake, suspended in the moonshine. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
8. The meal was not half over when the passengers became aware <...> that the big ship had actually started rolling again. (R. Dahl)
9. One day he was talking over his troubles with his father-confessor, who was one of the few who recognized his genius. (M. Dodge)
10. Meanwhile, Ludwig still talked of the picture that had made such a strong impression upon him. (Ibid.)

Exercise 2. Point out the following compound predicates and sort them out into verbal and nominal.

1. Presently Troutham grew tired of his punitive task <...>. (Th. Hardy)
2. Within this shadow on his mind he did not care to show himself in the village. (Ibid.)
3. Brodie stood perfectly still. (A. Cronin)
4. But where was he to go by himself? He could not go abroad alone <...>. (J.Galsworthy)
5. He began to be afraid for her, and to ask himself if he had been wise to postpone taking her from her home until late. (A. Cronin)
6. With a snort, he was about to plunge downstairs to make his wants known more forcibly <...>. (Ibid.)
7. The men who are managing to hold their own in this new and keenly competitive age are different from the old wool men. (J.B. Priestley)
8. The stream went on chattering, the owls hooting, the moon kept stealing up and growing whiter; <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
9. Still he failed to decide to whom the check should be presented <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
10. The trout lay shattered into a thousand fragments <...>. (J.K. Jerome)

Exercise 3. Point out compound verbal predicates and sort them out into modal and aspective.

1. After supper Sir Pitt Crawley began to smoke his pipe, and when it became quite dark he lighted the rush light in the tin candlestick, and producing from an interminable pocket a huge mass of papers, began reading them, putting them in order. (W.M. Thackeray)
2. <...> coming upon Dr. Renwick's house, she wondered with a curious detachment if he, too, might find her changed, should she ever encounter him. (A. Cronin)
3. He glanced at the notes on his pad. He decided to visit the Queen Anne first, the house with the elms. It had looked nicely dilapidated through the binoculars. He was always lucky with Queen Anne, anyway. (R. Dahl)
4. When Hilda at length rose to go to her own room, Sarah Gailey had to move her chair so that she might pass. (A. Bennett)
5. In alarm she dropped the blind, but continued to peer between the edge of the blind and the window-frame. (A. Bennett)
6. Today I introduce the Hamiltons to Adam Trask and my purpose, as you will understand, will be to put down the Salinas Valley from a county man's viewpoint. (J. Steinbeck)
7. We waited some more time <...> until, at last, George's head came wriggling out over the side of the boat and spoke up. (J.K. Jerome)

8. There was a time when Manchester was known as the “home of living causes”, but exactly what living causes are finding a home there now I do not know. (J.B. Priestley)
9. “You shouldn’t have done that“. (J. Galsworthy)
10. Then she pulled some blades of grass, and began plaiting them. (Ibid.)

Exercise 4. Point out compound nominal predicates and state by what their links and predcatives are expressed.

1. The buildings now lay quiet in the sunset, a vane here and there on their many spires and domes giving sparkle to a picture of sober secondary and tertiary hues. (Th. Hardy)
2. To bring the matter uselessly, in this manner, to his knowledge would be to reveal to him her own culpability, arouse his prodigious wrath, and yet obtain no tangible result. (A. Cronin)
3. The doctor was a thin, quiet little man who seems disturbed by the war. (E. Hemingway)
4. This was Mary’s mother, but now they seemed as alien and unrelated as an old sheep and a young fawn. (A. Cronin)
5. It will be for you to decide what decision to take. (Longman)
6. <...> when they did meet in the lobby of the hotel she seemed suddenly tired <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
7. The first thing she saw was Gerald coming out of a house opposite.
8. Receding from grief, it seems necessary to retrace the same steps that brought us there. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
9. I stood meditating on these various courses for a little while, and they all seemed insuperably difficult. (I. Murdoch)
10. He sat with his knees parted turning his wrists vaguely.

Exercise 5. Point out mixed predicates and state to what type they refer.

1. I was quite numb all over and cheered myself with the thought that no fall could be more painful than the present state of my person. (J.K. Jerome)
2. This was the fair as it ought to have been, as it really was not, as is probably never had been, the fair that sparkled and sang in the minds of the children. (J.B. Priestley)
3. It was just beginning to be daylight <...>. (E. Hemingway)
4. “It must seem very funny for you“. (J. Galsworthy)
5. <...> the poplar tops showed sharp and dense against the sky <...>. (Ibid.)
6. She began to feel possessive toward the child. (J. Cheever)

The Object

1. The direct object

1. He plucked a fragment and held it close <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
2. We'll have to ask someone the way to the station. (Longman)
3. Answer me this question. (A. Hornby)
4. I had always found her easy to talk to. [*complex object*] (S. Maugham)
5. He envied Rosalind her youth and strength. (Longman)
6. God forgives us our sins. (Longman)
7. <...> he laughed the laugh of luxurious contemplation, acutely happy. [*cognate object*] (A. Bennett)

2. The indirect object

She gave me both her hands. (S. Maugham)

The object mainly refers to finite and non-finite forms of the verb in any of their function in the sentence. Some adjectives and nouns of verbal and adjectival nature (*promise, surprise, hope, doubt, trust, possibility, certainty, etc.*) may also have an object.

Mrs. Barton Trafford had no hesitation in saying that it was a masterpiece <...>. (S. Maugham)

- **The complex object**, expressed by a secondary predicative construction
“Evidently he wanted the police to find them first <...>. (M. Spark)

Exercise 1. Point out simple and complex objects.

1. She handed him the “*Times*” and laid down all of the parcels but the laundry bundle. (J. Cheever)
2. Thus he remained for a long time – pitiable object enough to one who had seen him; till, raising his head and sighing a sigh which seemed to say that the business of his life must be carried on <...> he took the candle and went upstairs <...>. (Th. Hardy)
3. While Chester drank his first cup of coffee, his wife talked about the Bestwicks, whose departure excited in her some memories and misgivings. (J. Cheever)
4. Yet Mamma had always liked her to go to Sunday school with kid gloves and her face washed after dinner. (A. Cronin)
5. One might have thought that this was warning enough to a worldly community, but unusual amounts of forgiveness were extended to Gee-Gee. (J. Cheever)

6. Again she felt herself tremble at the prospect of meeting her father <...>. (Ibid.)
7. Arabella inquired how he thought her husband was now, and seeing that the doctor looked ruffled, asked him to take something. (Th. Hardy)
8. Someone had left the door of the well shed open. (J. Cheever)
9. Miss Clapping waited a full minute for me to put out my hand. (W. Saroyan)
10. With the money he had earned he shifted his lodgings to a yet more central part of the town. (Th. Hardy)

Exercise 2. Point out all objects, classify them as direct and indirect and single out the words to which they are subordinated.

1. Ours is a country that has given the world something more than millions of yards of calico and thousands of steam engines. (J.B. Priestley)
2. He didn't know what to think, but he knew that he was feeling very sad and that he was afraid to turn around and see if she was looking at him. (W. Saroyan)
3. There were one or two intensely respectable-looking middle-aged men, spruce as bank managers; and they were all busy writing letters, probably the sort of begging letters I am always receiving, in which the writer is nearly an elderly ailing woman with any number of sick children. (J.B. Priestley)
4. Having the boys there pleased her and she kept asking them questions <...>. (J. Cheever)
5. The first course consisted of a notable local delicacy, namely, Bury Black Puddings, all made by one little shop that was famous for them and had been producing them for generations. (J.B. Priestley)
6. He drank some of their wine and ate several chunks of bread while he was waiting for his dinner to come up. (M. Spark)
7. It would have been a business of no small difficulty for any tribunal then existing in the new states to have enforced a restitution of the money; for it was shortly after most equitably distributed, by the hands of Sergeant Hollister, among a troop of horse. (J.F. Cooper)
8. While he didn't want Sally to marry a seaman, he felt sure she could do a lot worse than marry one who knew how to drive a hard bargain.
9. Outside the house the fog was golden yellow, thick with sulphurous grains. (I. Murdoch)
10. Mary never spoke of it, but had a sadness about her face as though there was something on her mind that she could never forget. (A. Cronin)

Exercise 3. Point out objects, state their type and comment on the way they are expressed.

1. <...> and he smiled a knowing smile when his uncle Poot assured him that Dutch “have great likeness mit zinglish” <...>. (M. Dodge)
2. I have never heard a noise that carried with it such a suggestion of enormous power. (J.B. Priestley)
3. I wanted no one to take notice of me, so that I could observe these famous creatures at my ease and listen to the clever things they said. (S. Maugham)
4. But wherever he is and whatever he is doing, I am sure he is looking keen, sensible and energetic, and steadily losing money, and beginning to think about another opening. (J.B. Priestley)
5. <...> she telephoned and begged him to take her to El Morocco because it would do her career so much good and he was too lazy to tell her not to bother him any more. (W. Saroyan)
6. The city used to have three newspapers of its own, one morning and two evening papers; but now it has only two, and one of them is certainly not as good as it was before the war, when as I well remember, it was publishing some of the earliest travel essays of H.M. Tomlinson. (J.B. Priestley)
7. Skinny’s party were just then deciding whether to remain in the country or return home. (M. Spark)
8. You feel that nobody comes to the Potteries and nobody – except Arnold Bennett – has left them. (J.B. Priestley)
9. The child smiled the smile and laughed the laugh of contentment. (A. Bennett)
10. A lot of small towns in the area are definitely worth visiting. (Longman)

Exercise 4. Point out complex objects, define their structure and state to what words they are subordinated.

1. We stood for a little longer looking up at the head of Antonia until I felt the misery rising in my heart. (I. Murdoch)
2. If he can <...> be a perfect nuisance, and make people mad, and have things thrown at his head, then he feels his day has not been wasted. (J.K. Jerome)
3. Henry felt his companion grip his arm hard, as he listened in a great tremor to this cry <...>. (J.F. Cooper)
4. <...> with an averted face, she held open the door for their passage to the bed <...>. (Ibid.)
5. Now she lay with bowed head...as if she no longer had the energy to rise to the seas, content to let them wash over her till they engulfed her completely.
6. She had wanted to wait for the moon to rise <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
7. Jenny’s mother hates her staying out late. (Longman)

8. Many working women rely on relatives to help take care of their children.(Ibid.)
9. “Can you call to mind, <...> the wonderful music-box that cheered your working in the big house Hildelberg?” (M. Dodge)
10. We saw searchlight coming on and watched the beams move across the sky. (E. Hemingway)
11. <...> tired and emotionless he let them pray for him <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)

The Attribute

1. The attribute proper

(i) close (undetached) attributes

Such may be said to be their natural occupation <...>. (J.F. Cooper)

Our staff will help you in every way possible. (Longman)

(ii) loose (detached) attributes

Her voice, clear and pure, soared up to the roof. (Longman)

It is a fine summer morning – sunny, soft and still. (J.K. Jerome)

Struck with the contrast between man and nature, the fearless trooper rode by each pass of danger, regardless of what might happen. (J.F. Cooper)

- **The complex attribute**, expressed by a secondary predicative construction

<...> at three o'clock in the morning with the rain coming in sheets there was a bombardment <...>. (E. Hemingway)

2. The apposition

(i) close (undetached) appositions combined with the head word in one sense group whose second component is treated as apposition to the first: the word brown; the preposition with

In case titles, honoric titles, military ranks, etc. occur in phrases with appositions the first word is considered to be an apposition:

Doctor Sitgreaves; Miss Peyton; old Alvin

(ii) loose (detached) appositions

I saw it was just a mile and a half to the next lock – Wallingford – and five on from there to Cleeve. (J.K. Jerome)

The daughter of poor but honest parents, I have no reason to be ashamed of my origins <...>. (S. Maugham)

Exercise 1. Point out attributes and state by what they are expressed.

