

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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ГЛАГОЛ

**Учебное пособие
по систематизирующему курсу грамматики
английского языка**

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Пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений по систематизирующему курсу грамматики и предназначено для работы над темой «Глагол». Предложения и отрывки, которые служат материалом упражнений, отобраны из произведений английских и американских писателей и учебных пособий. Особое место отводится упражнениям аналитического характера, направленным на формирование у студентов системных знаний по теме и дидактических умений. Материалы предназначены для самостоятельной и аудиторной работы студентов очного и заочного отделений.

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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. Fransis 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 physicists? (*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. All the young girls will be here tonight to examine you. And the men will come too. (*Abrahams*)
22. Others may despise me. I will never do anything that can make me despise myself... I will never come to terms with the invaders of my country. (*Maugham*)
23. 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*)
24. Did you mean it when you said you would marry her? (*Maugham*)
25. "Did Annette like it?" – "She wouldn't touch a thing. She said she'd rather starve". (*Maugham*)
26. ...Native or coloured people lived and built their homes and bred their children and grew old and died. (*Abrahams*)
27. The unbearable pain had grown even worse. (*Abrahams*)
28. She is not as tall as you but she has grown a lot. (*Abrahams*)
29. Of course I am proud but it makes one feel a bit strange. (*Abrahams*)
30. He had lived under a strain and now he was beginning to feel it. (*Abrahams*)
31. His shirt felt wet between his shoulders. (*Abrahams*)
32. The other man pursed his lips and looked doubtful. (*Abrahams*)
33. The second man rubbed his eyes and looked intently at Lanny. (*Abrahams*)
34. How old and worn she looked! (*Abrahams*)
35. While he made the tea she watched him incredulously. (*Abrahams*)
36. I'll make you a good husband, my pretty. (*Maugham*)
37. She would make a good wife. (*Abrahams*)
38. It will be quite all right and then your mother needn't know. (*Abrahams*)
39. It was good to be able to buy what one needed. (*Abrahams*)
40. Sometimes I get headaches. After a time the headaches get worse and go on getting worse till they are so bad that everything becomes blank. (*Abrahams*)
41. Quickly she got to her feet and went to the other room. (*Abrahams*)
42. "It's a girl I knew." – "You sounded as if you knew her very well". (*Shaw*)
43. He had the old familiar face... the old familiar voice sounded when he spoke, but for all that he was a stranger. (*Abrahams*)
44. Are you all right in here? You sound as if you were on the other side of the hill. (*Lee*)
45. "They wouldn't dare,"- "Someone dared before". – "That was only a bluff. They wouldn't hurt me. They look upon me as a father". (*Maugham*)
46. He'd like to kill me too, but he daren't either. (*Maugham*)
47. She turned her head to see him crossing his heart. (*Abrahams*)
48. The night had turned cold. (*Galsworthy*)
49. Another woman declared solemnly that she would be ready to die if she could taste butter. (*Abrahams*)
50. The coffee tasted bitter. (*Abrahams*)

51. Isaac kept turning his eyes to Mako. (*Abrahams*)
52. "Indian-heads", he said. "These are real old". – "You think we ought to keep them, Jem?" – "We'll keep them till school starts". (*Lee*)
53. They'd put me in jail if I kept you at home. (*Lee*)
54. That made all the difference; the room came alive at once. (*Mansfield*)
55. It was the same for me when Isaak, there, came back. (*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 Hoggin, the full circumstances of this abominable crime. (*Christie*)
5. The paddock was filled with people and they were walking their horses around in a ring under the trees behind the grandstand. (*Hemingway*)
6. Where Lanny stood all was in darkness. (*Abrahams*)
7. I am Lanny Swartz. My sister works for you. (*Abrahams*)
8. The old man tried to work himself into an anger. (*Abrahams*)
9. It was certain at all events, that neither he nor anyone else could work miracles. (*Maugham*)
10. Mabel groaned her protest and burrowed deep into her blankets. (*Abrahams*)
11. Tears ran down Annette's cheeks. "The shame of it," she groaned. (*Maugham*)
12. Lanny decided that the voice was nice and smiled. (*Abrahams*)
13. Isaac smiled his secret, twisted smile as though he were sharing a joke with himself. (*Abrahams*)
14. I met his son, Stephen, once when I was living in San Francisco. (*Somers*)
15. Mother lived a very orderly, traumaless life. (*Somers*)
16. It's so bad not to know. It hurts more than if you told me straight. (*Abrahams*)

17. He moved his back so that the stone ... did not hurt him. (*Abrahams*)
18. She was silent for a while, then she asked: "Does it hurt much?" (*Abrahams*)
19. I must have heard her in my sleep or the band woke me. (*Lee*)
20. "New Year's Day!" said Ally to herself as she woke up. (*Stackley*)
21. He had not felt his normal shyness with Lanny. (*Abrahams*)
22. That was home. The place where you first felt and tasted and began to recognize things. (*Abrahams*)
23. I was just tasting the goodness of being home. (*Abrahams*)
24. He ran his tongue over the inside of his mouth and felt its rawness and tasted blood. (*Abrahams*)
25. Going from school thirty minutes before Jem, who had to stay until three o'clock, I usually ran by the Radley place, not stopping until I was on our front porch. (*Lee*)
26. 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*)
27. The children ran through the woods to see whether the May Fair had arrived yet. (*Stackley*)
28. Only understanding and a touch of sadness showed in his face. (*Abrahams*)
29. 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*)
30. 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*)
31. Doctors, I find, have a very materialistic outlook. (*Christie*)
32. Then I saw the shadow. The shadow stopped about a foot behind Jem. Then it turned and moved back. (*Lee*)
33. Mabel turned her back to him and spoke slowly. (*Abrahams*)
34. 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*)
35. The girl was sitting at the table peeling potatoes. (*Maugham*)
36. 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. He felt she knew he was seeing someone, that it was inevitable they would get a divorce. (*Somers*)
7. They have a school there. (*Abrahams*)
8. Maureen was having a wonderful time. (*Somers*)
9. You see, we are having a visitor. Mr. Swartz is coming to see us tonight. (*Abrahams*)
10. He felt unbearably weary. (*Abrahams*)
11. How he could guess I was feeling bad under my costume I don't know. (*Lee*)
12. Val was feeling too sick to think up a good storey. (*Stackley*)
13. You know, there's one thing I thoroughly believe in," she said as she ate the ice-cream. (*Maugham*)
14. I'm believing you when you say you came here with the best intentions. (*Abrahams*)
15. 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*)
16. I've been wanting to ask you ever since you came home. (*Maugham*)
17. He said to himself, "It isn't as if I was wanting to earn the money honestly." (*Stackley*)
18. Well, then, will you take my camp equipment? I shan't be wanting it any more, and if you'd like one of my guns, I'd be only glad to leave it with you. (*Maugham*)
19. I live around here. (*Abrahams*)
20. It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. (*Maugham*)
21. "I do not think", he said "that I wish to see her". (*Christie*)
22. "You are very silent this afternoon, Albert," his wife remarked. – "I'm thinking," he said. (*Maugham*)
23. You realize that my fees are high? (*Christie*)
24. Mum smiled and hoped he was not getting into mischief again. (*Stackley*)
25. How did they expect you to get married if you weren't allowed to walk out? (*Stackley*)
26. You mean to say that in physical appearance I do not resemble a Hercules? (*Christie*)
27. I have been meaning to tell you. (*Maugham*)

TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

Present Indefinite 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)

EXERCISE 1. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite tense.

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. He interests me enormously and I mean to ask him to tea at the studio. (*Maugham*)
6. 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*)
7. They say he ran to the fence and started climbing over. (*Lee*)
8. “What do you say, my friend?” – “I have nothing to say”. (*Abrahams*)
9. If you are not careful you’ll have a child without a father. If he tells you he’ll marry you it’s a lot of lies. (*Abrahams*)
10. “I hear the skiing’s great” she said as she started toward the parking lot. (*Shaw*)
11. She’s scared to death every time she does it. (*Maugham*)
12. The street bell rings. (*B. Shaw*)

13. 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*)
14. ‘Well, then, what are we talking about?’ – ‘I forget’. (*Shaw*)
15. The young woman who gets him will be lucky. (*Abrahams*)
16. Paco Espinel tells me it’s the biggest draw the Casino has ever had. (*Maugham*)
17. One cannot throw away the past like a drawn tooth. Memory plays strange tricks on the heart. (*Abrahams*)
18. “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*)
19. And if she doesn’t do it right she’s bound to bash her head against the bottom and break her back. (*Maugham*)
20. “What time do we start?” – “Noon; it’s about an hour ride by the woods”. (*Galsworthy*)
21. I shouldn’t wonder if your back was very sore before you’re much older”. (*Maugham*)
22. “Mr. Ewell, you say you were at the window?” asked Mr. Gilmer. (*Lee*)
23. You are going to start a school here, I understand. (*Abrahams*)
24. Light travels more quickly than sound. (*Wilson*)
25. “That’s where Sue Brown lives” Alice said. (*Braine*)
26. I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat too much nowadays. (*Maugham*)
27. “Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus”, I asked the waiter. (*Maugham*)
28. Such things are usually done without delay in these countries, you know. (*Maugham*)
29. “You forget,” he said with a queer pride, “I can hold on too – I’m a Forsyte myself”. (*Galsworthy*)
30. “Though,” went on Mum, “I pity the man you marry”. (*Stackley*)
31. “That’s a terrific scar on his face.” – “It doesn’t add to his beauty, does it?” (*Maugham*)
32. “He plays bridge well.” – “They generally do.” (*Maugham*)
33. 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*)
34. What do you say to a little drink? (*Maugham*)
35. I’ll let them know at the stall in case she or he goes there. (*Stackley*)
36. “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.

Present Continuous 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. "With a sigh her mother let her do a great deal. "It pleases the child to think she's making herself useful," she said. (*Maugham*)
6. "Syd, dear, don't think I'm being silly." (*Maugham*)
7. You are always making me out bad in front of the others! (*Abrahams*)
8. I'm taking special courses in English. (*London*)
9. "I'm leaving tonight." – "Leaving?" – "Yes, Fatty. I'm going home to the Karoo." (*Abrahams*)
10. "Who do you think is coming here today?" she asked me. "Uncle George Meadows." (*Maugham*)
11. What the hell are you doing here? (*Maugham*)
12. They should look at my son and they will know. He is writing a book! (*Abrahams*)
13. Women are constantly trying to commit suicide for love but generally they take care not to succeed. (*Maugham*)
14. "I'm going to the pond to see if there's ice," cried Len. (*Stackley*)
15. "I'm going to bed," Flora said. "I'm skiing in the morning." (*Shaw*)
16. He is always breaking the law. (*Shaw*)
17. Well, I ought to know what I am talking about. I'm going to Japan now just to look into this Japanese pearl business. (*Maugham*)
18. I'm always doing things on the spur of the moment to my own inconvenience and other people's. (*Maugham*)
19. Are you still going on Tuesday? (*Maugham*)
20. 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.