1. He gave me a strapping with a heavy leather belt. (W. Saroyan)
2. I wonder some of these riparian boors don't claim the air of the river and threaten everyone with forty shillings fine who breathes it. (J.K. Jerome)
3. It had made her dizzy to see so many levels of winding passageways, layer upon layer. (M. Spark)
4. The weather in the pass is characterized by what is known on the coast as a sea turn. Across the heart of a still, hot day will be drawn a shadow as deep as velvet, and a bitter rain will extinguish the mountains <...>. (J. Cheever)
5. Still pacing to and fro the telegram open on his bureau, he chose a ship to go to America. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
6. I hurried after her retreating figure which had become almost invisible. (I. Murdoch)
7. Consumed with shame, he put on a front as brazen as his nature would permit. (J. Galsworthy)
8. I have always liked the process of commuting; every phrase of the little journey is a pleasure to me. (R. Dahl)
9. He was absorbed for a moment in the ecstasy of xsthetic contemplation. (S. Maugham)
10. Opposite stood a quaintly carved clothes-press, waxed and polished to the utmost, and filled with precious stores of linen; beside it a table holding a large Bible, whose great golden clasps looked poor compared with its solid, ribbed binding made to outlast six generations. (M. Dodge)

Exercise 2. Point out complex attributes and analyse their structure.

1. "The best thing for you to do is to bide here with your load". (Th. Hardy)
2. On the screen opposite the alcove was a large canvas with a great many square tomato-coloured blobs on it <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
3. "There's nobody here for him to play with". (E. Hemingway)
4. There was really nothing for him to do but what he had done. (Th. Dreiser)
5. It had rather fawn-like ears, a laughing mouth, with half a toothbrush growing out of it on each side, and small lively eyes above a normally dressed appearance. (J. Galsworthy)
6. A few subdued noises trickled in through the open door from the other departments <...>. Following this, the sound of a gentle voice speaking words unintelligible to the commissioner's somewhat dormat comprehension, but giving evidence of bewilderment and hesitation. (J. Henry)
7. To obviate the danger of this threat being fulfilled, Mr. Linton commissioned me to take the boy home early. (R. Dahl)

Exercise 3. Consider the following attributes. Distinguish between attributes proper and appositions.

1. What was not pale was black – her father's clothes, the butler's clothes, her retriever stretched out exhausted in the window, the curtains black with a cream pattern. (J. Galsworthy)
2. <...> they were alone together, borne away from the house toward the seaside wall with what were less stops than irregularly spaced intervals <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
3. The next pub, a large gaudy affair, was doing better business. (J.B. Priestley)
4. He descended from the town level by a steep road in a north-western direction, and continued to move downwards till the soil changed from its white dryness to a tough brown clay. (Th. Hardy)
5. Goose Fair, that ancient institution, does not mean as much as it did. (J.B. Priestley)

The Adverbial Modifier

1. The adverbial modifier of time

On the morning of the third day, the sea calmed. (R. Dahl)

2. The adverbial modifier of place

Jude went into the empty classroom and sat down <...>. (Th. Hardy)

3. The adverbial modifier of condition

But for these interruptions, the meeting would have finished earlier. (Ibid.)

4. The adverbial modifier of purpose

Mrs. Harley turned her attention to the steps leading down to the park from Sutton Place, to watch for Renée Hall. (J. Cheever)

5. The adverbial modifier of cause

For some reason he began to rail at me for breaking off my engagement to Skinny <...>. (M. Spark)

6. The adverbial modifier of concession, expressed by noun phrases with the *in spite of*, *despite*, *notwithstanding*, *with*, and participle phrases, introduced by the conjunctions *though*, *although*.

Despite all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it. (Longman)

Though frightened, he carried it off very well. (J.Galsworthy)

7. The adverbial modifier of attending circumstances

Matthew Brodie came out of Levenford Station, leaving the platform, splashed with its pale yellow lamplight, behind him <...>. (A. Cronin)

That night there was a storm and I woke to hear the rain lashing the window-panes. (E. Hemingway)

8. The adverbial modifier of manner and comparison

Suddenly and without any warning the army opened the fire. (Lohgman)

9. The adverbial modifier of degree and measure

I wish you wouldn't fuss so. (Longman)

10. The adverbial modifier of result

That's too small a box to hold all these things. (Hornby)

Exercise 1. Point out adverbial modifiers expressed by predicative constructions.

1. He threw the door open and tried to rush beyond the man, the knife tight in his fist. (W. Saroyan)
2. The boy arriving with the ring, Cxsar placed it carefully in the pocket of his waistcoat next his heart <...>. (J.F. Cooper)
3. Mr. Bohlen edged up straight in his chair. He was leaning forward now, both elbows on the desk, the face alert, the small brown eyes resting on the speaker. (R. Dahl)
4. There being nothing else to do, we went to bed <...>. (J.K. Jerome)
5. I have brought books for you to read. (A. Hornby)
6. This book is easy enough for a six-year-old child to read. (Ibid.)
7. Can you do it without his knowing it? (Ibid.)
8. It was worse with his eyes shut for it gave a rhythm of finding and losing. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
9. I can't do my homework with all this noise going on. (Longman)

Exercise 2. Point out adverbial modifiers, analyse their types and state by what they are expressed.

1. The boy ran to the front of the boat, seeking some place to go, then ran back to a corner, no one daring to speak to him, and everyone 10. <...> and so we would give up our picnic, and stop indoors all day, waiting aware of his crime. (W. Saroyan)

2. A week later I heard by chance that Strickland had gone to Marseilles. (S. Maugham)
3. He is shut in a tower of brass, and can communicate with his fellows only by signs <...>. (W. Saroyan)
4. "I have to go", she said, and with that she hung up the phone. (Longman)
5. He was a talented salesman, and when buying or selling a piece he could slide smoothly into whichever mood suited the client best. (R. Dahl)
6. She glowed, but palely, like the moon rather than the sun <...>. (S. Maugham)
7. We grumbled a good deal. (J.K. Jerome)
8. "These Foyles wanted the child for the sake of the son's memory, so as to take it back to Ireland with them <...>". (A. Cronin)
9. Next day Elliott asked me to lunch at the Palmer House to meet the elder Maturin and his son. (I. Murdoch)
10. Despite the darkness of the night she could be sure that the dim figure was Edwin Clayhanger's by the peculiar, exaggerated swing of the loose arms. (A. Bennett)

Exercise 3. Point out adverbial modifiers, identify their type and state by what they are expressed and to what they are subordinated.

1. The money will buy much needed books for the school. (Longman)
2. You will receive a liberal stipend in return for the discharge of certain pities, in the performance of which, I wish you saw as little of your family as possible.
3. Mr. Boggis was driving the car slowly, leaning back comfortably in the seat with one elbow resting on the sill of the open window. (R. Dahl)
4. Slowly Jude unfolded to the curate his late plans and movements <...>. (Th. Hardy)
5. In spite of his rather clownish quality of his, Mr. Boggis was not a fool...it was said of him by some that he probably knew all about French, English, and Italian furniture. (R. Dahl)
6. But still, she had seemed ripe for a star career before she was foolish enough to call the police on finding a student under her bed in the small hours of the morning. (M. Spark)
7. She pressed her side and rubbed her arm, as if conscious of pain; then stood up, averting her face, it evident distress at his gaze. (Th. Hardy)
8. During the past few years, Mr. Boggis had achieved considerable fame among his friends in the trade by ability to produce unusual and often quite rare items within astonishing regularity. (R. Dahl)

9. <...> one woman with a baby, who had been there all the morning, insisted on taking his arm, for fear of losing him. (J.K. Jerome)
10. They had given up California this year, partly because of lack of funds, partly with the idea of going abroad <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
11. But one day I ran into him face to face. (S. Maugham)
12. I knew him well enough to be aware that he could not let the matter drop <...>. (Ibid.).
13. With dry, parted lips, Dame Brinker leaned toward him searching his face, as if suspecting a meaning beyond his words. (M. Dodge)
14. She evidently wrote with anxiety, and told very little about his doings <...>. (Th. Hardy)
15. The actual Hilda <...> was too solitary, too preoccupied, and too fatigued, to be touched even by the noble beauty. (A. Bennett)

REVISION

Exercise 1. Define the type of the following sentences, point out all sentence members and label them in terms of traditional grammar.

1. You could hardly ask for a better example of the change that is taking place in the country than this, for here was a region remote enough, yet the younger folk were as bent on enjoying themselves as any in the towns. (J.B. Priestley)
2. The situation is not merely changing temporarily all the time; it is also changing for ever. (Ibid.)
3. Once, he said, there had been sports, dances, jolly competitions, and the people entertained themselves, really played. (Ibid.)
4. Fifty years ago, in industrial life, the difference between these classes outside the factory was probably much greater than it is today, but it was not so great inside, at work, where you had all manner of people sometimes supervising and sometimes lending hand with the job. (Ibid.)
5. Although it was such a poor night, there were lots of people, mostly young men, hanging about the streets. (Ibid.)
6. It was dark and miserably drizzling. (Ibid.)
7. She couldn't bear to be laughed at. (A. Hornby)

Exercise 2. Point out complex sentence members, state their type and morphological structure.

1. He lay there for a long time watching the sunlight wheel till the crab-trees threw shadow over the bluebells, his only companions a few wild bees. (J. Galsworthy)

2. <...> for it had just occurred to her mind that if Jude were discovered to have died alone an inquest might be deemed. (Th. Hardy)
3. Next he endeavored to define the forms of distant objects, starting away, with almost ghostly indistinctness, just as his eye appeared to grasp them; and finally he took a minute survey of an edifice which stood on the opposite side of the street, directly in front of the church-door, where he was stationed.
4. I should have enjoyed this piece of grim ingenuity much better if while I was waiting I had not seen two tired little children taken into one of these trains by their idiotic parents, who might have guessed that behind these souring doors there was material enough for a hundred nightmares. (J.B. Priestley)
5. The whistles sounded sadder than crying and the way the machines worked made him die of grief. (W. Saroyan)
6. The whole Lancashire appeared to be keeping poultry. (J.B. Priestley)
7. There is an urgent need for someone to tackle this problem. (Longman)
8. On the left were the shops, their windows lighted, and the entrance to the galleria. (E. Hemingway)
9. All this time the kind-hearted girl had been forcing Gretel to walk up and down <...>. (M. Dodge)
10. The city presenting no objects of sufficient interest to detain us on our way, we resolved to proceed next day by another steamboat, the Fulton, and to join it, about noon, at a suburb called Portland, where it would be delayed some time in passing through a canal. (Ch. Dickens)
11. <...> I was very glad the Austrians seemed to want to come back to the town some time if the war should end <...>. (E. Hemingway)
12. <...> but even after my pride was sufficiently humbled for me to allow the gardener to hold me up I seemed at the end of the first morning no nearer to being able to get on by myself than at the beginning. (S. Maughan)
13. Coming up to her, all his feelings warm and bent on her direction, he put his hand on the back of her seat <...>. (J. Cheever)
14. With John away there's more room in the house. (Longman)
15. Meanwhile, the rain came down in a steady torrent, and the lower part of the town was under water, owing to the river having overflowed. (J.K. Jerome)
16. In the meantime, Mrs. Nudd was waiting for Miss Coolidge to arrive, and Mr. Nudd and Aunt Martha were coming back from Polett's landing in the launch. (J. Cheever)

Composite Sentences Compound Sentences

1. Asyndetic

We looked up the river and down the river; not a soul was in sight.
(J.K. Jerome)

2. Syndetic, with the connection between the clauses representing:

(i) **copulative coordination**, which is expressed by the copulative conjunctions and, nor, neither ... nor, not only ... but (also)

Food was scarce and he would be glad to get a full meal in Gorizia.
(E. Hemingway)

I don't expect children to be rude, nor do I expect to be disobeyed.
(Longman)

(ii) **disjunctive coordination**, which is expressed by the disjunctive conjunctions or, else, or else, either ... or and the conjunctive adverb otherwise

I concluded that Antonia must have changed her hairdresser; or else she had been lying. (I. Murdoch)

It's your choice! Either she leaves or I will! (Longman)

You'll have to go now, otherwise you'll miss your bus. (Longman)

(iii) **adversative coordination**, which is expressed by the adversative conjunctions but, while, whereas and the conjunctive adverbs nevertheless, still, yet

Schools in the north tend to be better equipped, while those in the south are relatively poor. (Longman)

I paid dearly for my fun, still I don't regret it. (E.A.M. Wilson)

(iv) **causative-consecutive coordination**, which is expressed by the causative-consecutive conjunctions for, so and the conjunctive adverbs therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence

I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich. (Longman)

He found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to fail. (Longman)

Exercise 1. State how the following co-clauses are coordinated.

1. "It needs attention but we never seem to get round to it". (J. Braine)
2. Instead of stopping the rain increased, so we decided to set out for home right away. (W. Saroyan)
3. <...> he could bring Annette back quite separated from a past which in truth was not too distinguished, for she only kept the accounts in her mother's Soho Restaurant <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
4. Cedric Thompson stood a good three inches above me, and I'm five foot eleven in my socks. (J. Cheever)
5. He nodded, and fixed his eyes on hers – they looked half-dead, or was it that the folds in the lids had become heavier? (J. Galsworthy)

6. I saw, or fancied that I saw, a look of contempt in the commissioner's eye, so I put back the shilling I was going to give him into my pocket. (J. Braine)
7. At this moment he knew with certainty that he would never be near to her in spirit and in truth, nor she to him. (J. Galsworthy)
8. The water looked damp and chilly: the wind felt cold. (J.K. Jerome)
9. Nine times out of ten, Francis would be greeted with affection, but tonight the children are absorbed in their own antagonism. (J. Cheever)
10. The water wasn't three feet deep; nevertheless, Joe managed to leap out of the mud and swim across, on the back. (W. Saroyan)

Exercise 2. Identify the type of connection which is represented by the underlined coordinators.

1. I introduced them all around and they started to sit down, but there was not enough room, so we all moved over to the big table by the wall to have coffee. (E. Hemingway)
2. Robert was always sudden remembering the fact that he had lost her, suffering a sense of void and defeat; nevertheless, though he hardly cared to admit it to himself, he felt a strange, new sense of ease in no longer having a divided life. (A. Wilson)
3. They coned the deficiencies of the larder, whilst Mary wrote them down on a slip of paper against the treacherous memory of hers. (A. Cronin)
4. The movements of the dragoons, being timed to the order of a march, were much slower, for they were made with a watchfulness that was intended to guard against surprise from the evil one himself. (J.F. Cooper)
5. It is the law in many states, certainly in ours, that it must rain on long holiday weekends, or else how could the multitudes get drenched and miserable? (J. Steinbeck)
6. I was glad of it, for within the last half-hour or so I had grown terribly thirsty, and sorely wanted a drink of water. (J. Greenwood)
7. <...> the magnificent façade of the homeland, the harbor of New York, seems all sad and glorious to Dick, but once ashore the feeling vanished, nor did he find it again in the streets or the hotels or trains <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
8. The cost of transport is a major expence for an industry, hence factory location is an important consideration. (Longman)
9. In France they drink coffee, whereas in England it's always tea. (E.A.M. Wilson)
10. I was still crouching under the table, where I had crept out of my father's way, when the friendly potman stooped down and dragged me out behind the men's legs; while my father was too busy defying Mr Piggot, the police, and all the rest of the world, to take notice. (Ibid.)

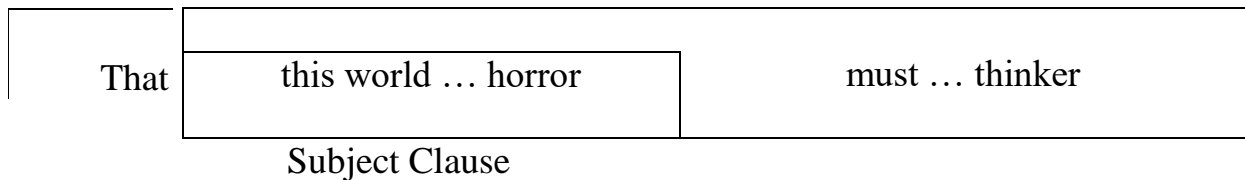
Complex Sentences

Complex Sentences with Nominal Clauses

- 1. Subject clauses**, which are subordinated by the conjunctions *that, if, whether, because, but that, the way*, the conjunctive pronouns *who, whoever, what, whatever, which*, the conjunctive adverbs *where, wherever, when, whenever, how, why*

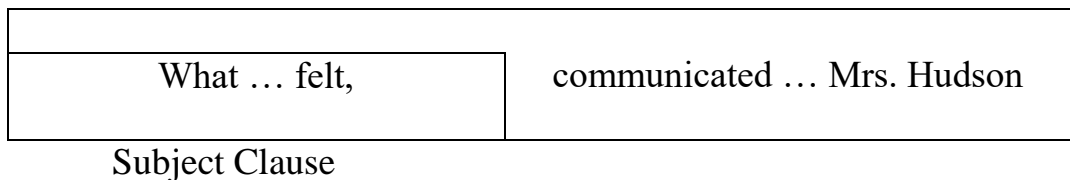
That this world is a place of horror must affect every serious artist and thinker <...>. (I. Murdoch)

Main Clause



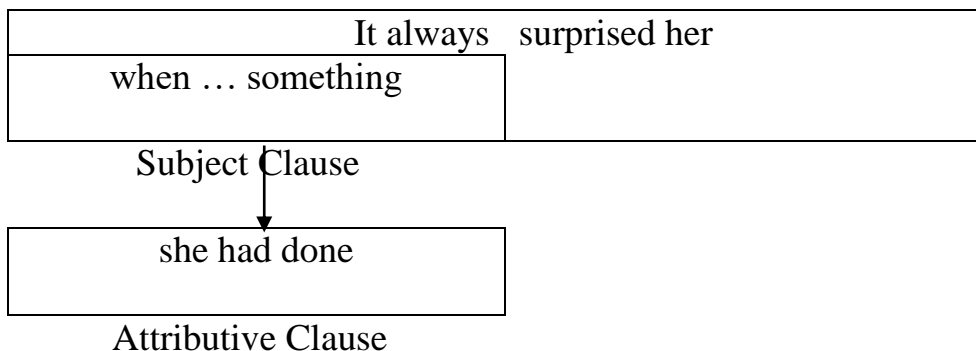
What I obscurely (and rather shamefacedly) felt, communicated itself to Mrs. Hudson <...>. (S. Maugham)

Main Clause



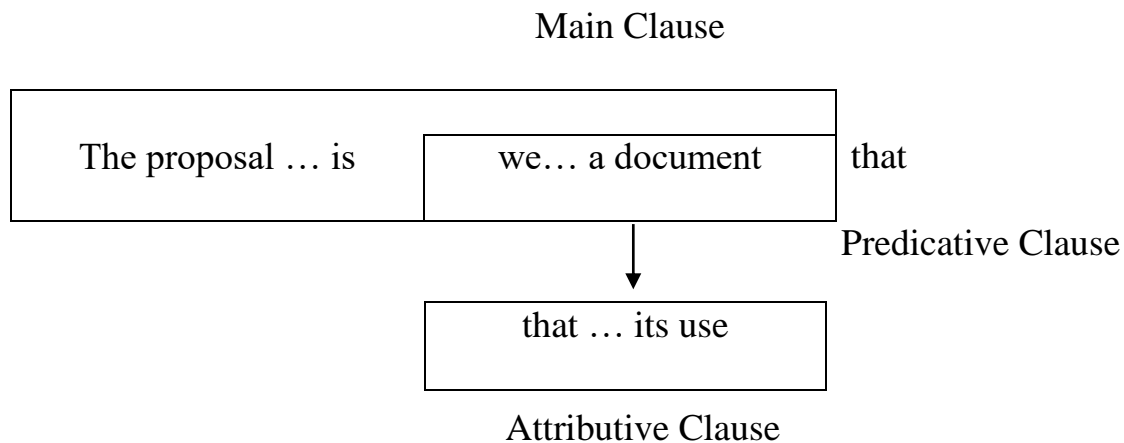
It always surprised her when people raved about something she had done <...>. (S. Maugham)

Main Clause

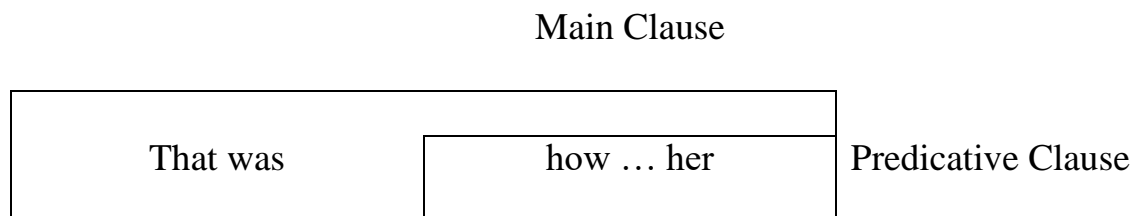


- 2. Predicative clauses,** which are subordinated by the conjunctions *that, because, whether, as if, as though, the way*; the conjunctive pronouns *who, whoever, what, whatever, which*; conjunctive adverbs *where, wherever, when, whenever, how, why*

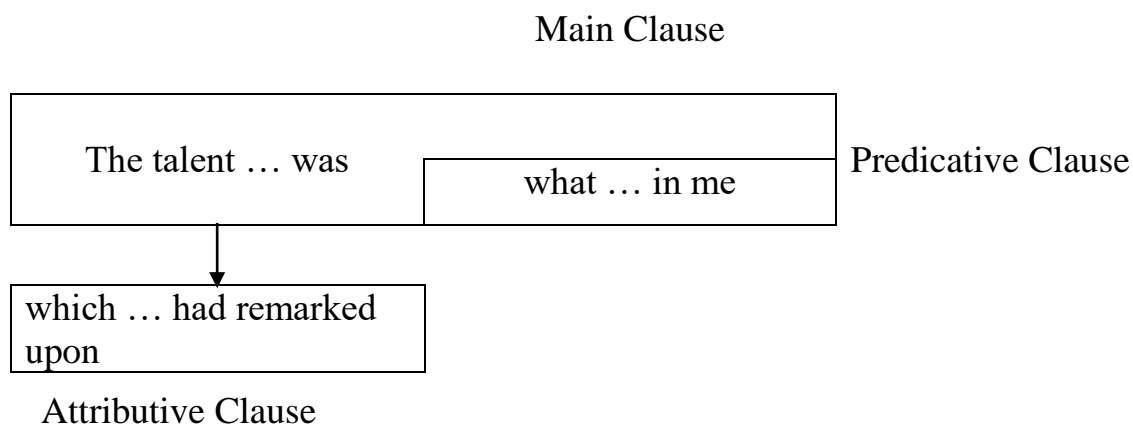
The proposal now is that we exchange Mars, not for the typescript but for a document that guarantees me a suitable compensation for its use. (I. Murdoch)