Present Perfect is used to denote:

- 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 is used to denote:

- 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. Let me live to see it. And when I've seen it then Thy will be done. Amen. (*Abrahams*)
6. I haven't spoken to a white person for two years. I've been longing for a good old talk. (*Maugham*)
7. I hear that you've been in that bloody country for some time. (*Maugham*)
8. I'm going to help Mother Smith with the cookies she has prepared for your party. (*Abrahams*)
9. Gert doesn't like you. He's been talking a lot about you. (*Abrahams*)
10. You certainly will not go till you have told me all. (*Bronte*)
11. I think you've never had much time to study the Classics. You've missed a lot. (*Christie*)
12. You've been here a great many years and you've fulfilled your duties quite satisfactory. (*Maugham*)
13. 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*)
14. 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*)

15. When I've taken off my things we shall go into the next room and have tea. (*Mansfield*)
16. I cannot imagine why I've lived thirty years with a man I dislike so much. (*Maugham*)
17. We've been going to pictures about twice a week ever since. (*Maugham*)
18. I know this is an old story... and it is only with a faint hope that when I have written it I may get a clearer view of it. (*Maugham*)
19. He's been travelling since six this morning. (*Braine*)
20. Who has been seeing her? (*Galsworthy*)
21. That's the name that has recently become known to everybody," I said. (*Maugham*)
22. I've been watching you all this week, William Truby. (*Stackley*)
23. I daresay you'll have gone to bed by the time I've finished. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 4. Comment on the use of Future Tenses.

Future Indefinite is used to denote:

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

Future Continuous is used to denote:

- 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 is used to denote:

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 ways of expressing Future actions.

1. His boatmen are afraid he is going to die and won't take him on. (*Maugham*)
2. "I want it to be a boy." – "It's going to be a boy, I know for certain." (*Maugham*)
3. That child that's going to be born means everything in the world for me. (*Maugham*)
4. Madam Stella, the greatest diver in the world, is about to dive from a height of sixty feet into a lake of flames five foot deep. (*Maugham*)
5. She's bound to kill herself one of these nights and I don't want to miss that. (*Maugham*)
6. If you don't tell me I'll go to the police. (*Stackley*)
7. Let's hope when Len has got his parrot... he'll stop bringing things home. (*Stackley*)
8. You'll be sorry for what you've said when you have calmed down and then you'll want me to forgive you. (*Maugham*)
9. Go and wash your face, Val. You are coming with me. (*Stackley*)
10. At one moment she thought she was going to have a baby. (*Maugham*)
11. Tonight I thought I was going to faint. (*Maugham*)
12. When she felt certain persons looking at her she raised her eyebrows archly, smiled and rolled her eyes. She seemed on the point of acknowledging applause. (*Maugham*)

13. At one point of the evening ... I was on the point of saying I'd hang around till next Saturday. (*Shaw*)
14. He was on the point of making some rude remark when he saw Isaac. (*Abrahams*)
15. I had a sudden suspicion that something unfortunate was about to occur, but I could think of nothing to say. (*Maugham*)
16. Before he knew it the fall term was about to begin. (*Wilson*)
17. He found him already seated at table... in readiness for the meal the Chinese cook was about to bring. (*Maugham*)
18. They understood one another all right, Jack and her; they knew it was bound to happen sooner or later, it was only a matter of waiting for the opportunity. (*Maugham*)
19. I thought she gave a second performance at two. (*Maugham*)
20. When they got back there would be another get-together. (*Abrahams*)
21. They knew his heart was set on building the road and when he found that they would not work for less he would give them what they asked for. (*Maugham*)
22. At all costs he must avoid the gang or the police until he had got safe home and hidden the purse. (*Stackley*)
23. They were not having a honeymoon, both having already taken a holiday that year. (*Stackley*)
24. She wanted to make sure that Annete was not coming. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 6. Read the article and decide which word or phrase in brackets best fits each space.

NATURE WATCH

Mark Rawlings and his team are still in the Andes filming Penny, a puma. They have managed to get quite close to the big cat and gain her trust over the last summer. In this instalment of Mark's video diary, he describes how Penny is currently spending a lot of time with a mate, so Mark and his team are sure that she (1) (has, is going to have, will have had) cubs in the spring. If that is the case, they (2) (will see, aren't seeing, won't see) much of her over the winter. In fact, they are unlikely to see much of her until the winter (3) (is, will be, is being) over anyway, as pumas, like most of the large cats, tend to hide away when the weather is bad. If Penny is pregnant, she (4) (is having, will have had, will be having) the cubs by early March and they (5) (are leaving, will leave, leave) the den about three months later. Although Mark doubts whether she (6) (will come, is coming, will have come) out to hunt much in the next few months, he (7) (stays, will have stayed, is going to stay) until she (8) (reappears, will reappear, is going to reappear). Once the team (9) (will finish, have finished, will have finished) filming Penny, they (10) (are going, are going to go, go) to North America to track down the grizzly bear, but Mark (11) (thinks it is, thinks that won't be, doesn't think that will be) such a pleasant assignment.

EXERCISE 7. Comment on the use of the Past Indefinite Tense.

Past Indefinite 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. But 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 8. Comment on the use of the Past Continuous Tense.

Past Continuous 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. When he got to the yard Sprot was shouting at some small children, a few mothers were passing with shopping baskets. (*Stackley*)
10. In the flats people were always moving and changing, but perhaps that was because they had not got a piece of real ground under them. (*Stackley*)
11. Mum smiled and hoped he was not getting into mischief again. (*Stackley*)
12. He was constantly giving her little presents. (*Maugham*)
13. It was on one of these occasions that I met the Cartwrights. I was staying with a man called Gaze who was head of the police and he came into the billiard-room, where I was sitting and asked me if I would make a four. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 9. Comment on the use of Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous.

Past Perfect is used to denote:

- 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 and condition.

Past Perfect Continuous is used to denote:

- 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. To Lanny it seemed that he had stood there for hours when Gert Villier finally raised his eyes and looked at him. (*Abrahams*)
4. Val had been collecting his gang together all the winter. (*Stackley*)
5. She picked up the chair she had been sitting in and quickly slipped away with it into the house. (*Maugham*)
6. Aunt Alexandra said she had to go to bed early, she had been decorating the stage all afternoon and was worn out. (*Lee*)
7. Syd had been a dancing gigolo since he was eighteen. (*Maugham*)
8. Ever since she was a baby Ally had longed to possess that walking stick. (*Stackley*)

9. I saw that it was 2 o'clock. We had been sitting there an hour and a half. (*Maugham*)
10. 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*)
11. Mum had been looking so tired all the week that Ally was afraid she would not be able to go. (*Stackley*)
12. He had been drinking more than usual and he looked fifty. (*Maugham*)
13. Then she had been aching with worry because he was unhappy. Now she ached with joy. (*Abrahams*)
14. Sandy Westcott had had a couple of cocktails and was beginning to feel hungry. (*Maugham*)
15. She knew something was wrong. She knew something had been wrong for days. (*Abrahams*)
16. Margaret discovered by chance that her father had died penniless and she had been living ever since at Arthur's entire expense. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 10. 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. Don't be silly. Drop that knife. You only (to get hurt) if you (to try) to be nasty. (*Maugham*)
6. I wonder if he (to understand) even now, Jolyon. (*Galsworthy*)
7. I don't want your presents. I (to starve) before I (to touch) the food you swine have stolen from us. (*Maugham*)
8. My father-in-law is asleep. .. As soon as he (to wake), he will, I know, want to see you. (*Christie*)
9. I (not to leave) Blackstable till I (to be) your wife. (*Maugham*)
10. Will you wait a minute while I (to look through) the manuscript? (*Voynich*)
11. Heaven knows when your poor child (to see) England again. (*Dickens*)
12. Do they know when he (to be) in?" asked Charlie. (*Priestley*)
13. I thought it best to bring it here in case the person (to inquire). (*Stackley*)
14. Bye-bye, Brucie. You be a good boy and go to bed as soon as Shirley (to tell) you to. (*Somers*)
15. The day will come when you (to know)... why I am silent even to you. (*Collins*)
16. Wait here in case I (to want) you. (*Collins*)
17. Give me the railway guide, and I'll tell you when he (to be) here tomorrow. (*Collins*)
18. "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 11. 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." (*Maugham*)
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. Your daughter (to give) me my first lesson this afternoon. (*Lee*)
12. She (to thank) Mr. Finkelberg, (to bide) him and Isaac good day and (to hurry) home. (*Abrahams*)
13. "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 12. 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 13. 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 (to be) rotten for the last year, but you know she hates doctors and she (to take) all sorts of patent medicines. (*Maugham*)
11. "I was just having a look at the paper," he said. "I (not to read) the paper for the last two days." (*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 14. Insert Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

a)

1. He told me that an American Signore (to stay) there for three months. (*Maugham*)
2. It was true that we (to know) one another almost intimately for five and twenty years. (*Maugham*)
3. At nine o'clock that evening a long black Packard roadster drew up to her door, and Arnie stepped out of the front seat where he (to sit) with the driver and a girl between them. (*Wilson*)

4. Mrs. Banty put down the telephone receiver. She (to ring) twice and each time the answer was the same: Mrs. Marple was out. (*Christie*)
5. He (not to eat) since nine that morning and his stomach (to growl) with hunger. (*Shaw*)
6. Mr. Moore now (to sit) silent for several minutes. (*Bronte*)
7. I think he showed me about thirty canvases. It was the result of the six years during which he (to paint). (*Maugham*)
8. Kong (to shave) and (to wash) him and (to change) the shorts and singlet in which he (to lie) ever since he (to fall) ill. (*Maugham*)
9. For years Susie (to lead) the monotonous life of a mistress in a school for young ladies... when a legacy from a distant relative (to give) her sufficient income to live modestly upon her means. (*Maugham*)
10. The newspaper (to lie) about for a fortnight and she (to know) that he (to look) it through and through. (*Maugham*)
11. But Kitty (to see) that her eyes (to be) swollen. She (to cry). (*Maugham*)

b)

1. Andrew died last week. He (to suffer) from cancer for some time.
2. I (to see) the view many times before, but it never failed to impress me.
3. The opposing sides in the war (to fight) since the president was overthrown.
4. I (to know) Megan since we were at school together.
5. For years we (to talk) about buying new carpets, and last weekend we finally went out and ordered some.
6. My car was once again in the garage for repairs. This was the third time it (to break down) since I got it.
7. Before now we always (to agree) on where to go on holiday.
8. She returned to the house where she (to stay) with friends.
9. We (to apply) for visas well before our departure date, but still hadn't heard anything by the day we were due to leave.
10. She (to apply) for jobs, without success, since leaving the university.

EXERCISE 15. 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. Warren. (*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*)"

VOICE

EXERCISE 1. Comment on the forms of the Passive Voice. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He was interrupted by the ringing of the telephone.
2. The dog's leg has undoubtedly been cut.
3. Finally his name was called and the boy was pushed forward to the bar.
4. One thing was evident, Julia couldn't know what was being said about her, and someone must tell her.
5. She saw that the bed had been changed, spread with fresh linen.
6. Hold your tongue and speak when you are spoken to.
7. Denis was overwhelmed by an emotion that was strange and new.
8. That small pencil sketch in the corner of the margin has been much admired.
9. He felt with satisfaction that he was being stared at.
10. She saw at once that nothing had been touched.
11. Two bags, which should have gone to Rome, were at this moment being loaded aboard a flight for Milwaukee.
12. What has been done this summer cannot have been done in vain.