That was how I best remembered her. (S. Maugham)



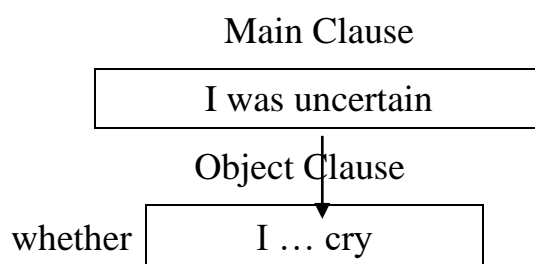
The talent for a gentler world which Palmer had remarked upon was precisely what had now died in me. (I. Murdoch)



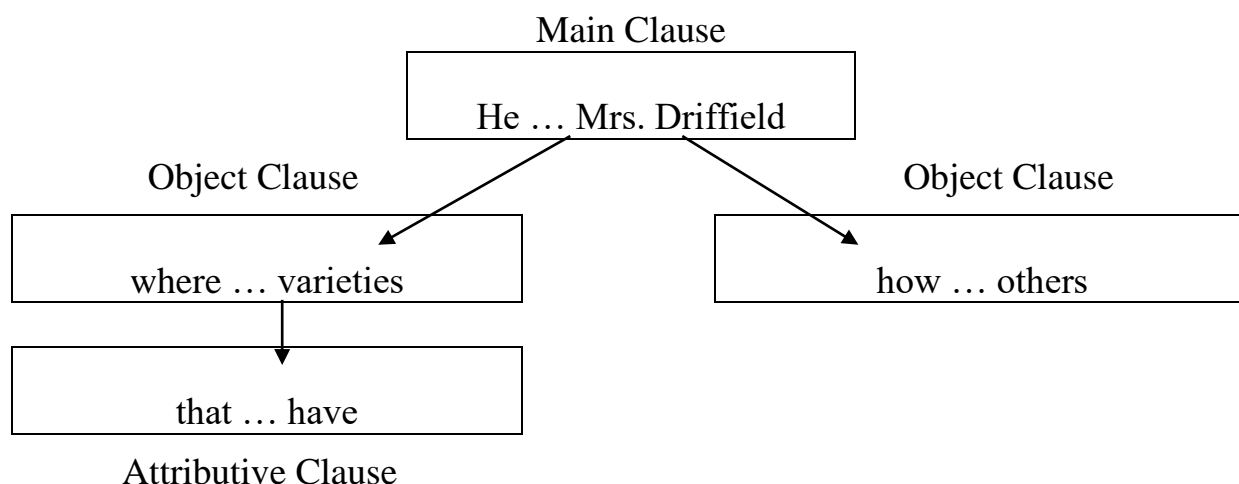
3. Object clauses, which are subordinated by the conjunctions *that*, *if*, *whether*, *lest*; the conjunctive pronouns *who*, *whoever*, *what*, *whatever*, *which*; the conjunctive adverbs *where*, *wherever*, *why*, *how*; and the correlatives (in case there are several object clauses) *either ... or*, *whether ... or* or *asyndetically*

(i) non-prepositional object clauses

I was uncertain whether I could control my voice sufficiently to produce the right sort of cry <...>. (I. Murdoch)

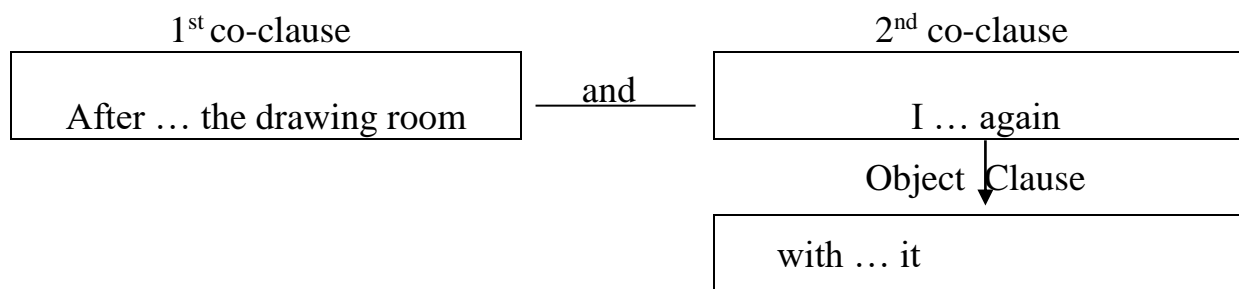


He told Mrs. Driffield where she ought to get certain varieties that she absolutely must have and how perfectly lovely were certain others. (S. Maugham)

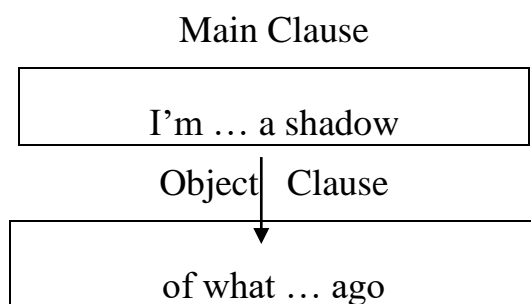


(ii) prepositional object clauses, introduced by the prepositions *after*, *about*, *before*, *beyond*, *for*, *near*, *of*, *as to*, *but*, *etc.*

After luncheon we went into the drawing room and I noticed again with what perfect tact Mrs. Driffield had arranged it. (S. Maugham)

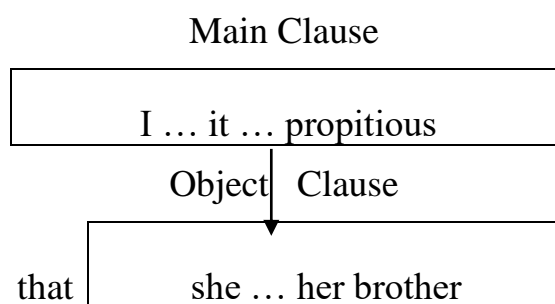


“I’m scarcely a shadow of what I was three weeks ago”. (W. Saroyan)



(iii) complement object clauses, introduced by an anticipatory “it”.

I could not but regard it as something significant and propitious that she had not told her brother. (I. Murdoch)



Exercise 1. Comment on the structure of the following complex sentences with subject clauses and state by what they are subordinated.

1. What I chiefly felt, and this seemed strange, was guilt, overwhelming annihilating guilt. (I. Murdoch)
2. It had always grizzled him that directors should ask so much money for rehearsing a play, and of late some of them had even insisted on a percentage on the gross. (S. Maugham)

3. Where the child picked up all this knowledge was a mystery to Mrs. Abinger, who neither could nor wanted to understand. (Ch. Dickens)
4. That anyone should want to kill her was unthinkable. Longman
5. What I really wanted was to slink quietly into some room and find myself at once in Honor's presence. (I. Murdoch)
6. "It is astonishing", said Ben, "in what prodigious quantities those fish are found." (M. Dodge)
7. What was most needed was a tense of reprieve. (I. Murdoch)
8. "Whether you love me or not isn't of the smallest consequence". (S. Maugham)
9. Yet, whoever was above had been very careful not to leave any trail. (E. Hemingway)
10. He really believed it was only because she had taken to Bosinney that she tolerated the idea of the house at all. (J. Galsworthy)

Exercise 2. Comment on the structure of the following complex sentences with predicative clauses and state by what they are subordinated.

1. It seemed that there was no life anywhere in all this expanse of coast <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
2. The fact was, I have no doubt, that she was giving me not the smallest thought. (S. Maugham)
3. I feel as if I were in the Lower Fourth again, and had been sent up by my form-master for creating a disturbance in school. (P.G. Wodehouse)
4. His only object was his own happiness, and it looked as though he had attained it. (S. Maugham)
5. That's why Georgie tried to kill herself, when she found out that Alexander really loved me. (I. Murdoch)

Exercise 3. Comment on the structure of the following complex sentences with object clauses and state by what they are subordinated.

1. He didn't know how the anxiety of both looked out from his eyes and how more than once the gruffest denials were uttered with an uncomfortable consciousness that the lad ought not to be turned away. (M. Dodge)
2. I can tell at once if we are running two, three, or four minutes late, and I never have to look up to know which station we are stopped at. (R. Dahl)
3. That night Annie fell asleep wondering whether it was a knife Hans had lost, and thinking how funny it would be if he should find it, after all. (M. Dodge)
4. How I'm praying to high Heaven that the decorator will have them in the right length, because you know my house, you know my living-room windows, and you can imagine what a problem they present. (J. Cheever)

5. I think he was determined that nothing should interfere with his independence of spirit. (S. Maugham)
6. She wondered if the salt air would be bad for the mink <...>. (J. Cheever)
7. Hug mentioned two of his cousins who had been killed, and how it had affected their mothers and fathers <...>. (W. Saroyan)
8. His mother was a beautiful girl, and he just didn't know why she wasn't like Bill's mother, who wasn't beautiful at all <...>. (W. Saroyan)
9. I think it a pity that you didn't try harder. (A. Hornby)
10. He guessed he was old enough to know his mother was dead, he guessed he knew who saw them put the big box at the front of the church <...>. (W. Saroyan)

Exercise 4. Point out nominal clauses, define their type and state by what they are subordinated. Show the relations between the clauses schematically.

1. It was clear that something had happened, so we eased up and asked them what was the matter. (J.K. Jerome)
2. That was indeed how I first made his acquaintance. (S. Maugham)
3. And they seemed hurt at what they evidently regarded as a mean and ungrateful act on the part of the boat. (J.K. Jerome)
4. "What I like about 'er is that she gives you a good laugh". (S. Maugham)
5. "It is true that the other clocks in the house are not perfect timekeeping like you." (M. Spark)
6. Mr Bohlen, thirsting now for greater honours in the literary world, insisted that Knipe go to work at once on this prodigious task. (R. Dahl)
7. It was as if she had died indeed. (I. Murdoch)
8. But once it occurred to me that George Kemp, meeting my uncle in the street might remark casually that he had been seeing a lot of me at the Driffields'. (S. Maugham)
9. <...> and it was evident to me that I had not yet accepted that I had lost her. (I. Murdoch)
10. It was as if recent events represented a mock barrier between us <...>. (Ibid.)
11. <...> I remember how it had been suspected that Lord George had helped the Driffields in their flight. (S. Maugham)
12. "Isn't it funny I should have been speaking just now about the people who want to see the house?" (Ibid.)
13. It was suddenly more important than any other thing in a lifetime that I knew where I had met Mildred. (I. Murdoch)
14. It was important to them that I should let them off morally, that I should spare them the necessity of being ruthless. (Ibid.)