EXERCISE 2. Put the following into the Passive Voice.

1. We shall finish the work not later than on Friday.
2. Somebody has invited her to the party.

3. People laughed at her when she said it.
4. I felt that somebody was watching me.
5. Did they give you all the necessary books?
6. The teacher explained a new rule to the students.
7. I showed the documents to the officer.
8. The director dictated a telegram to the secretary.
9. Have they told you everything?
10. They often refer to Professor Arakin's articles.
11. He didn't explain the traffic regulations to me.
12. They have organized a golf club here.
13. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre.
14. We lost sight of the car when it turned round the corner.
15. They have been carrying out the work since August.
16. She announced to the workers that the experiment was dangerous.
17. Have you sent for the morning papers?
18. You are always finding fault with me!
19. Where will they build the new theatre?
20. Two young but experienced nurses assisted the doctor during the operation.
21. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him.
22. They took no notice of the boy.
23. Did the noise frighten you?

EXERCISE 3. Use the required tense of the Passive Voice instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Each candidate (to question) in turn by two separate examiners.
2. Andrew saw at once that she (to instruct) carefully beforehand.
3. He insisted on seeing the article before it (to publish).
4. While the meal (to prepare) the mother sat by the sick child's bedside.
5. Jennie (not to forget). We all remember her.
6. He opened his eyes and (to blind) by a circle smaller than the moon.
7. Not a single copy of the books he spoke of ever (to ask).
8. I (to inform) that you (to see) in Church Street in conversation with a young gentleman.
9. The room just (to move) into, it smells wet paint.
10. He didn't utter a word, knowing that whatever he said (to meet) by the same silence.
11. My question (not to answer) properly yet.
12. The shop looked shabbier in artificial light: the shelves were dusty and the ceiling (not to paint) since I went there.

MODAL VERBS

EXERCISE 1. Comment on the use of the modal verb CAN.

The modal verb CAN denotes:

- a) physical or intellectual ability;
- b) possibility due to circumstances;
- c) request, offer;
- d) permission;
- e) prohibition;
- f) doubt, probability\improbability

1. I sometimes wonder that after all these years I can still cry. I suppose it's in my nature. I always could cry very easily when I was on the stage. (*Maugham*)
2. "Can I carry it for you, Mr. Finch?" asked Dill. (*Lee*)
3. The Kanaka isn't born yet who can make me alter my plans. (*Maugham*)
4. The tour was a wash-out and he was very sorry but we'd have to get back home as best as we could. Of course we told him he couldn't do that to us. Well, the long and short of it was that he said we could have the scenery and the props if we thought they were any good to us. I was in a rare state, I can tell you. (*Maugham*)
5. Could I ask you a question or too? (*Lee*)
6. The farmer's wife took the lump of meat in her hands and pressed it to her bosom. You felt that she could have kissed it. (*Maugham*)
7. I'll see what I can do. (*Maugham*)
8. You can't disappoint your public like that. (*Maugham*)
9. Can't you forgive me? (*Maugham*)
10. I not only shared a cabin with him... but I could not walk round the deck without his joining me. (*Maugham*)
11. I wonder if you could let me have something to read. (*Maugham*)
12. This was a jolly sort of fellow with whom you could quickly make friends. (*Maugham*)
13. He amused himself now by trying to make out from the books Norman Grange had sent, from the look of him and from the few words they had exchanged, what sort of a man he could be.
14. Could Scout and me borrow some of your snow? (*Maugham*)
15. That'll do, Brown. You can go. (*Christie*)
16. 'Can I help you, Cal?' I asked, wishing to be of some service. (*Lee*)
17. Good God! You can't have forgotten! (*Mansfield*)
18. Can I offer you a glass of wine? (*Maugham*)

19. Excuse me. Could you ring Mr. Hamel's room and tell him Miss Somers is waiting. (*Somers*)
20. Lanny went up to the ticket collector. "I'm meeting that young lady down there," he pointed. "Can I go in and help her with her cases... please?" (*Abrahams*)

EXERCISE 2. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb CAN.

1. Strangers seldom came and she could not imagine what they wanted. (*Maugham*)
2. She went back to them when she could have got away. (*Christie*)
3. He was knowledgeable and far from stupid; and though you could not have said that his manner was cordial, it was plain that he was ready to be of what service he could. (*Maugham*)
4. Mr. Fortescue cannot have been a very nice man. (*Christie*)
5. It was so quick that nobody but I could have caught it, and so unexpected in that distinguished old face that I could hardly believe my eyes. (*Maugham*)
6. "No one could have got in." "No", admitted the lawyer. "I don't see how they could." (*Christie*)
7. He would accept his subordinate's work without a word of appreciation... and sent it on to his own superior as though it were his own composition. He could not have written a word of it. (*Maugham*)
8. What was Constantia thinking? She had such a strange smile, she looked different. She couldn't be going to cry. (*Mansfield*)
9. No one could have known beforehand that she was going to be in that house. (*Christie*)
10. She couldn't go home: Ethel was there. It would frighten Ethel out of her life. She couldn't sit on a bench anywhere; people would come asking her questions. (*Mansfield*)
11. It could only have been by the merest chance that he noticed it. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 3. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. It's so absurd. I can't even (to be angry) with you. (*Maugham*)
2. I could never really (to understand) what she saw in John. (*Maugham*)
3. Could anyone (to get) in without your knowledge? Were you asleep? (*Shaw*)
4. They were strangers, they couldn't (to expect) to understand that father was the very last person for such a thing to happen to. (*Mansfield*)
5. Call upon me if there is anything I can (to do). (*Christie*)
6. I don't think anyone can (to accuse) me of not being frank. (*Maugham*)
7. Is there nothing I can (to say) to make you reconsider your decision? (*Maugham*)
8. He decided that with great care it could (to do). (*Christie*)

9. The boots of Albert could (to hear) racing upstairs. (*Christie*)
10. I can't imagine how a thing like that could (to slip) my mind... (*Wilson*)
11. I wish you could (to see) his face last night. (*Maugham*)
12. I had better shut the window. The early morning air cannot (to be) good for her. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 4. Choose between CAN and TO BE ABLE.

a)

1. At last they carried him into the house... and placed him on his bed. Then Mackintosh --- see him. (*Maugham*)
2. Her taste was so great, her tact so sure, that she --- make the most of herself. (*Maugham*)
3. Ginger was a bit young though he --- run very fast. (*Stackley*)
4. I am glad that I --- help you," she said. (*Maugham*)
5. One of Life's little ironies is that one --- (neg) foresee. (*Christie*)
6. They'll never --- get a culture pearl that an expert like me --- (neg) tell with half an eye. (*Maugham*)
7. It was not till the second Sunday afternoon that he --- get out to the farm. (*Maugham*)
8. He thought he would --- find the farm without difficulty. (*Maugham*)
9. I found that his reading was extraordinary wide and he --- give me information about works which I have never heard of. (*Maugham*)
10. Since I was working at the hospital all day I --- only write in the evening. (*Maugham*)

b)

1. Peter has a computer that --- fit into his jacket pocket.
2. I had some free time yesterday, so I --- write a few letters.
3. From where you are standing, this land belongs to me as far as you --- see.
4. My teacher's given me a translation to do for homework, but I --- understand it.
5. Watch this, Mum; I --- stand on one leg.
6. Until you --- repay some of your present debt, we cannot lend you any more money.
7. The game --- be played by up to six people.
8. When I was younger I was hopeless at sports. I --- throw or kick a ball properly.
9. a) Despite yesterday snowfalls, we --- drive home in less than an hour.
b) I only lived a mile from the office and --- drive to work in less than an hour.
10. a) When she was the manager of the company she --- take holidays when she wanted to.
b) I was very busy at work, but I --- take a short holiday over Christmas.

EXERCISE 5. Comment on the use of the modal verb MAY.

The modal verb MAY denotes:

- a) possibility due to circumstances;
- b) supposition implying uncertainty;
- c) permission;
- d) request;
- e) reproach

1. 'May I sit down?' he asked politely. (*Maugham*)
2. That might change her: you could never tell with a woman. (*Maugham*)
3. I thought that as we were in the same state-room we might just as well sit at the same table. (*Maugham*)
4. I felt much more comfortable. I sipped my tea, leaned back and even asked if I might smoke. (*Mansfield*)
5. Living in that remote spot and so seeing white men but seldom it might be that he was ill at ease with strangers. (*Maugham*)
6. "May I go now, Mr. Isaac?" – "Yes, you may go, Mrs. Syder." (*Abrahams*)
7. They might have left the village together. (*Christie*)
8. I suppose he might have hidden himself somewhere. (*Christie*)
9. In your own house you might have kicked him downstairs... without the suspicion dawning on him that he was not a welcome visitor. (*Maugham*)
10. You might have mercy on me. (*Maugham*)
11. Others may despise me. I will never do anything that can make me despise myself. (*Maugham*)
12. I may not have to leave the service but there'll always be a black mark against me. (*Maugham*)
13. I thought that if the watch was there the money might be there too. (*Maugham*)
14. Why didn't you break into the room when you knew I was there with Charlie? You might at least have tried to thrash him. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 6. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb MAY.

1. He looked embarrassed, and it occurred to me that he might have been listening at the door. (*Christie*)
2. I don't know! I swear to you I don't know. It might have been him or it might have been the other fellow. (*Christie*)
3. It might arouse suspicion if you did not stay out till the usual time. (*Christie*)
4. She may have been speaking the truth, I don't know. (*Christie*)
5. His career might well have served as a model for any young man entering upon the pursuit of literature. (*Maugham*)

6. Josephine closed the door meaningfully. "Sit down, Costantia," she said, still very grand. She might have been receiving Constantia for the first time. (*Mansfield*)
7. Tommy appreciated her quick wittedness in realizing that he might be staying at the inn under an assumed name. (*Christie*)
8. Of course Walter might merely have thought she was sleeping. (*Maugham*)
9. But all this time he may be dying, and when we get there it may be too late to do anything. (*Maugham*)
10. I've got him on the mat this morning – thought you might like to see him – But I can't believe he had anything to do with it. (*Christie*)
11. "Do you suppose it was gang robbery?" said the doctor at last. He might have been reading my thoughts. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 7. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. They might suddenly (to walk) through the wall by mistake into a different flat altogether. (*Mansfield*)
2. "I had better pull up a blind," said Josephine bravely. "Yes, it might (to be) a good idea," whispered Constantia. (*Mansfield*)
3. He might (to watch) you all the time. (*Christie*)
4. ...they might by now (to find) the boy. (*Christie*)
5. I hate the thought that I may (to be) unhappy. (*Maugham*)
6. On Friday letters might (to expect) to arrive at Tommy's room. (*Christie*)
7. Possibly she may (to bring up) badly – but that's the only excuse I can find for her. (*Christie*)
8. They bury people quickly in that country and by the time they might (to dig) him up there wouldn't have been much left. (*Maugham*)
9. I am tortured by the thought that one day the suspicion may (to come) to him that perhaps I hadn't been forced – that perhaps I'd given myself for butter and cheese and silk stockings. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 8. Insert CAN or MAY in any form.