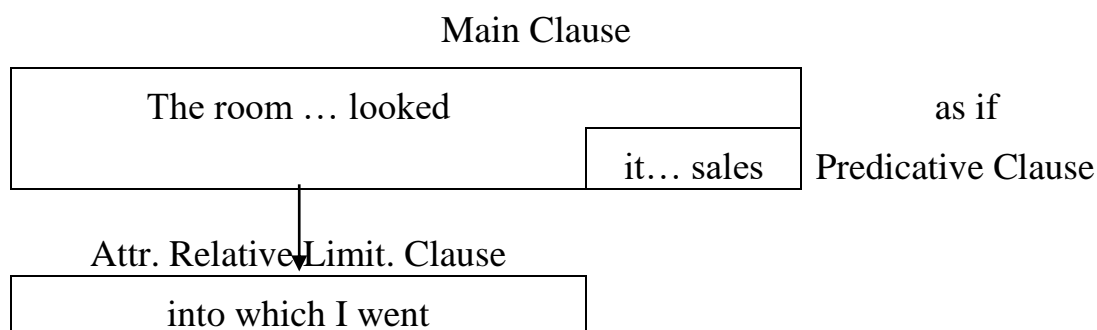
15. That he adored Sue was obvious; and she could almost be seen to feel that she was undeserving his adoration. (Th. Hardy)
16. We were anxious lest we should be late. (E.M.A. Wilson)
17. What had happened was just what I had wanted not to happen. (I. Murdoch)
18. Frank was very uncertain as to whether it was the right job for him. (Longman)
19. One thing that surprised me was that even at that far distance I could remember distinctly what people looked like and even the gist of what they said, but only with vagueness what they wore. (S. Maugham)
20. She found it strange that with terror catching her breath she could speak so calmly. (Ibid.)

Complex Sentences with Attributive Clauses

1. **Relative clauses**, which are subordinated by the conjunction *that*; the relative pronouns *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *what*, *which*, *that*, *as*; the relative adverbs *when*, *where*, *whence*, *whereon*, or asyndetically

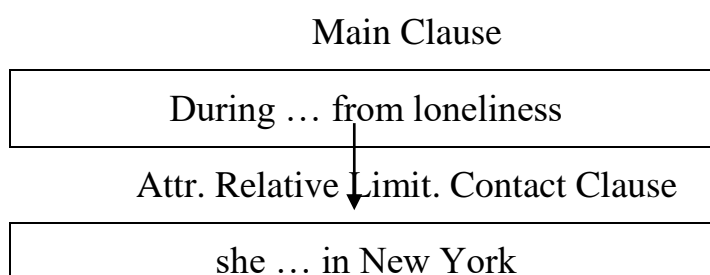
(i) limiting clauses

The room into which I went looked as if it had been furnished with the scourings of auction sales. (J. Galsworthy)



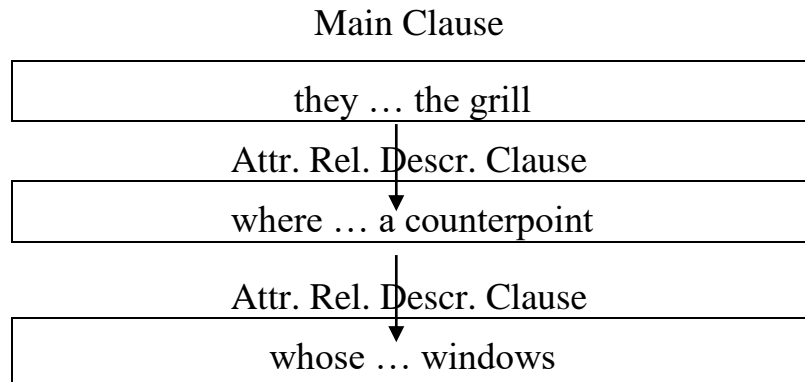
• contact (asyndetic) limiting clauses

During the ten years she had lived in New York she had suffered a great deal from loneliness <...>. (J. Cheever)



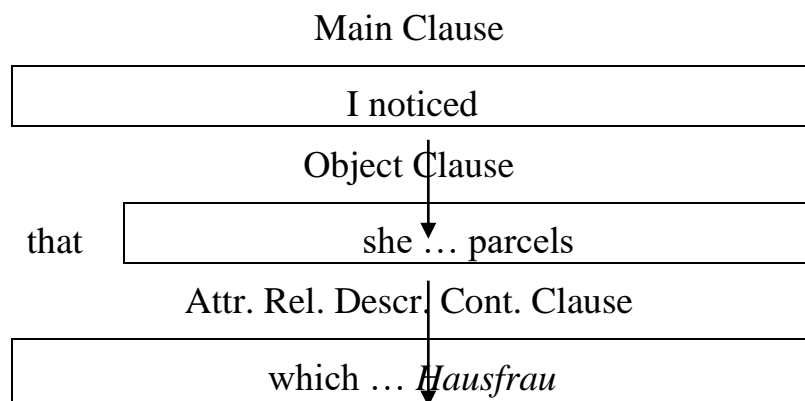
(ii) descriptive clauses

<...> they went with the crowd into the grill, where a Tunisian barman manipulated the illumination in a counterpoint, whose other melody was the moon off the ice rink staring in the big windows. (F.S. Fitzgerald)



• continuative descriptive clauses

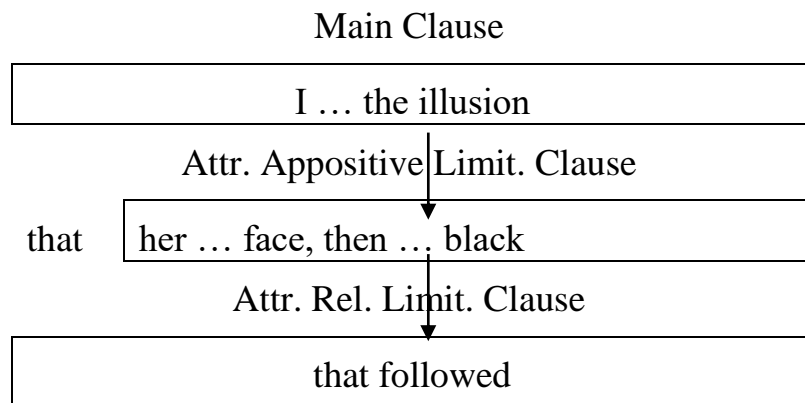
I noticed that she was hugging a lot of small parcels, which gave her something of the air of a mid-European *Hausfrau*. (I. Murdoch)



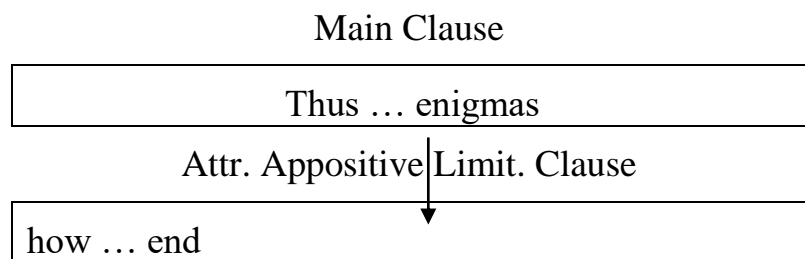
2. Appositive clauses, subordinated by the conjunctions *that*, *as if*, *whether*, conjunctive pronouns *who*, *what*, *which* or conjunctive adverbs *where*, *why*, *how*

(i) limiting

I had in retrospect the illusion that her entire face, then and during the moments that followed had become black. (I. Murdoch)

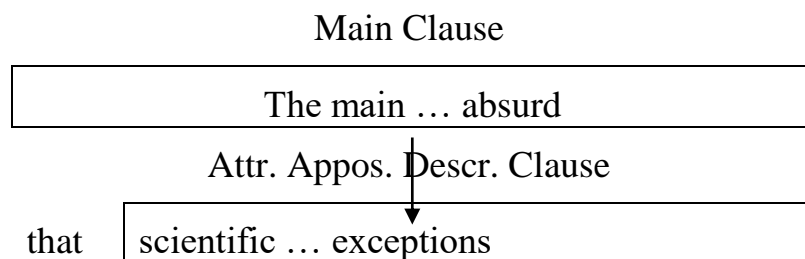


Thus to Cytherea and Owen Gray the question how their lives would end seemed the deepest of possible enigmas. (Th. Hardy)



(ii) descriptive

The main argument, that scientific laws have no exceptions, was considered absurd.



Exercise 1. Point out attributive relative clauses, and account for the way they are subordinated.

1. <...> Ludwig van Holp looked at his brother in such a bright, proud way that Jacob Poot, who was an only son, wished from his heart that the little form buried in the old church at home had lived to grow up beside him. (M. Dodge)
2. When the Nudds passed Russel on the road without waving to him, he didn't know what he had done that was wrong. (J. Cheever)

3. Such of you as wish to leave may do so now. (Longman)
4. This downbreak of his son, whom he had not seen cry since he was ten, moved Jolyon terribly. (J. Galsworthy)
5. That part of him which seemed to fit his reddish Irish coloring she knew least <...>. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
6. In the covered woodshed to which she had led him, she sat crossleggedly upon her golf shoes, her burberry wound about her and her cheeks stung alive by the damp air. (Ibid.)
7. I dislike having a cold <...> and one got fairly used to working with a cold, which was good practice for ordinary life. (I. Murdoch)
8. She <...>, accepting the bread and butter I offered her, went on talking to her host. (S. Maugham)
9. I was by now in a state which could only be described as being in love. (I. Murdoch)
10. During the breakfast several expresses arrived, one of which brought intelligence of the actual force and destination of the enemy's expedition that was out on the Hudson <...>. (J.F. Cooper)
11. <.... she looked at him without the slightest idea as to what was in his head. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
12. The mystery, with which all felt him to be surrounded, was due to his having done, seen, heard, and known everything, and found nothing in it – which was unnatural. (J. Galsworthy)
13. She did not go straight to her house; but to the abode of a woman who performed the last necessary offices to the poorer dead; where she knocked. (Th. Hardy)
14. <...> about four o'clock in the afternoon she dressed herself and went out, leaving me alone to mind the house until Long George came home, which happened somewhere about seven o'clock. (J. Greenwood)
15. A retired and lovely spot was selected, near the foot of the adjacent rocks, and such rude preparations were made as the time and the situation of the country permitted. (J.F. Cooper)
16. There was a Liverpool I wanted for this book, and I had still to decide which it was. (J.B. Priestley)
17. The relics of the property were intrusted to a neighbor, in whom they had confidence, and attended by four dragoons and all the Americans wounded, Mr Wharton's party took their departure. (J.F. Cooper)
18. Someone at the counter, that I had never seen before, tried to pay for a wine, but I finally paid for it myself <...>. (E. Hemingway)
19. The man who had wanted to pay then bought me a drink. (Ibid.)
20. George told us about a man he had known, who had come up the river two years ago, and who had slept out in a damp boat on just such another night as this was, and it had given him rheumatic fever <...>. (J.K. Jerome)

21. Nothing we could think of seemed to make us ill until the holidays began. (Ibid.)
22. He saw that the game was to play the two families off one against the other; which he did. (Ibid.)

Exercise 2. Define the type of attributive clauses and state by what they are subordinated.

1. His business-like temperament protested against a mysterious warning that she was not made for him. (J. Galsworthy)
2. She had a strange sensation as if something had happened high above her head. (B. Shaw)
3. The conviction came suddenly to June that she was wasting her time; were she to put a question point blank, she would never get anything out of this woman. (J. Galsworthy)
4. After all, one of her ancestors on her mother's side was descended from Medina Sidonia, so she was of opinion that she had as much right to the treasure as any one.
5. Never in her life as yet had she suffered from even momentary fear that she would not get what she had set her heart on. (J. Galsworthy)

Exercise 3. Point out attributive clauses and define their type, distinguishing between relative and appositive clauses, and sorting them out further.