1. The butterfly --- be recognized by the orange streaks on its wings.
2. "She's probably on holiday" – "Yes, you --- be right.
3. Infections --- sometimes actually be made worse by taking antibiotics.
4. Peter --- have a big screwdriver. I'll go and ask him
5. Moving to a new job --- be a very stressful experience.
6. I think Michael --- enjoy himself if he joins the football club.
7. This 17th century chair --- be of interest to you.
8. The seeds of this plant --- be up to 20 centimeters long.
9. With the factory closing next week, he --- lose his job.
10. Around this time of year, eagles --- sometimes be seen in the mountains.
11. I think I saw her go out, so she --- be at home.

12. It --- be true. There must be some mistake.
13. It's snowing heavily in Scotland so it --- take Hugh a long time to get here.
14. I --- go out later if the weather improved.
15. Children --- enter only when accompanied by an adult.
16. --- you be given the job permanently?
17. 'Do you know where Mark left the car keys?' 'He --- have left them on the table.'
18. If Jerry hadn't grabbed my arm, I --- have fallen off the bridge.
19. They --- have chosen anyone for the job, but they picked me.
20. I --- have stayed overnight with Don and Mary, but I thought I should get home as soon as possible.
21. In factories in the 19th century a worker --- be dismissed for being ill.
22. I --- have cleaned the house by the time you get home.
23. By the end of the day I --- have finished painting the walls. Tomorrow I'll start the ceiling.
24. It --- be possible one day to detect disease only by looking at people's eyes.

EXERCISE 9. Comment on the use of the modal verb MUST.

The modal verb MUST denotes:

- a) necessity, strong obligation;
- b) supposition, implying a very high degree of probability;
- c) prohibition;
- d) recommendation or advice;
- e) weakened meaning (in set phrases)

1. She mustn't disturb him. He must be very tired after his journey. She looked on the shelf but the sixpence wasn't there. Mabel must have taken it. (*Abrahams*)
2. I must go now, old man. (*Abrahams*)
3. I don't want to hurt your feeling. But really I must tell you the truth. (*Maugham*)
4. She began to talk, not bitterly... but as though it were a misfortune that human kind must accept with resignation and humility. (*Maugham*)
5. You mustn't think I always looked like what I do now. (*Maugham*)
6. You must think me a silly old fool. (*Maugham*)
7. It's difficult to believe, I must say. (*Maugham*)
8. "Have I got to go on again tonight?" – "I am afraid you must." (*Maugham*)
9. "I mustn't disappoint my public," she sniggered. (*Maugham*)
10. But they must not move; whatever he said they must not abate their claim; they had asked a hundred and that they must keep to. (*Maugham*)
11. You must say it was an accident. No one's to blame. (*Maugham*)

12. ...there was a law that whisky must not be sold to natives, and so it cost them double what the white man had to pay for it. (*Maugham*)
13. They are children. You must always remember that. You must be firm with them but you must be kind. And you must be just. (*Maugham*)
14. It will be a great consolation to you. You must go and see Doris's boy. He's a fine little fellow. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 10. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb MUST.

1. Somebody must have seen him. (*Christie*)
2. "Impossible!" she murmured. "Impossible! I must be going mad even to think of such a thing..." (*Christie*)
3. "Let me see... Today is Monday, is it not? It must have been last Wednesday, why, surely - yes." (*Christie*)
4. You'd better stay a bit. You must be as weak as a rat. (*Maugham*)
5. We have been betrayed. Plans must be abandoned. We must save our own skins. (*Christie*)
6. The boy must have made a mistake. It was King's Cross, not Charring Cross. (*Christie*)
7. You must be holding something back. Don't be afraid of hurting my feelings. You've said so much now that I must insist on your saying everything. (*Maugham*)
8. I must have been sleeping for a long time for when I awoke the mist was gone. (*Maugham*)
9. You must be exhausted after all the tennis you played this afternoon. (*Maugham*)
10. She must have driven like a skilled motorist. (*Christie*)
11. Dad must have been thinking about it for some time, and he was ready. (*Somers*)

EXERCISE 11. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I don't remember. It must (to be) before our time. (*Maugham*)
2. I expect he's had dinner on the way, but you must (to keep) the soup hot all the time. (*Maugham*)
3. One would never think of it. You must (to make) of iron. (*Maugham*)
4. She must (to be) quite lovely as a girl. (*Christie*)
5. You must (to go) and (to lie) down. It's no good making yourself ill. (*Maugham*)
6. The man must (to stop) the car in a convenient place and (to run) up to the house just as the alarm was given and attention attracted. (*Christie*)
7. He must (to warn) that he will get little thanks from the critics. (*Maugham*)

8. He saw a little elderly woman come towards him and knowing that this must (to be) Mrs. Grange tried to get up. (*Maugham*)
9. You understand the natives. They are educated now, they must (to treat) differently to the old days. (*Maugham*)
10. "You must (to be) crazy to get back to England?" she asked. – "I shan't be sorry." (*Maugham*)
11. Of course it occurred to me that if he had found the watch as he said, it must (to lie) in the jungle for more than a year. (*Maugham*)
12. Come, come, my dear child, you mustn't (to be) so silly. It's not cholera or anything of the kind. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 12. Insert MUST, TO HAVE TO or TO BE TO.

1. Doris --- to be married in November. He would be on his way to China then. (*Maugham*)
2. If the guilty were not handed over before a certain date he --- be shot. (*Maugham*)
3. It happened about then that Jack Carr --- go to Singapore on business and --- be away for several weeks. (*Maugham*)
4. "Where's the baby?" cried Madame Prier.
 "I --- do it at once. I was afraid if I waited I shouldn't have the courage."
 "Annette, what have you done?"
 "I've done what I --- do. I took it down to the brook and held it under water till it was dead." (*Maugham*)
5. Bronson had left the bungalow about eleven, he --- to have tiffin at Kabulong and --- be back between five and six. He asked her not to wait for him. (*Maugham*)
6. The doctor's wife... offered to go with her and spend the night at the bungalow, but Mrs. Bronson wouldn't hear of it. "No, no, I --- be alone," she said. "I really ---." (*Maugham*)
7. You --- come out one day and have a look at our place. (*Maugham*)
8. Maureen wished she could talk to Bill to tell him she was beginning to understand, but Bill was detached. He talked to her only when he --- and then it was as if they were perfect strangers. (*Somers*)
9. I am sorry I've made you angry. I --- say it. (*Maugham*)
10. At last I --- break the silence myself. (*Maugham*)
11. I left the doctor's man to look after the ponies and told him that when the policemen came they --- follow the path till they found us. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 13. Use the correct form of HAVE TO.

1. You are obstinate and extremely stupid and I wish that there was someone else whom I could trust, but I suppose I (to have) to put up with you. (*Christie*)

2. One (to have) to make up one's mind what is the meaning and the use of life. (*Maugham*)
3. I thought you were going to stay in London till you (to have) to start for Japan. (*Maugham*)
4. If you go, I (to have) to go too. (*Maugham*)
5. These papers (to have) to be saved. (*Christie*)
6. I have often wondered why many people think they (to have) to meet the celebrated. (*Maugham*)
7. My luck began to change in New York and with the onset of winter I knew that I (to have) to look for some kind of job. (*Shaw*)
8. They (not to have) to get up till late and they only dressed in time to go to the hotel. (*Maugham*)
9. We got poorer and poorer. The house (to have) to sell. (*Christie*)
10. I (to have) to wear glasses for reading. (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 14. Change these sentences without changing their modal meaning

a) - into the negative;

1. I must study every day.
2. You must have been hungry.
3. You must see that film.
4. He must be angry.
5. They must remain seated.
6. You must go to that new restaurant.
7. It must be expensive.
8. You must tell him immediately.
9. He must have left earlier.
10. You must give us more time.

b) - into the past

1. He must be on time.
2. You mustn't smoke here.
3. You must be angry.
4. You must see that film.
5. You mustn't talk.
6. He must be freezing.
7. You must phone for reservations.
8. She must be Marina.
9. He mustn't speak loudly here.
10. You must read this new novel.

EXERCISE 15. Fill in the table. Each usage of MUST has a different negative form and a past form.

Denotation	+ Present	- Present	+ Past	- Past
Obligation Necessity	You must do your homework			
Deduction, Supposition	You must be cold			
Prohibition		You mustn't smoke here		
Recommendation	You must see that new film			

EXERCISE 16. Comment on the use of the modal verb OUGHT.

The modal verb OUGHT denotes:

- a) duty or obligation;
- b) what is advisable, desirable or right;
- c) probability

1. You ought to understand that this is the best thing that has ever happened to the French people. (*Maugham*)
2. "The skiing ought to be marvellous. This ought to be a weekend to remember," Wales said. (*Shaw*)
3. May be, I thought, I just ought to be back into the office, get my overcoat and my sandwich and my beer and walk away from here. (*Shaw*)
4. "Twenty pounds is precious little for the work you want them to do."
"They ought to be precious thankful I give them anything." (*Maugham*)
5. A Sunday child, he ought to be lucky. (*Maugham*)
6. Let them stay. They are my children. They ought to be here. (*Maugham*)
7. With his straight, delicate nose, his fine brow and well-shaped mouth he ought to have been good-looking. But surprisingly enough he was not. (*Maugham*)
8. "Let me speak in German. You understand enough to know what I'm saying."
"I ought to. I taught it. For two years I was governess to two little girls in Stuttgart." (*Maugham*)
9. I don't know how you can waste the best part of the day in bed. You ought to have been up before dawn like me. (*Maugham*)
10. "Good God, you're not going to eat that," cried Waddington, as he saw Kitty take some.
"Yes, we have it every night."
"You oughtn't to eat that. The boy's crazy to serve it." (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 17. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. You are an architect; you ought to know all about statues and things. (*Galsworthy*)
2. He felt that her friends ought to be chosen for her. (*Galsworthy*)
3. Don't think I am interfering, but I think you ought to speak to that girl of yours. (*Christie*)
4. He ought to have known; he ought to have given them warning. (*Galsworthy*)
5. Not even Fleur loves Soames as he feels he ought to be loved. (*Galsworthy*)
6. Antonia ought to have been waiting for me to come back (*Mansfield*)

7. I'd have stood by without a word and let her marry you, because you could have given her the sort of time she ought to have had. (*Christie*)
8. Yes, yes, but Poirot, surely we ought to be making arrangements. (*Christie*)
9. Oh, then, I suppose I oughtn't to have told you! (*Galsworthy*)
10. All right – all right. I just thought you might have a definite suspicion. Well, it oughtn't to be difficult. (*Christie*)
11. He looked at his watch. "Yes," said Bridget, "we ought to be getting home." (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 18. Insert the correct form of the infinitive after the modal verb OUGHT.

1. I never liked him. Of course he was my brother-in-law, and I made the best of it. Did you think him a gentleman? She ought never (to marry) him. (*Maugham*)
2. Ruth ought (to sit) where she was, next to her host. (*Christie*)
3. I am going to do what we ought (to do) a week ago. (*Christie*)
4. Don't you think we ought (to start)? (*Maugham*)
5. People ought (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them (*Christie*)
6. Mr. Garfield ought never (to let) him go off alone the way he did. He should have gone with him. (*Christie*)
7. She looked up at him. "Anything more? I ought (to go) now." (*Christie*)
8. Someone ought (to be) on the lookout at the corner to be sure someone isn't coming round it in the opposite direction. (*Christie*)
9. It beats me now how I could have been such a hesitating fool! I ought (to realize) that there was no time to lose. I ought (to go) to Amyas straight away and (to warn) him. (*Christie*)
10. I suppose a doctor ought (to see) her tomorrow just to see she's getting on all right. (*Christie*)
11. Well, I have done so now. A little moment and I'll show you what I, imbecile that I am, ought (to see) at once. (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 19. Comment on the use of the modal verb SHALL.