1. Any roots this fair had ever had in commerce had withered long ago. (J.B. Priestley)
2. Though these pictures confused and puzzled me, I could not be unmoved by the emotion that was patent in them; I knew not why, I felt in myself a feeling that with regard to Strickland was the last I had ever expected to experience. (S. Maugham)
3. The very tide of fashion turned against the West Riding, which was still making solid fabrics for a world that wanted flimsy ones. (J.B. Priestley)
4. Just before leaving Gause's hotel her mother had said in that casual tone, which Rosemary knew concealed her most significant opinions, that Nicole was a great beauty, with the frank implication that Rosemary was not. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
5. I am not merely returning to a city I know well, but to my childhood and youth. (J.B. Priestley)
6. The only consolation I had in the black period of the opening of the turnery was the fact that Right Hon had taken a seat among the spectators and was wedged in between a couple of females with parasols. (P.G. Wodehouse)

7. I am not writing now as an occasional dramatist, whose plays are being performed in such theatres, but as a novelist desperately turned social historian, addressing himself to readers who may possibly not care two pence if every playhouse in the country should close tomorrow. (J.B. Priestley)
8. Mrs. Hudson had very bad teeth, and the question whether she should have them taken out and have false ones was discussed by her for two or three years with an unimaginable variety of comic invention. (S. Maugham)
9. It is a system that assumes that nearly everybody is taking an interest in government. (J.B. Priestley)
10. Once again I had to abandon the route I had originally planned. (Ibid.)

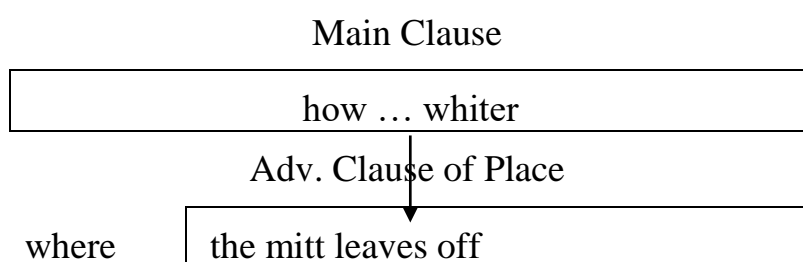
Exercise 4. Point out attributive clauses, comment on their type and means of connection with the antecedent.

1. But he did not reply, and still was gazing stonily out of the window, where the warm summer wind moved gently amongst the thin leaves of the straggling bushes that fringed his garden. (A. Cronin)
2. He did not mean to return till the evening, when the new school-teacher would have arrived and settled in, and everything would be smooth again. (Th. Hardy)
3. I concluded the book with the conviction that I had somehow overlooked something terribly important in life. (S. Maugham)
4. <...> they had never forgotten the feeling it gave all who were present, that the family was no longer what it had been – that the family was breaking up. (W. Saroyan)
5. He ascended the stairs, entered Hall's bedroom, where he viewed with disgust array of toilet lotion and hair pomades <...>. (A. Cronin)
6. It was that famous summer when extravagance was fashionable <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
7. She was a subscriber for all the "Health" periodicals and chronological frauds; and solemn ignorance they were inflated with was breath to her nostrils. (M. Twain)
8. On the previous afternoon, while sauntering also the Strand, I had found myself wedged into one of those sort of alcove places where fellows with voices like fog-horns stand all day selling things by auction. (P.G. Wodehouse)
9. The whistles sounded sadder than crying and the way the machines worked almost made him die of grief. (W. Saroyan)
10. I have never heard a noise that carried with it such a suggestion of enormous power. (J.B. Priestley)

Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses

- 1. Clauses of place**, which are subordinated by the conjunctions where, nowhere, whence, wherever, everywhere (that)

Oh, mother, how white your arm is where the mitt leaves off, whiter than mine, oh, ever so much whiter. (M. Dodge)



Clauses of place may be homogeneous with preceding adverbial modifiers, which are marked off by a comma.

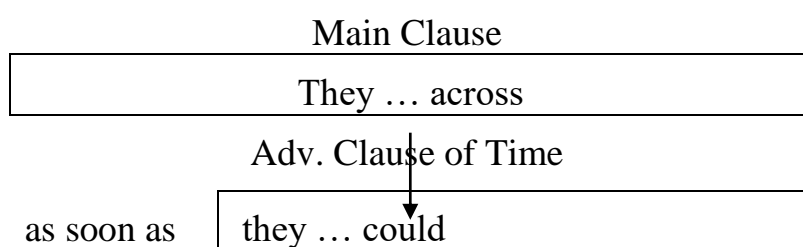
<...> she got up and went to the mirror, where she began brushing her hair, sniffing a little. (F.S. Fitzgerald)

Clauses of place should be kept apart from attributive clauses of the type:

Beams crossed the opening down into the main floor where the hay carts drove in when the hay was hauled in to be pitched up. (E. Hemingway)

- 2. Clauses of time**, which are subordinated by the conjunctions as, as soon/long as, when, whenever, while, now that, till, until, after, before, ere, since; the newly coined conjunctions the time (that), the day (that), the moment, the instant, the year (that), next/every time, directly, immediately, instantly

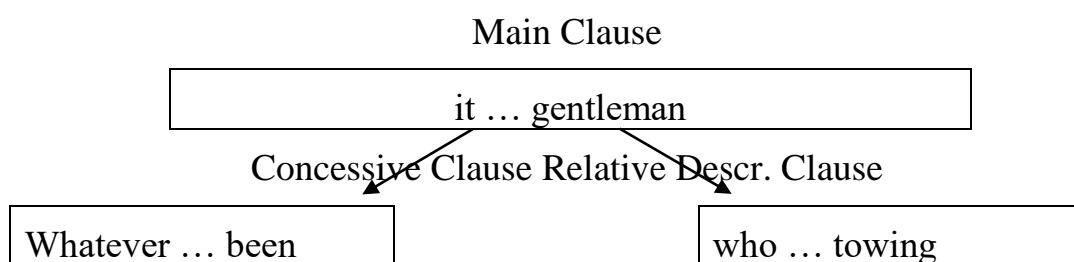
They were trying to get across as soon as they could <...>. (E. Hemingway)



3. Clauses of concession, which are subordinated by the conjunctions *though, although, if, whether ... or*, the connectives *whoever, whichever, whenever, however, as*, the conjunctive phrases *no matter how, no matter what, for all that, despite that, in spite of the fact, despite the fact*. A concessive asyndetic clause is a rare occurrence:

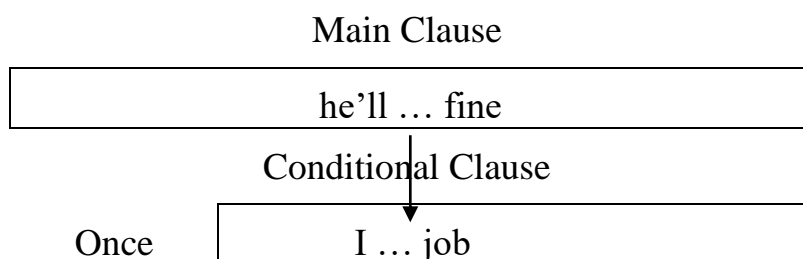
“He was only joking”. – “Be that as it may, silly remarks like that can do a lot of harm”. (Longman)

Whatever the accident may have been, however, it had in no way disturbed the young lady and gentleman, who were towing. (J.K. Jerome)



4. Clauses of condition, which are subordinated by the conjunctions *if, unless, but that, once, in case, provided/providing (that), suppose (supposing), so long as, on condition that*. Clauses of hypothetical condition can be subordinated asyndetically.

Once I get him a job, he'll be fine. (Longman)

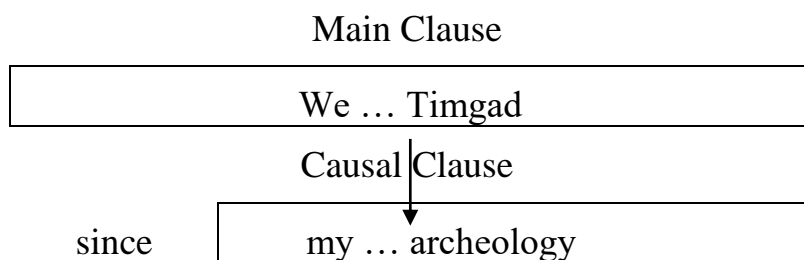


Clauses of unreal condition can be subordinated asyndetically:

Had the boys been in Germany instead of Holland they might have been covered, also, by a bed of down or feathers. (M. Dodge)

5. Clauses of cause, which are introduced by the conjunctions *as, because, since, lest*;; the conjunctive phrases *considering that, for the reason that, in view of the fact that, by reason of, now that, but that* (in the latter case the meaning of the main clause is negative).

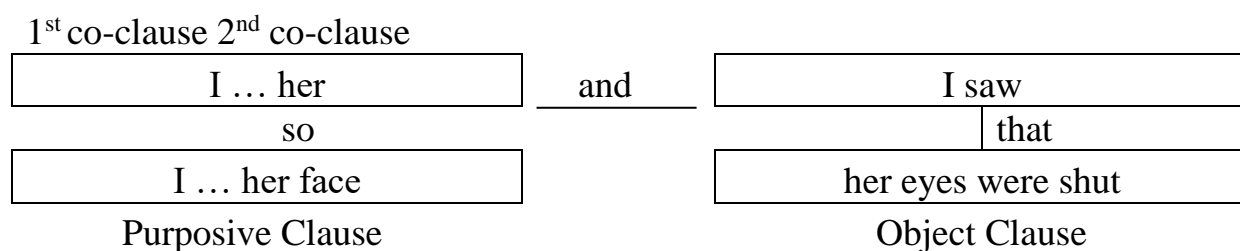
We went to Africa merely to see Timgad, since my principal interest in life is archeology. (F.S. Fitzgerald)



Some of the causative conjunctions (*as*, *since*, *so that*, *now that*, *lest*) may subordinate other clauses than those of cause.