The modal verb SHALL denotes:

- a) obligation, compulsion;
- b) offers, suggestions, requests;
- c) inevitability, promise;
- d) determination, warning or threat
- e) asking for instructions.

1. Shall we go down? Dinner is ready. (*Maugham*)
2. There shall be no equality between black and white in church and state. (*Abrahams*)
3. I shall stay here till I die and every day of my life I shall look at that beastly river. (*Maugham*)
4. The Lord is good, son. Did he not say "Ask and you shall receive it?" (*Abrahams*)
5. You certainly shall not go till you have told me all. (*Bronte*)
6. "What shall I do?" she asked her husband. (*Maugham*)
7. ...you and Ada shall see what I can really be! (*Dickens*)
8. Shall I light the candles? (*Maugham*)
9. Cease to look so melancholy, my dear; you shall not be left desolate so long as I live. (*Bronte*)
10. Then I will say nothing and you shall judge for yourself. (*Bronte*)
11. You'd better hold your tongue, my dear, and if you don't, every letter you've written to me shall be sent to your mother-in-law. (*Maugham*)
12. I have promised Mr. Hardman that the jewels shall be returned to him today. (*Christie*)
13. I think I've said all I had to say: if you refuse to come to Mei-tan-fu I shall file my petition. (*Maugham*)
14. "May I come and see the Manchu lady?" asked Kitty, suddenly raising her head." - "I will come and fetch you some day and she shall give you a cup of jasmine tea." (*Maugham*)
15. I want a girl because I want to bring her up so that she shan't make the mistakes I've made. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 20. State whether SHALL is a modal verb or an auxiliary verb.

1. When shall I have it? There must be no delay. (*Christie*)
2. I rather think I shall be invited to take part in it. (*Christie*)
3. Oh! I shall be careful. Anyway, I shall be all right. (*Christie*)
4. I shall look forward to seeing you. (*Maugham*)
5. I shall have to be looking about for some ground somewhere. (*Galsworthy*)
6. "All is over between us," answered Miss Ley mockingly, "and shall I return your letters and your photographs?" (*Maugham*)
7. I shall pack up my things and leave today. (*Christie*)
8. Shall I tell you something! (*Maugham*)
9. I give you a chance of escape. Sign this paper, and you shall have twenty-four hours' start – twenty-four hours before I place it in the hands of police. (*Christie*)
10. Of course if you wish to come I shall be very pleased. (*Maugham*)
11. When I retire I shall take a little Chinese house in Peking and spend the rest of my life there. (*Maugham*)

12. Of course he'll get on. He knows all the official ropes. Before I die I have every belief that I shall address him as Your Excellency and stand up when he enters the room. (*Maugham*)
13. "Iris shall marry in a month's time," she said, "and if anything happens to me I hope you and she will be able to forgive yourselves." (*Maugham*)
14. He told her that I had remarked on her endurance. "I shall pay for it tomorrow," she said to me in her melancholy way. "I shall be at death's door tomorrow." (*Maugham*)
15. "I wrote a letter to Hans a few days ago telling him to come here tomorrow."
"Thank you for the warning. I shall stay in my room." (*Maugham*)
16. What you really demand is that I shall protect your son? I will do my utmost to keep him from harm. (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 21. Comment on the use of the modal verb SHOULD.

The modal verb SHOULD denotes:

- a) probability;
- b) obligation and advice;
- c) offers, suggestions, requests for instructions.

1. When the cook came out to say that dinner was ready and to ask whether he should wait, Mackintosh smiled at him with friendly eyes. (*Maugham*)
2. "Is he crazy, you think?"
"If he's not he should be by now." (*Lee*)
3. It was likely enough that in the agitation of the moment my note had escaped her memory. Perhaps I should be wiser not to go. (*Maugham*)
4. The beauty of life, he says, is nothing but this, that each should act in conformity with his nature and business. (*Maugham*)
5. If papers are private and not meant to be looked at, they shouldn't be laid out on a table. (*Christie*)
6. You shouldn't have come out by yourself. It was absolute madness. (*Christie*)
7. Cordon, as you should have realized, is a small boy who has not quite grown up. (*Christie*)
8. She told me exactly what I should say. (*Maugham*)
9. "What should we have to do?" she breathed. (*Christie*)
10. It was a mistake to have come; she knew all along it was a mistake. Should she go back even now? (*Mansfield*)
11. I suppose you'll be leaving in a couple of months. The epidemic seems to be abating and the cool weather should see the end of it. (*Maugham*)

12. Beauty is also a gift of God, one of the most rare and precious, and we should be thankful if we are happy enough to possess it and thankful, if we are not, that others possess it for our pleasure. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 22. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb SHOULD.

1. ...she drew a chair near his – he wondered if he should have helped her with the chair – and sat down beside him. (*London*)
2. Should we land then and have breakfast? (*Hemingway*)
3. Crossing the lawn, she wondered whether she should tell her father of June's visit. (*Galsworthy*)
4. There are some houses there somewhere. We'll ask, they should have seen him. (*Galsworthy*)
5. And of course you should have introduced us long ago. (*Mansfield*)
6. She heard him absolutely roaring, "and do you expect me to pay for this excursion of yours?" "Oh," groaned poor Josephine aloud, "we shouldn't have done it, Con!" (*Mansfield*)
7. Just once when I was teetering on a ladder painting the ceiling he came over and said, "Hey, you shouldn't be doing that in your condition." (*Somers*)
8. "It was an unpleasant incident, but I've forgotten it," said Perier. "You should have been a priest. You forgive injuries with a spirit truly Christian." (*Maugham*)
9. It flashed through his mind that somehow he had discovered that Mrs. Grange had been talking to him and perhaps had said things that should have been left unsaid. (*Maugham*)
10. He had washed his hands of it, making the condition that they should not marry until Bosinney had at least four hundred a year. (*Galsworthy*)

EXERCISE 23. Insert the necessary form of the infinitive after the modal verb SHOULD.

1. It was a mistake that I ever married you, I never should (to do) it. (*Maugham*)
2. I don't believe they are right who say that the defects of famous men should (to ignore); I think it is better that we should (to know) them. (*Maugham*)
3. It has been said that good prose should (to resemble) the conversation of a well-bred man. (*Maugham*)
4. I am afraid I should (to be) the last person to know about it. (*Christie*)
5. "You should (to bring) the flashlight, Jem."
"Didn't know it was so dark." (*Lee*)
6. She did not seem nearly as perturbed as she should (to be), I thought. (*Christie*)
7. "How much time do you have?" he asked. "I mean when do you have to be back home?" – "I should (to be) there now." (*Shaw*)

8. We should (to look) for knowledge where we may find it, and why should a man (to despise) who goes in search for it? (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 24. Insert MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAVE TO, NEED, TO BE TO.

1. As they get older, teenagers --- be treated more like adults.
2. --- to listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture!
3. The landlord --- have taken his responsibilities more seriously.
4. This company is awful to work for. We --- account for every minute of the day.
5. Do you know if we --- have visas for the Caribbean?
6. The newspaper --- have printed the rumour without concrete evidence.
7. What a state my shoes are in! They --- repairing.
8. We --- put our bags in the lockers, but most people take them into the gym.
9. Children --- not play on the grass.
10. This offer is not open to current employees. Participants --- not have been employed by the company in the last four years.
11. We --- not have booked the tickets in advance; there're plenty left.
12. With our new range of hair products, you --- (neg) spend hours caring for your hair.
13. There wasn't anyone on the nightclub door so we --- (neg) show proof of our age.
14. As we are getting a lodger, we --- have some more keys cut.
15. Our advice is that even people as young as twenty-five --- consider a personal pension.
16. You --- (neg) tell Shirley what you saw – it will only upset her and she'll blame you.
17. If you bring your receipt, there --- (neg) be any difficulty with a refund.
18. The ground's soaking outside – it --- be raining quite heavily.
19. Lewis --- have been training very hard to develop muscles like that!
20. I walked into the showroom and saw the car, and I knew I --- have it.

EXERCISE 25. Comment on the use of the modal verb WILL (WOULD).

The modal verb WILL (WOULD) denotes:

- a) willingness\ unwillingness (volition\refusal);
- b) a request, an offer or a promise;
- c) insistence or inevitability;
- d) habitual or characteristic actions;
- e) probability or likelihood.

1. Kitty sometimes was so frightened that her heart sank within her and she would tremble in every limb. (*Maugham*)
2. Every evening he had gone walking, but always away from the hilltop, as far away as he could, for miles, till he was worn out. Then he would return and lie awake for hours before slipping into a restless unhealthy sleep (*Abrahams*)
3. Their parents were old-fashioned and would not send them to school. (*Abrahams*)
4. He meant to tell his mother that Mabel had gone but when he looked into her face the words would not come. (*Abrahams*)
5. She protested but he would not listen to her protests. (*Abrahams*)
6. Every once in a while he would call me at my home. (*Shaw*)
7. The English lord never paid for his drink if anyone else would pay for it. (*Maugham*)
8. Whatever their crimes he would not give them up to courts competent to deal with them. (*Maugham*)
9. I saw the headmen, but got no help from them. It was not that they would tell me nothing, I was sure they had nothing to tell. (*Maugham*)
10. The doctor and the sergeant turned the body over and one of the coolies dragged the bicycle away. They laid Bronson on his back. I supposed he would have had the money partly in notes and partly in silver. The silver would have been in a bag attached to the bicycle and a glance told me that it was not there. The notes he would have put in a wallet. It would have been a good thick bundle. (*Maugham*)
11. "There's no sign of any struggle," said the doctor.
"No, there wouldn't be. He was shot as he was riding along." (*Maugham*)
12. "What would you like?" I asked her.
"My doctor won't let me drink anything but champagne." (*Maugham*)
13. "Will you do something for me?" – "Willingly." – "Will you write to Blanche for me?" (*Maugham*)
14. And Laura, glowing, answered softly, "Have you had tea? Won't you have an ice?" (*Mansfield*)
15. Why won't you consent to let me divorce you? (*Maugham*)
16. I'd rather stay in here if it won't hurt Jem. (*Lee*)
17. I will be as silent as the grave but honestly I don't understand. (*Maugham*)
18. What's wrong with you is that you won't drink. (*Maugham*)
19. You know, we do all we can to make friends with the townspeople, but they won't let us. They won't even look at us when we pass them in the street. (*Maugham*)
20. His boatmen are afraid he is going to die and won't take him on. (*Maugham*)
21. Others may despise me. I will never do anything that can make me despise myself. You are my enemy and you will always be my enemy. I only live to

see the deliverance of France. It'll come, perhaps not next year or the year after, perhaps not for thirty years, but it'll come. The rest of them can do what they like, I will never come to terms with the invaders of my country.
(*Maugham*)

22. "How long has he been dead, do you think?"

"Oh, I don't know, several hours. He would have passed here about five o'clock, I suppose, if he was expected to get to the club for a rubber at six."
(*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 26. Translate into Russian paying attention to the verb WILL (WOULD).

1. When he passed we would look at the ground and say "Good morning, sir," but he would not answer. (*Lee*)
2. If he would do this they promised to finish the road themselves for nothing. (*Maugham*)
3. Sometimes a rich woman, after dancing a good deal with one of them... would give him as much as a thousand francs. (*Maugham*)
4. I tried to make it only one show a night but he wouldn't hear of it. (*Maugham*)
5. I told him to go away but he won't. (*Abrahams*)
6. However good it is, they get sick of it and they won't go and see it any more. (*Maugham*)
7. Every once in a while he would call me at my home. (*Shaw*)
8. He would not drop a subject, however unimportant, till he had brought you round to his way of thinking. (*Maugham*)
9. He had even asked Hans to bring him some tobacco and when he wouldn't accept payment for it thanked him. (*Maugham*)
- 10....for six weeks on end she would put me off with one excuse or another and hardly notice me when we met by accident. (*Shaw*)
11. "The house is made for the people, not the people for the house," Mum would say, gathering up some clothes and toys and shoving them into the nearest drawer. (*Stackley*)
12. Would you like to come to the play with me? (*Maugham*)
13. "I won't have you say anything against him," she cried impetuously. (*Maugham*)
14. Will you tell her that if there is anyone else she wished to see I will bring him? (*Maugham*)
15. I would marry you now, only they wouldn't let me. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 27. State whether the verb WILL (WOULD) is a modal verb or an auxiliary verb.

1. He decided he would speak to her in the train coming home. (*Christie*)
2. It exasperated the assistant that his chief trusted his instinct rather than the evidence. He would not listen to reason. (*Maugham*)

3. Then her eyes fell on the things he had brought. She swept them together and flung them at him. "Take them away. Take them." But her mother sprang forward. "Annette, you are crazy." - "I won't take his presents." (*Maugham*)
4. "If you'll tell me what to do, I'll do it," he said. (*Maugham*)
5. He's the only man in this room of whom you'll never hear a word of evil. The strange thing is that he's very nearly a great painter. Sometimes, after more than the usual number of aperitifs, he will sit down in a café to do a sketch, with his hand so shaky that he can hardly hold a brush. (*Maugham*)
6. Her voice failed her... I waited a little before I trusted myself to say any more... "If you will not speak first," I said, "I must. I have come here with something serious to say to you." (*Collins*)
7. On rare occasions a couple of planters and traders would drive over to play bridge. (*Maugham*)
8. I never thought the day would come when I'll be a hotel keeper. (*Christie*)
9. There can also have been no positive evidence, or the police would have got hold of it. (*Christie*)
10. He was conscious that she regarded him with an indifference so profound that the sight of his handwriting would not have the slightest effect on her. (*Maugham*)
11. I wouldn't make a scene if I were you. (*Maugham*)
12. He begged me to repeat to her that he loved her still; he would reproach her for nothing, but desired only to help her. (*Maugham*)
13. I didn't really think you would agree to that plan. Very well, we must arrange a compromise. (*Christie*)
14. He thought he would like to have a look at it, so he brought it along and set it on the easel. (*Maugham*)
15. He called me back by asking me whether I would have a brandy with my coffee, and when I refused, insisted. (*Maugham*)
16. She felt she would give a good deal to overhear what was going on. (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 28. Comment on the meaning of the modal verb NEED in the following sentences. Pay attention to the form of the infinitive. Translate into Russian.

1. Don't be silly. Drop that knife. I'm not going to hurt you. You needn't be afraid of me. (*Maugham*)
2. "I hope you'll show me your sketches afterwards, Miss Boyd. Margaret says they are awfully good."
"You really needn't think it in the least necessary to show any interest in me." (*Maugham*)
3. I don't want to impose myself on you longer than I need. (*Maugham*)
4. "Oh, I needn't go down!" explained Hammond. "I'll just ring and give the order." (*Mansfield*)

5. "Oh, well," said Frankie, turning it over in her hand. "I don't see that you need to have worried. It wasn't important. (*Christie*)
6. Shocked? Well, I suppose one needn't be shocked by what one wouldn't do oneself. (*Galsworthy*)
7. "You needn't have worried about that," said Flora. (*Christie*)
8. "Is that all?" she cried, smiling. "It's a very proper proceeding for young things, but surely you need not look so serious over it. (*Maugham*)
9. You needn't be so hard on him now he is down. He's no worse than plenty more. (*Maugham*)
10. I know when I am not wanted, and you needn't trouble to show me out because I know my way and I shan't steal the umbrellas. (*Maugham*)
11. You need not insist that my hair is greyer than when you last saw me, and my wrinkles more apparent. (*Maugham*)
12. I wish we needn't keep a servant, Basil, so as I might wait on you. (*Maugham*)
13. And you needn't act upon his advice if you don't like it. (*Christie*)
14. "Darling, I'm quite intelligent enough to know you are no fool!"
"You needn't call me darling. (*Maugham*)
15. You needn't have stayed out so long. (*Christie*)
16. I don't think you need have any fear. (*Maugham*)
17. I am sure you need not be nervous. And you know I'll stand by you. I won't let you down. (*Maugham*)
18. I'm all right, thanks. You need not trouble about me. (*Maugham*)
19. Do you think it could be? That would be dreadful. Of course, she did seem very depressed. But she needn't have been. (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 29. State whether the verb NEED is a modal verb or a notional verb.

1. "She needn't even put the jug on, need she?" said Constantia as though Kate might very well complain if the jug had been there! (*Mansfield*)
2. Need we go - need we leave this place of friends? (*Mansfield*)
3. The steward saw from his long experience of members that the remark needed an answer. (*Maugham*)
4. Still she's got money. She can have a place of her own. She won't need to live with us. (*Stackley*)
5. You need not answer. I can see. (*Abrahams*)
6. Girls don't need to pass exams. I never passed nothing in my life, and I get on all right, don't I? (*Stackley*)
7. Well, I'll say good night now. You need to rest. (*Abrahams*)
8. I needed something stronger than aspirin. (*Christie*)
9. "You needn't excuse yourself," he said at length. "My reasons for helping you were perfectly selfish." (*Maugham*)

10. You needn't have anything to do with me, my good boy. You've got money of your own. (*Maugham*)
11. ...and Judith - well, she's got her work, she doesn't need me. (*Christie*)
12. I don't need to go again over all the things. I know now what I ought to have done. (*Christie*)
13. I suppose I needn't take more than a few summer things, need I? (*Maugham*)
14. We need not go into that. I think I love you enough to understand and to forgive. (*Maugham*)
15. My people need education. (*Abrahams*)
16. Really, Edward, if I was not ashamed to take your name, I don't think you need be ashamed to keep it. (*Maugham*)
17. You can go now, and you needn't come till tomorrow morning. (*Christie*)
18. Next morning he felt well enough to get up... and settled himself in a long chair on the veranda. It badly needed a coat of paint. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 30. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the verb DARE and to the form of the infinitive.

1. I dare say you can guess the reason of all these questions. (*Christie*)
2. How dare you? How dare you interfere? I won't stand it. (*Christie*)
3. She took the photograph and, without daring to look again, withdrew it from its frame and quickly tore it into bits. (*Maugham*)
4. You've cared for me less of late, and I've been so unhappy, Basil, but I didn't dare show it. (*Maugham*)
5. Let him dare to reproach her. All that had happened was his own fault. (*Maugham*)
6. Shorty and Nap were hanging about as usual, but today they dared not speak to her or even whistle rudely, for they were quite awed. (*Stackley*)
7. With a beating heart he dared to step into the garden. (*Stackley*)
8. Bertha walked into her husband's room, and for a while dared not enter. (*Maugham*)
9. "Open the door for me. Oh, I'm sorry for you. Please, let me in." Bertha looked wildly at the door; she dared not let Miss Glover in. (*Maugham*)
10. How dare you say that! (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 31. State whether the verb DARE is a modal verb or a notional verb.

1. ...she finally got the boys into their tidy suits, pinned on their buttonholes, and practically tethered them to two chairs with such awful threats of no party and no cake that even Val did not dare to move. (*Stackley*)
2. He dared not use his motor-cycle, so next day he hired a push-bike. (*Maugham*)

3. My father explained to me later that Tom would not have dared strike a white woman under any circumstances and expect to live long. (*Lee*)
4. Doreen nodded again. She dared not speak. (*Stackley*)
5. You know, I love you so. I have for ages. But I never have dared tell you so. (*Christie*)
6. ...she dared not make it too large lest you should attract attention. (*Christie*)
7. He dared say he would want all his money before he had done this affair with Jane. (*Galsworthy*)
8. As he strolled across the yard, he saw Shorty and Nap smoking by the bicycle sheds. They dared not attack Val, for Sprot and some women were about. (*Stackley*)
9. ...he honestly believed – though he would not have dared to admit it in New York – that the Flatiron Building was inferior in design to the great cathedral in Milan. (*Henry*)
10. The girl handling the tickets was so young she had dared bleach her hair white. (*Updike*)
11. My mother made no answer and I repented because I had not dared to explain myself. (*Maugham*)
12. Once or twice she had had the desire to tell the Mother Superior of her unhappiness but she dared not. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 32. Insert modal verbs or their equivalents in any of their forms (present, past, affirmative, negative).

1. Daddy, --- I have an ice-cream? (*Somers*)
2. Kitty flushed because she --- not help it, but she --- to give a laugh that sounded merry enough. (*Maugham*)
3. That --- to have warned me. I --- have insisted on going by myself, and who knows, I --- have got a job when I got to London. (*Maugham*)
4. He --- do something to distract his mind, and since he --- not read he thought he would set his private papers in order. (*Maugham*)
5. Manuma sat still and smiled. There --- have been more bravado than confidence in his smile, but he --- make a good show before the others. (*Maugham*)
6. He --- cry over the stories he read in his magazines and yet he --- refuse a loan to some trader in difficulty whom he had known for twenty years. (*Maugham*)
7. Bruce called me and told me everything. He said I --- come up here because you --- try to kill yourself. (*Somers*)
8. Oh, no! It --- be! I --- be pregnant. I've taken my pills faithfully. (*Somers*)
9. It ---- have been Walter this afternoon. It --- have been the servants and after all they didn't matter. (*Maugham*)