6. Adverbial clauses of purpose, which are subordinated by the conjunctions *that*, *in order that*, *so that*, *lest*, *so*

I turned her so I could see her face <...> and I saw that her eyes were shut. (E. Hemingway)



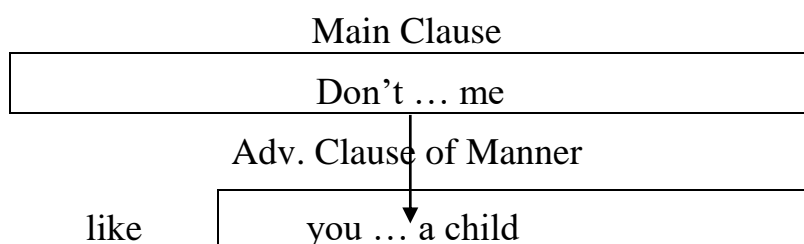
Occasionally they may be subordinated by the conjunctive phrase *for fear (that)*

“It’s a bit lighter in the park,” he said, “but take my electric torch for fear you get off the path”, though it is normally causal:

I daren’t tell you what he did, for fear that he should be angry with me. (A. Hornby)

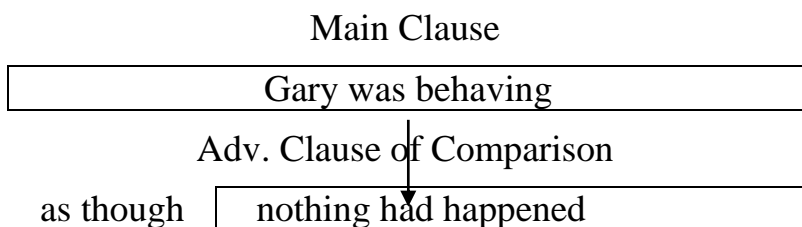
7. Clauses of manner, which are subordinated by the conjunction *as* and its synonym *like* in informal American English and the conjunctive phrase *(in) the way*

Don’t talk to me like you talk to a child. (Longman)



8. Clauses of comparison, which are subordinated by the conjunctions as, like, as if, as though, than; the correlatives as ... as, so ... as, as ... as if, the ... the

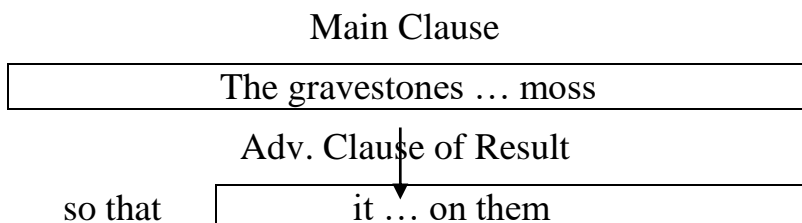
Gary was behaving as though nothing had happened. (Longman)



9. Adverbial clauses of result, which are subordinated by the conjunctions so that, that; or occasionally joined asyndetically:

It makes the boat so heavy to pull, you nearly faint at the oars. (J.K. Jerome)

The gravestones were covered with moss so that it was impossible to read the names on them. (Longman)



Exercise 1. Consider the following composite sentences with adverbial clauses. Distinguish between clauses of place and temporal clauses, state by what they are subordinated.

1. When he had gone, beach and bay were quiet for an hour. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
2. The emigration still continued, and wherever families could find means of departure, they fled. (W. Thackeray)
3. As we came opposite I saw one or two of them look at me. (E. Hemingway)
4. When he had been served and the waiter had gone, he listened as he ate to Annabel's instructions. (M. Spark)
5. We'll be married the very moment we find a house. (S. Maugham)
6. Now that the cause of jealousy was removed, her dislike for Rebecca disappeared also, and she remembered the latter's invariable good words and good humour. (W. Thackeray)
7. But though I sat on the bottom step of the flight down which they always used to come till I was chilled to the bones, they didn't come. (J. Greenwood)
8. I walked to Rainbagh, whence I could complete the journey by car. (Longman)

9. The young people went off at once to wherever they were going and the four of us who were left went up to the sitting-room. (S. Maugham)
10. I came directly I got your message. (Longman)

Exercise 2. In the following sentences find clauses of condition and concession and state by what they are subordinated.

1. I'll do it provided that they pay me. (E.A.M. Wilson)
2. Had this happened before supper, George would have expressed wishes and desires concerning Harris's fate in this world and the next that would have made a thoughtful man. (J.K. Jerome)
3. We decided to take rooms in Longwood House, although we knew we could not really afford the rent. (Longman)
4. Take the book so long as you return it. (E.A.M. Wilson)
5. Fond as I am of cheese, therefore, I hold that George was right in declining to take any. (J.K. Jerome)

Exercise 3. In the following sentences find clauses of cause and purpose and state by what they are subordinated.

1. Why don't you start early so that you don't have to hurry? (Longman)
2. This assumption that she need look for no more devotion now that her beauty had passed proceeded from the fact that she had never realized any love save love as passion. (Th. Wilder)
3. He crept gently to his feet lest he should disturb her, propping her weary body against the corner he had left.
4. She finally ran away for fear that he would kill her. (Longman)
5. He would have helped us but that he was short of money. (A.S. Hornby)

Exercise 4. Point out adverbial clauses, identify their type and state by what they are subordinated.

1. I would have given much to be a disembodied spirit so that I could see them in the privacy of the studio and hear what they talked about. (S. Maugham)
2. So long as neither she herself nor John were supposed to know, there was still a chance <...>. (J. Galsworthy)
3. Notwithstanding the many inducements to comfortable repose provided by my good-natured friend the barrow-woman it was some considerable time after she had bade me good-night and carried off the candle ere I could get to sleep. (J. Greenwood)
4. "Now that I am going for ever out of the reach of you and yours - forgive me". (J. Galsworthy)
5. Ripston remained in the van until we turned out of the arches into Hungerford; then he gave my hot hand a squeeze, and with his lips pressed

tightly together, looked at me, and nodded in a very meaning and hearty manner, tucked the horse-cloth about me, and without a word dropped over the tail-board, and was gone. (J. Greenwood)

6. Drouet was reminded of his promise a day or two later by the receipt of a letter announcing that the first rehearsal was set for the following Friday evening, and urging him to kindly forward the young lady's address at once, in order that the part might be delivered to her. (Th. Dreiser)
7. George impressed upon us to take a change of underthings and plenty of socks, in case we got upset and wanted a change; also plenty of handkerchiefs, as they would do to wipe things, and a pair of leather boots as well as our boating shoes, as we should want them if we got upset. (J. K. Jerome)
8. Saying no word aloud, but quietly whispering wicked expletives, he searched everywhere in vain, and then at last, by trotuous stairways and corridors returned to his original post of observation, that he might survey the place anew from the vantage ground. (A. Bennett)
9. She turned away from the window lest anyone see them. (Longman)
10. It was very sad to look upon and hear them, happy though their condition unquestionably was <...>. (Ch. Dickens)

Exercise 5. In the following sentences find instances of causative and resultative subordination. Sort them out into causal clauses and clauses of result.

1. Since he does not know Russian, he can't do the job. (E.A.M. Wilson)
2. I did it in order that she might rest. (Ibid.)
3. She didn't answer for the simple reason that she couldn't think of anything to say. (Longman)
4. I think we paid too much for the house, considering that we needed to get the roof repaired. (Ibid.)
5. He ran away lest he should be seen. (A.S. Hornby)
6. Light fell on her face, so that Soames could see her face, eyes, hair, strangely as he remembered them, strangely beautiful. (J. Galsworthy)
7. Then I fell asleep, and slept until the same clock was striking ten, which, after all, was not so very long a sleep, considering that I had had scarcely any rest at all through the two nights preceding. (J. Greenwood)
8. This state of things in his household so upset the good man that he fell ill of the combined rages and learned to guard himself against indignations. (Th. Wilder)
9. He lowered his voice so Doris couldn't hear. (Longman)
10. The force of the explosion was such that windows were blown out. (Longman)
11. The appeal was so remorseful that Jude's eyes were even wetter than hers as he pressed her hand for Yes. (Th. Hardy)

Exercise 6. Point out adverbial clauses, identify their type and state by what they are subordinated.

1. He was so beautiful that the more trivial forms of pity were hushed in his presence, and his long thoughts about his difficulties had given his face a patient and startling dignity. (Th. Wilder)
2. You have to go away and begin your meal, as if you were not going to have any tea at all. (J.K. Jerome)
3. All he wanted was to be near the fire, as close to it as he could be, just be there, just to see the color and be very near. (W. Saroyan)
4. Together they presented so appealing a picture of honest necessity that even the clerk was affected. (Th. Dreiser)
5. I have changed, of course; but I think the place itself has changed even more than I have.
6. It excited George so much that he climbed up on the back of a chair to get a better view of it. (J.K. Jerome)
7. The more he has the more he wants. (A. Hornby)
8. Her personality became so electric that if she so much as laid her hand upon that of a fellow actor a sympathetic shudder ran through the audience. (S. Maugham)
9. As you open the door, you hear a noise as if somebody had suddenly recollected something <...>. (J.K. Jerome)
10. They said that as a poet <...> I might be satisfactory, but that, to gain any position as Thames angler, would require more play of fancy, more power of invention than I appeared to possess. (Ibid.)

Exercise 7. Analyse the following sentences paying special attention to adverbial clauses.

1. He watched her as she came, admiring her beauty of form and her innocent unconcern of herself, the effortless way she walked beautifully, as if she had no idea she was as lovely as anything ever created. (W. Saroyan)
2. <...> there, not five yards from where he was standing, he spotted something that made him so excited that the sweat began to come out all over the top of his head. (R. Dahl)
3. This attitude ended after two years of writing when she decided if one was a writer one needed to be published and read. (W. Saroyan)
4. The longer he worked the more he felt that he was stumbling about among great dim intimations. (Th. Wilder)
5. And Harris, instead of merely observing, in his most unpleasant tones, that a fellow could hardly help treading on some bit of George's foot, if he had to move about at all within ten yards of where George was sitting, suggesting that George never ought to come into an ordinary sized boat with feet that length,

and advising him to hang them over the side, as he would have done before supper, now said: "Oh, I'm so sorry, old chap; I hope I haven't hurt you." (J.K. Jerome)

6. Then he put in a call for Nicole in Zurich, remembering so many things as he waited, and wishing he had always been as good as he had intended to be. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
7. The vessel in which we returned from Quebec to Montreal was crowded with them, and at night they spread their beds between decks (those who had beds, at least), and slept so close and thick about our cabin door, that the passage to and fro was quite blocked up. (Ch. Dickens)
8. <...> I had been thinking of Cambridge all through dinner, after Martin had mentioned a friend of mine who had been killed that spring. (C.P. Snow)
9. It is not impossible that she might have been burned had her son-in-law been less influential in Spain and had she not somehow collected a few friends about the vice regal court who suffered her for her oddity and her wide reading. (Th. Wilder)
10. She gradually became almost stout, though her head seemed to grow more beautiful every year. (Ibid.)

GENERAL TRAINING EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Analyse the following composite sentences, distinguishing between parallel and consecutive subordination.

1. When he came to Russel Square, her face lighted up as if he had been sunshine. (W.M. Thackeray)
2. They looked figures that had strayed there from some remote country, or out of an old ballad, that had not yet learned the new language and had not yet found any friends. (Th. Wilder)
3. In short, she held forth such strong temptations, and was so bright and cheerful, and said so many coaxing and unanswerable things, both in English and Dutch, that the boys were all delighted when it was settled that they should remain in the Hague for at least two days. (M. Dodge)
4. Henry felt his companion grip his arm hard, as he listened in a great tremor to this cry, which was followed by the passage of a dozen horsemen, with a vigor and speed that showed too plainly, how little security overtired steeds could have afforded them. (J.F. Cooper)
5. Kneel down at that chair, and we will pray together that this lesson may be of service to you, and that you may conquer your evil habits. (R. Aldington)
6. Wonderful though she was in all the scenes of social life, she certainly was at her finest at table, where she had graces and glances that the most gifted actresses would fall short of conceiving for their Millamonts and Rosalinds and Célimènes; nowhere has been seen such charm, such manners and such wit. (Th. Wilder)

Exercise 2. Analyse the following compound-complex sentences and supply their structural schemes.