10. You --- rely on me in this matter. (*Galsworthy*)
11. How --- you say such a thing? (*Shaw*)
12. “--- you swim far?” – “About two miles.” (*Galsworthy*)
13. You --- come and have dinner with me. (*Galsworthy*)
14. After some discussion three bottles of beer were ordered. But Stella --- not have anything. “She never has anything till after the second show,” explained Cotman. (*Maugham*)
15. Erik says that you --- be coming to New York. (*Wilson*)
16. If you --- excuse me I do think there are things going on that you --- know about. (*Christie*)
17. By careful management she --- to give as showy dinners as they had done before. (*Maugham*)
18. “It’s early yet. We --- walk part of the way,” he suggested. (*Maugham*)
19. He had taken it better than --- have been expected. (*Galsworthy*)
20. The blow was so sudden that Hammond thought he would faint. He --- move, he --- breathe. (*Mansfield*)
21. But you --- not be speaking the truth, or the watch you went by --- be wrong. (*Christie*)
22. Hasn’t it occurred to you that she --- want more than your friendship? (*Maugham*)
23. He --- have been a reasonably athletic man since it is clear he --- have climbed up over the outhouse. (*Christie*)
24. The weapon --- give us a clue,” he remarked, looking up. (*Christie*)
25. You really ---- think it in the least necessary to show any interest in me. (*Maugham*)
26. “--- you sit down?” – “No, I --- sit down,” he answered aggressively. (*Maugham*)
27. “This is Mr. Poirot, Mother,” said Flora. “I told you about him this morning” – “Oh, yes,” said Mrs. Ackroyd vaguely, “Of course, my dear, of course. He --- to find Ralf?” – “He --- to find out who killed uncle,” said Flora. (*Christie*)
28. I --- walk. I am crippled and twisted. Mercifully I --- feed myself, but otherwise I --- be attended like a baby. (*Christie*)
29. You – find me a nice husband. (*Christie*)
30. “Do you ever hear of your husband?” – “No, I haven’t heard a word. He --- be dead for all I know.” – “I --- run across him in Paris. --- you like me to let you know about him? (*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	1) in official documents and newspapers; 2) in archaic texts; 3) in slogans and set expressions; 4) in American English.
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)	neutral, used in British English. BOTH are used in subordinate clauses: 1) in object clauses - after the verbs of volition (suggest, demand, order, require, recommend etc.), the main clause expresses recommendation, advice, suggestion, order; - after the emotive adjectives: eager, afraid, anxious, terrible, nervous; 2) in subject clauses after the constructions IT IS necessary/important/ urgent/ advisable/ strange /doubtful; 3) in predicative clauses ; 4) in attributive appositive clauses; 5) in adverbial clauses of purpose, condition, concession, cause;

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. Skelton could not imagine why that simple question, asked merely for something to say, should so greatly upset her. (*Maugham*)
3. "I do try to say, God's will be done, sir," said the Squire. (*Gaskell*)
4. That was odd. Why should he have said he found the watch just there? It was either true or excessively astute. (*Maugham*)
5. 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*)
6. "Oh sir! Consider the servants."
"The servants be hanged!" said Sir Pitt; and his son thought even worse would happen were they deprived of the benefit of his instruction.
"Why, hang it, Pitt!" said the father to his remonstrance. (*Thackeray*)
7. On Sunday, however, he suggested that they should take their luncheon with them and go in chairs to a Buddhist monastery. (*Maugham*)
8. His anxiety that he should forget the fact had a sinister suggestion. (*Christie*)
9. 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*)
10. It was dreadful that she should love him so passionately and yet feel such bitterness towards him. (*Maugham*)
11. Baas Gert gave the money and insisted that you be sent to Cape Town. (*Abrahams*)
12. He hung his head forward so that the blood should not drop on his clothes. (*Abrahams*)
13. Sister Swartz, I don't know what great sin I've done that the Lord should punish me so. (*Abrahams*)
14. In July, she'd insist that Karla come to Marbella. (*Susanne*)
15. "You are a damned fool." – "I'm content that you should think so." (*Maugham*)
16. With his straight, delicate nose, his fine brow and well-shaped mouth he ought to have been good-looking. But surprisingly enough he was not. When Kitty began to think of him at all she was surprised that he should have such good features when you took them one by one. (*Maugham*)
17. The men who write in it – traitors, traitors. Oh, God, may I live to see them torn to pieces by the mob. (*Maugham*)

18. There were several couples who were friends of his, standing at the bar. David suggested they join them. (*Susanne*)
19. He might be upset at first, but he would get over it. There was no reason why he should not marry someone else. (*Maugham*)
20. The other boys made separate detours through the trees all the time keeping an eye on Val in case he should be attacked. (*Stackley*)
21. It seemed incredible that there should be nothing that I can do. (*Maugham*)
22. Our hearts must be hard. If they are not we die, though we be alive. (*Abrahams*)
23. You are a very pretty woman. It's funny that your husband should never look at you. (*Maugham*)
24. It strikes you as odd that Ackroyd should have flown into a rage about so trivial a matter. (*Christie*)
25. It is really very surprising that a man like you should fall so deeply in love with a girl like Margaret Dauncey. (*Maugham*)
26. They all took it for granted that Ally should stay at home every evening and couldn't act in the church play or go to the pictures. (*Stackley*)
27. God, turn the water into wine so that I may know you love me too. (*Abrahams*)
28. I suggest you dismiss your car. I will drive you back into town. (*Susanne*)
29. 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*)
30. Tony must have had several drinks by the time Erik arrived, and he insisted that Erik join him in still one more. (*Wilson*)
31. She suggested that I give the family a preview in the living room. (*Lee*)
32. He walked down to the sea and walked into the lagoon; he waded out cautiously, so that he should not trip against a coral rock. (*Maugham*)
33. I am astonished that you should never have tried such an interesting experiment yourself. (*Maugham*)
34. And she felt strong and proud too that he should love her so. (*Abrahams*)
35. He says it's quite essential you should do the supper turn. (*Maugham*)
36. It was an affront to his overwhelming vanity that you should disagree with him. (*Maugham*)
37. I was only interested in the coincidence that we should meet her like this. (*Maugham*)
38. They had made a date for the following Friday night and he was in a fever of anxiety lest he shouldn't come. (*Maugham*)
39. Lanny was surprised that Sam should call her by her name without any respectful prefix. (*Abrahams*)

40. It was characteristic of Frank that he should take such pains to reply. (*Maugham*)
41. But the harder they worked the more easily went the guests. Why should they hurry, when they were getting food for nothing and the longer they took about the job the better the joke became? (*Maugham*)
42. 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*)
43. If you should happen to change your mind, I'm always ready to take this off your hands. (*Bronte*)
44. He was most anxious to be informed as soon as you should arrive. (*Christie*)

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 remarkable 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. His irritable demand that he (to leave) alone and the others (to go) up to lunch was quite characteristic of him. (*Christie*)
15. Is there a child? Husband and father, and I never knew! God (to bless) Osborne's child! I say, God (to bless) it! (*Gaskell*)

16. When I reached London I found waiting for me an urgent request that I (to go) to Mrs. Strickland's as soon after dinner as I could. (*Maugham*)
17. But how strange it was that the creative spirit (to seize) upon this dull stockbroker, to his own perhaps and to the misfortune of such as were dependent on him. (*Maugham*)
18. I am deeply distressed you (to witness) such a disgraceful scene. (*Christie*)
19. 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*)
20. She dared not ask him anything, she feared lest she (to have) her suspicions proved right. (*Christie*)
21. I suggest you (to see) him right away. (*Sommers*)
22. It is singular that you (to write) just now to ask what I know of Oliver Haddo. (*Maugham*)
23. 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*)
24. It seemed pitiful that men, attaching an absurd importance to trivial objects, (to make) themselves and one another so unhappy. (*Maugham*)
25. I am not going to act the lady among you for fear I (to starve). (*Bronte*)
26. Sometimes, doesn't it make you rather nervous, when you're sitting on the top of your ladder, in case he (to give) it a kick as he passes? (*Maugham*)
27. "All good (to attend) you, dear old woman," said Mr. Peggotty, embracing his sister. (*Dickens*)
28. 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. Мы все боялись, чтобы мост не обрушился под тяжестью машины.
10. Он пришел в ярость при мысли, что все это время за ним следили.

11. Если поезд вдруг будет опаздывать, позвоните мне.
12. Будете проходить мимо, непременно загляните к нам.
13. Даже если он вам ничего не скажет, это не значит, что он ничего не заметил.
14. Если вам доведется побывать в нашем городе, дайте нам знать.
15. Повторите ваши инструкции еще раз, чтобы я ничего не напутал.
16. Ни к чему постоянно выглядывать в окно, чтобы вас в конце концов заметили.
17. Мы решили взять большой запас провизии на случай, если придется задержаться.
18. В случае, если тебе придется неожиданно уехать, оставь мне записку.
19. Пожалуйста, оставайтесь с больным. Если он попросит чего-нибудь, скажите доктору.
20. Я буду дома весь вечер на случай, если ты передумаешь.
21. Если вдруг возникнут трудности, позвони мне.
22. Я оставил письмо на столе, чтобы он увидел его, как только вернется.
23. Он любит шутить, и что бы он ни сказал, не обижайся на него.
24. Мы требуем, чтобы все условия были соблюдены
25. Я поступлю так, как считаю нужным, и будь что будет.
26. Как бы то ни было, нам придется выполнить все их требования
27. Да сопутствует вам успех!
28. Храни нас Господь от всякого зла и от всякой беды.
29. Я далек от того, чтобы осуждать вас, но сам бы я так не поступил.
30. Достаточно сказать, что ни одна из его письменных работ не соответствует требованиям.
31. Да здравствует королева! Благослови ее Бог, и да продлятся ее годы.
32. Преступники понесут наказание. Да будет так.
33. Пропади пропадом все церемонии, у нас нет времени.
34. Боже упаси, чтобы они попали в беду.

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) object clauses after WISH, after verbs of judgment expressing negative or doubtful meaning, in formal style after the connectors SUPPOSE(ING)/IMAGINE; b) predicative clauses after AS IF/AS THOUGH; c) adverbial clauses of manner and comparison; d) clauses of unreal condition; e) clauses of concession. <p>2. In simple sentences after IF ONLY</p> <p>3. After the expressions IT'S (HIGH/ABOUT) TIME, IT IS AS IF, I'D RATHER/SOONER</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. Her short hair was tousled as though on getting out of bed she had scarcely troubled to pass a comb through it. (*Maugham*)
14. I wish Mr. Haddo would take this opportunity to disclose us to the mystery of his birth and family. (*Maugham*)
15. "If I knew!" David was saying. "If I only knew!" (*Christie*)
16. I'd much rather you were not at home when I left. (*Abrahams*)
17. That night she had a miscarriage and was so ill that for days it looked as if she would die. (*Maugham*)
18. They were saying in Apia it was about time Walker retired. (*Maugham*)
19. This morning Bob Ewell stopped Atticus on the post office corner, spat in his face, and told him he'd get him if it took the rest of his life. "I wish Bob Ewell wouldn't chew tobacco," was all Atticus said about it. (*Lee*)
20. I wish to God I'd come with you. (*Maugham*)
21. I'd rather you shot at tin cans in the back yard, but I know you'll go after birds. (*Lee*)
22. I wish they were not coming. (*Abrahams*)
23. I think it's time we thought of Italy," Fabian said. (*Shaw*)
24. A shy, understanding smile flitted across the old man's face. It was as though he had followed his son's thoughts. (*Abrahams*)