1. Lawton joyfully witnessed these movements; and as soon as the latter were out of sight, he ordered his own bugle to sound. (J.F. Cooper)
2. He tore up his findings and cast them into the waves; he gazed for an hour upon the great clouds of pearl that hang for ever upon the horizon of that sea, and extracted from the beauty a resignation that he did not permit his reason to examine. (Th. Wilder)
3. Ed was seventeen in 1922, overage for a messenger at that time, but because he steered a bicycle with only one arm, it was overlooked that he was three or four years older than the other messengers <...>. (W. Saroyan)
4. Her religious beliefs went first, for all she could ask of a god, or of immortality, was the gift of a place where daughters love their mothers; the other attributes of heaven you could have for a song. (Th. Wilder)
5. I suppose Becky was discontented with the new piano her husband had hired for her, or perhaps the proprietors of that instrument had fetched it away, declining

- further credit, or perhaps she had a particular attachment for the one which she had just tried to purchase, recollecting it in old days, when she used to play upon it, in the little sitting-room of our dear Amelia Sedly. (W.M. Thackeray)
6. It would be impossible for me to describe her clothes; it is enough to say that she had the most incredible power of supplying new angels, shades, lines that interpreted her character. (Th.Wilder)
 7. And so it would have been strange and unaccountable, if it had been a stuffed trout, but it was not. (J.K. Jerome)
 8. The brothers were scarcely conscious of it themselves, but telepathy was a common occurrence in their lives, and when one returned home the other was always aware of it while his brother was still several streets away. (Th. Wilder)
 9. It was just the happiness he derived from seeing how nature worked; it would not have lost its strength if nothing he had done added sixpence to practical human betterment. (C.P. Snow)
 10. Some secretary at the Embassy must have mentioned that I had already made some Italian acquaintances, for there were these notes from him reminding me that he wanted to know some real Italians. (Th.Wilder)
 11. Mounteney would have liked to say, as he might have done in less austere times, that science was good in itself; he felt it so; but in the long run he had to fall back on the justification for himself and other scientists, that their work and science in general did practical good to human lives. (C.P. Snow)
 12. It was too dark to see the attacking troops, but Winterbourne thought with agony how every one of those dreadful vibrations of sound meant death and mutilation. (R. Aldington)
 13. Apparently for weeks together, in the wretched atmosphere of the sick-room, Francis had neglected to speak highly of anything and the poet wanted before he left the strange world to hear some portion of it praised. (Th.Wilder)

Exercise 3. Analyse the following complex-compound sentences and supply their structural schemes.

1. Suddenly she disappeared for a moment to return with one of her helpers, one who had likewise been involved in the affair of the bridge, and who had formerly been an actress. (Th. Wilder)
2. Herr Boschen said he had sung it once before the German Emperor, and he (the German Emperor) had sobbed like a child. (J.K. Jerome)
3. Ben knew that storks were held in peculiar reverence in Holland, and that the bird figured upon the arms of the capital. (M. Dodge)
4. It would not have consoled the Princess if I had explained to her that Helen Darrell, having been admired extravagantly from the cradle, had never been obliged to cultivate her intelligence to retain her friends and that, if I may say it respectfully, her mind was still that of a school-girl. (Th.Wilder)

5. <...> as there was a vacant room in the house now, there was no need for her to remain at the Gloster Coffee House, where the Portsmouth mail had set her down, whence she ordered Mr. Bowl's aide-de-camp the footman to bring away her trunks. (W.M. Thackeray)
6. As there was no earthly necessity for our getting up under another two hours at the very least, and our getting up at that time was an utter absurdity, it was only in keeping with the natural cussedness of things in general that we should both feel that lying down for five minutes more would be death to us. (J.K. Jerome)
7. And then he went on, and told us how it had taken him half-an-hour to land it, and how it had broken his rod. (Ibid.)
8. Because they had no family, because they were twins, and because they were brought up by women, they were silent. (Th. Wilder)
9. It was as if giant hands covered with huge rings set with searchlights were being shaken in the darkness, as if innumerable brilliant diamonds were flashing great rays of light. (R. Aldington)
10. All the Princess's perfection was an almost unconscious attempt at making friends of those who would first be her admirers, yet realizing that if she were too artistic they would be dazzled but repelled, and that if she were less than perfect they would dismiss her as a trivial bright hysteric. (Th. Wilder)
11. Billy O'Brien had acquired in Rome that circle of international people whose kind are round and about in every junction of the world, and who interconnected with interchangeable artistic professions. (M. Spark)
12. He had yet no consciousness of his father's presence as the room swam around him and a violent nausea affected him. (A. Cronin)
13. Confronted with the question she had advised her father to answer, June was silent, whether because this girl was trying to get something out of her, or simply because what one would do theoretically is not always what one would do when it comes to the point. (J. Galsworthy)
14. "I must confess that I found it agreeable and that it was truly the meaning of saving my life for you." (A. Cronin)
15. He did not feel sorry for himself, being happy enough to watch the others, especially Isaac, whose torn clothes and figure were carried on a most nifty pair of legs, while his gallantry, being rather drunken, escaped buffoonery only by a hair's breadth.

Exercise 4. Analyse the following items in terms of sentence structure and sentence members.

1. At any rate, as we stood by the river, he tried, with a curious brusque delicacy, to distract me: that was how the conversation began. (C.P. Snow)

2. As it became increasingly clear that the performance she had been prepared to give would not be asked for, all her historic reserve drained away, and even her smooth, doll-like face seemed to crumple and grow gray. (A. Wilson)
3. At the same time I felt much ashamed of my weakness, and screwed up my courage to the resolution that, as soon as the two girls were out of earshot, I really would strike up in earnest. (J. Greenwood)
4. So awkwardly that he did not sound kind, Mounteney asked me if I were satisfied with the way I spent my life – and at once started off saying that recently he had been examining his own. (C.P. Snow)
5. The Spanish Ambassador and his wife wondered how on earth America could get on without a system of titles whereby one might unerringly recognize one's own people, and the Marquesa shuddered slightly at the intrusion of two course young redskin and began composing mentally the faulty French sentence with which she would presently excuse herself. (Th. Wilder)
6. They were nearly all English; from Gloucestershire the greater part; and had had a long winter passage out; but it was wonderful to see how clean the children had been kept, and how untiring in their love and self-denial all the poor parents were. (Ch. Dickens)
7. When he retired the legend grew up about how his bull-fighting had been, and when he came out of retirement the public were disappointed because no real man could work as close to the bulls as Belmonte was supposed to have done, not, of course, even Belmonte. (E. Hemingway)
8. After that he didn't ask for the children to be sent to America and didn't answer when Nicole wrote asking him if he needed money. (F.S. Fitzgerald)
9. In two minutes she had made it seem the most natural thing in the world that I should play stern old brother to a gifted drifting friend of hers. (Th. Wilder)
10. The word to march was given; and Lawton throwing a look of sullen ferocity at the place of the Skinner's concealment, and another of melancholy regret towards the grave of Isabella, led the way accompanied by the surgeon in a brown study; while Sergeant Hollister and Betty brought up the rear, leaving a fresh southerly wind to whistle through the open doors and broken windows of the "Hotel Flanagan", where the laugh of hilarity, the joke of a hardy partisan, and the lamentations of the sorrowing had so lately echoed. (J.F. Cooper)
11. So bidding him good-night in tones that must have convinced him how much my opinion of him had improved since we came home to supper, and how entirely I was now disposed to devote myself to his service, I took the candle as directed and made my way to the bedroom he had directed me to. (J. Greenwood)
12. He was pleased that the girl seemed impressed, because it showed business instinct; and suddenly he noticed that she was remarkably pretty – so remarkably pretty that his eyes found a difficulty in leaving her face. (J. Galsworthy)

13. But what started this sentimental train of thought was my walking out into the garden this morning and finding that the top of every single rose had been cut off.
14. When you are nearing the end of this street, with Southampton water sparkling in the middle distance, you notice that the shops dwindle and become more nautical, <...>. (J.B. Priestley)
15. The plea on which he somewhat confidently relied, and which his client, had he not unfortunately been prevented in some way from attending, would have supported by his evidence, was that such an expression as a “free hand” could not be limited, fettered, and rendered unmeaning, by any verbiage which might follow it. (J.Galsworthy)
16. It begun to look as though luncheon would end without his finding the opportunity to say what he had in mind. (S.Maugham)
17. It would be hard to say what had most captivated the Princess, but it was probably that trace of sturdy spoiled egotism. (Th. Wilder)

Exercise 5. Draw the schemes of the following composite sentences.

1. I had some friends in the neighborhood, and I thought of stopping and asking them for a drink, but it was only a little after nine in the morning and I could not face the embarrassment of asking for a drink so early in the day. (J. Cheever)
2. Soon after breakfast Martha returned without Mr Belcher, and with a message that he was engaged until the evening, when he would drive over in the pony-cart. (J. Greenwood)
3. He found dreary and ignoble small records of many a peripatetic tenant; but of her whom he had sought, and who may have lodged there, and whose spirit seemed to hover there, he found no trace. (O. Henry)
4. And then he traversed the room like a hound on the scent, skimming the walls, considering the corners of the bulging matting on his hands and knees, rummaging mantel and tables, the curtains and hangings, the drunken cabinet in the corner, for a visible sign, unable to perceive that she was there beside, around, against, within, above him, clinging to him, wooing him, calling him so poignantly through the finer senses that even the grosser ones become cognizant of the call. (J.Galsworthy)
5. He reminded me of the lions that stare, unwinking and unseeing, at the crowd about their cage, the crowd that grimaces and waves admiring parasol, though the beast, disdains to pick up even a biscuit from such vulgar givers. (Th. Wilder)
6. It seems to me that the objection that nothing wholesome or good has ever had its growth in such unnatural solitude, among beasts, would pine, and mope, and rust away beneath its influence, would be in itself a sufficient argument against this system. (Ch. Dickens)

7. The thought of seeing my father, and wondering what he would do and say to me, kept me up, and saved me from feeling either cold or hungry; but I waited and waited till it was ten o'clock and past, and he didn't come and then I began to be afraid either that for once in a while he had taken his pipe and his pint indoors, or else that at the public-house getting very drunk, in which case he would be harder to deal with than if he were quite sober. (J. Greenwood)
8. A key requirement of the corporate aircraft however is that it should be able to operate even at night into some of the most noise sensitive business and a larger fan, of 48 inches diameter, has therefore been selected. (A. Hailey)
9. He had felt it beginning in him with the lint of those dark eyes gazing into his – a conviction that this was his “dream”; so that what followed had seemed to him at once natural and miraculous. (J. Galsworthy)
10. It had sometimes struck me that perhaps conscience was the expression of a high moral development, so that its influence was strong only in those whose virtue was so shining that they were unlikely to commit any action for which they could seriously reproach themselves. (S. Maugham)
11. From what I saw of him then and from what I heard from other people I made for myself what I think must have been a fairly accurate picture of the life he had led for the last fifteen years. (Ibid.)
12. As it would be necessary that he should continue for a time to work at his trade while reading up Divinity, which he had neglected at Chistminster for the ordinary classical grind, what better course for him than to get employment at the further city, and pursue this plan of reading? (Th. Hardy)
13. Here the present was dominating the past, just as these giant liners themselves were dominating not only the sheds and wharves that tried to enclose them but the very town itself. (J.B. Priestley)
14. He had fully expected him there to give evidence; they had sent round that morning to Mr. Bosinney's office and to his rooms, but it was not known where he was, and this he considered to be ominous, knowing how anxious Mr. Bosinney had been to give his evidence. (J. Galsworthy)
15. You want double the value for your money anybody else would, and now that you've got a house that for its size is not to be beaten in the county, you don't want to pay for it. (Ibid.)
16. I would know my way about, for my mind is built upon the map of the city that throughout the eight years of school and college had hung above my desk, a city so longed for that it seemed as though in the depth of my heart I had never truly believed I should see it. (Th. Wilder)
17. What she really wanted was the exhilaration and fatigue of driving (her terrible driving) before she went to bed. (Ibid.)

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