25. ‘Look here,’ he said to him, “it looks as though I might have to inflict myself on you for several days. I’d be so much more comfortable if you’d let me pay for my board and lodging.” (*Maugham*)
26. If only one had time to look at these flowers long enough, time to get over the sense of novelty and strangeness, time to know them! (*Mansfield*)
27. She shook hands with him as if she had never seen him before. (*Maugham*)
28. I wish I had a dress like hers! (*Abrahams*)
29. It’s about time I started paying my dues. (*Susanne*)
30. Only my mother wasn’t gushing. It was as if she could read my mind. (*Sommers*)
31. Mrs. Grange came up to him. It looked as though she had been waiting. (*Maugham*)
32. I was afraid something was going to happen, and I wished I hadn’t spoken. (*Maugham*)
33. I wish I could do something to help you. (*Maugham*)
34. I feel as though I’d never been away. You’ve been awfully kind to me. (*Maugham*)
35. Even if there were nothing else do you think I could ever forget that you are a German and I’m a Frenchwoman? (*Maugham*)
36. “I wonder what she sees in you.” Waddington, smiling, translated the question. “She says I’m good.” - “As if a woman ever loved a man for his virtue,” Kitty mocked. (*Maugham*)

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

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; 2. In simple sentences with implied condition; 3. After the expressions: BUT FOR/ EXCEPT FOR/ IF NOT FOR

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'd left the food at the farm and he had no doubt that the old people had wolfed it. He wondered if Annette had eaten it too; he wouldn't be surprised to discover that the moment his back was turned she had set to with the others. (*Maugham*)
8. He's a fine-looking fellow. Any girl would be proud of him as a husband. (*Maugham*)
9. 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*)
10. Mr. Kelada would certainly have had it all his own way... except for the man called Ramsay who sat there also. (*Maugham*)
11. 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*)
12. "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*)
13. I went through the last war and we all did things we wouldn't have done in peace time. (*Maugham*)
14. Mrs. Grange spoke with a dramatic intensity of which Skelton would never have thought her capable. (*Maugham*)
15. She has always been very kind. I shouldn't call her clever. (*Christie*)
16. I learnt a good deal about human nature in that sanatorium that otherwise I should never have known. (*Maugham*)
17. What would you do without me to look after you? (*Christie*)
18. The roads had been impassable for cars, even with chains, otherwise he would have arrived on the first train that morning. (*Christie*)
19. Of course, men are so peculiar. In dear Roger's place I should not have objected to revealing the provisions of my will. (*Christie*)
20. He would not, perhaps, have recognized her but for her own pause and hesitation. (*Christie*)
21. He would have shouted but dreaded the sound of his voice. (*Galsworthy*)

22. I certainly should never have recognized him, red beard, ragged and untrimmed, hid much of his face, and his hair was long; but the most surprising thing in him was extreme thinness. (*Maugham*)
23. To look at his pictures you would have thought that Monet, Manet and the rest of the Impressionists had never been. (*Maugham*)
24. I should have thought you'd like to know what people thought about it. (*Maugham*)
25. He was blind to those qualities of selfishness, cruelty and vanity which in another person would have aroused his contempt. (*Christie*)
26. He was out of a job. Do you think he would have got another with that story round his neck? (*Maugham*)
27. I looked at him in surprise. I should never have credited Poirot with being superstitious. But the little man was obviously in earnest. (*Christie*)
28. Miss Politt murmured, "Oh, I think Mrs. Spenlow must have forgotten and gone out." - "Nonsense," said Miss Hartnell firmly. "She can't have gone out. I'd have met her. (*Christie*)

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*)
21. It was curious to go into her own house as though she (to be) a stranger. (*Maugham*)
22. I know it's very hard, dear. But you must try to have courage. I'm sure your dear husband (not to wish) you to grieve for him. (*Maugham*)
23. If Charlie (to have) any sense of decency he never (to allow) his wife to make the invitation. (*Maugham*)
24. If I only (to wait) perhaps it (to go) all right. I shouldn't have been so impatient. (*Maugham*)
25. "The sisters said you weren't very well. I thought I had better come and see what was the matter." A flash of anger passed through her. "What you (to say) if it (to be) cholera?" – "If it (to be) you certainly (not to make) your way home this morning." (*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. Мы бы относились к нему лучше, если бы он не был таким высокомерным.

4. На вашем месте я бы не баловал его.
5. Он бы сам выполнил всю работу, если бы не заболел.
6. Если бы Вы сказали ей эту новость вчера, она бы не спала всю ночь.
7. Мы попытались бы убедить ее, если бы надеялись, что она последует нашим советам.
8. Вы могли бы приобрести больше опыта, если бы работали вместе с нами.
9. Если бы я получил все необходимые данные на прошлой неделе, я бы закончил работу завтра.
10. Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы могли бы отправиться на юг на этой неделе.
11. Если бы не вы, мы не нашли бы дорогу обратно.
12. Спасибо, что ты помогла мне уложить вещи. Иначе я опоздала бы на поезд.
13. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город на субботу и воскресенье.
14. Если бы только она могла забыть все, что случилось!
15. Вода сегодня холодная. Детям лучше бы не купаться.
16. Нам лучше пойти пешком. Так полезно пройтись после работы.
17. Если бы только он мог помочь нам!
18. Если бы я только знал об этом заранее!
19. Как жаль, что идет дождь. Дети могли бы пойти погулять.
20. Как жаль, что ваши друзья не позвонили мне вчера. Я бы пригласила их в театр.
21. Он сожалел, что не пошел с нами вчера в лес. Мы набрали много грибов и ягод.
22. Ей хотелось бы владеть английским лучше. Тогда она смогла бы читать английские книги в оригинале.
23. Ты ведешь себя как маленький ребенок. Пора тебе быть серьезнее.
24. Пора бы детям приниматься за уроки. Уже 6 часов, а они еще ничего не сделали.
25. Как жаль, что я не умею кататься на коньках так же хорошо, как она. Когда смотришь на нее, кажется, будто она летит и ее ноги не касаются льда.
26. Жаль, что Вы вчера не пришли на собрание. Вы бы узнали много интересного.
27. Мы бы не опоздали, даже если бы вышли на 15 минут позже.
28. Даже если бы Ваша подруга была здесь, она бы не стала Вам помогать. Такие вещи надо уметь делать самой.
29. Казалось, мои слова рассердили его.
30. Было похоже, что она плакала, хотя она делала вид, что ничего не случилось.

31. Если бы он пришел сюда завтра, мы бы все обсудили вместе.
32. Если бы он пришел вчера, мы бы решили эту проблему.
33. Если бы только он успел прийти вовремя!
34. Если бы только она не обиделась на меня.
35. Я думаю, лучше Вам сказать им об этом сразу. Не надо ничего скрывать от своих друзей.
36. У него был такой вид, как будто он вот-вот расплачется.
37. Что Вы меня все время о нем спрашиваете! Как будто я за ним слежу.
38. Вы со мной так разговариваете, словно я совершила преступление.
39. Что бы ты ему ни советовал, он все равно сделает по-своему.
40. Предположим, он написал бы Вам, Вы бы стали отвечать?
41. Жаль, что он такой рассеянный. Если бы не это, он бы написал вчерашний тест гораздо лучше.
42. Я вовсе не хочу идти на дискотеку. Ведь мне не двадцать лет.
43. Хорошо бы сейчас оказаться дома. Нам всем пора отдохнуть. Я бы тут же лег спать и проспал целые сутки.

EXERCISE 9. State whether SHOULD and WOULD are modals or auxiliaries.

1. I shouldn't wonder if you didn't make Annette a better husband than that teacher. (*Maugham*)
2. He felt guilty about Mabel. He should have thought more of her problem. (*Abrahams*)
3. When she's alone and humiliated and broken it would be dreadful if she had nowhere to go. (*Maugham*)
4. If Savina were with him at this moment, his doubts and loneliness would evaporate. (*Wilson*)
5. If you would like one of my guns I would be only too glad to leave it with you. (*Maugham*)
6. "It won't do you much good to score off the fellows at Apia at the cost of your life."
"Bless you, they wouldn't hurt me, these people. They couldn't do without me. They worship me." (*Maugham*)
7. They merely shrugged their shoulders: they would do it for a hundred pounds, and if he would not give them that they would do no work. (*Maugham*)
8. I asked him one or two questions but he would not answer. (*Maugham*)
9. After a hasty breakfast they consulted. To whom should they go? "Not to the police," said Dinny. "No, indeed." "I should think we should go to uncle Adrian first." (*Galsworthy*)
10. "I told them I'd give them a table on the condition that they didn't dance."

- “Oh, but I should have loved to see them dance.” (*Maugham*)
11. Mrs. Garstin could hope no more for her than she should marry a young man who was well off and in a suitable profession. (*Maugham*)
 12. There was a woman who could not get on with her husband and a man who complained that his wife had run away from him. “Lucky dog,” said Walker. “Most men wish their wives would too.” (*Maugham*)
 13. I tried to make it only one show a night, but he wouldn’t hear of it. He says it’s quite essential you should do the supper turn. (*Maugham*)
 14. That was how it had happened and you had to admit that she’d brought it on herself. She shouldn’t have slapped him. If she’d given him the kiss he’d asked for he would have gone away. (*Maugham*)
 15. It looked as though he were going to make sure that his wife and Skelton should not again be left alone. (*Maugham*)
 16. She began to weep as though her heart would break (*Maugham*)
 17. “I like my work at the convent. I think I’m making myself useful. I should prefer to stay as long as you do.”
“I think I should tell you that in your present condition you are probably more liable to catch any infection that happens to be about.” (*Maugham*)
 18. If he had had a coat handy he would have put it on. He grew colder and colder and presently his teeth began to chatter. (*Maugham*)
 19. She’s been such a success, we’re going to keep her on another month. All I ask is that she shouldn’t kill herself till the end of August. (*Maugham*)
 20. He told them that if they held together the administrator would be obliged to accept their terms. (*Maugham*)
 21. If you would let me have one of your guns you would pay for your board and lodging over and over again. (*Maugham*)
 22. Walker listened attentively to every case, made up his mind quickly, and gave his decision. Then he would listen to nothing more; if the complainment went on he was hustled out of the office by a policeman. (*Maugham*)
 23. We have sisters at our other houses in China who are eager to come, all our Order, I think, would give anything in the world (only they have nothing) to come here; but it is almost certain death; and so long as we can manage with the Sisters we have I am unwilling that others should be sacrificed. (*Maugham*)
 24. You make me feel very useless and very helpless. It seems incredible that there should be nothing that I can do. (*Maugham*)
 25. She was devoted to the children now and they would miss her if she went; in fact she did not know what they would do without her. (*Maugham*)

26. When all things lasted so short a time and nothing mattered very much, it seemed pitiful that men, attaching an absurd importance to trivial objects, should make themselves and one another so unhappy. (*Maugham*)
27. After all, if he had any talent I should be the first to encourage it. If it weren't for the children, I wouldn't mind anything. I could be just as happy in a shabby studio in Chelsea as in this flat. (*Maugham*)
28. He threatened that if they were not quiet he would have them all turned out. (*Maugham*)
29. If it had not been for Manuma... they would have yielded. (*Maugham*)
30. Sauntering along the grassy roads among the coconut trees he would stop every now and then to admire the loveliness of the scene. Now and then he would come upon a native village and stop while the headman brought him a bowl of kava. He would look at the little group of bell-shape nuts with their high thatched roofs, like beehives, and a smile would spread over his fat face. (*Maugham*)
31. "Elizabeth," she said, "if I should die on Friday night I should like that note given to Doctor Meynell." (*Christie*)

EXERCISE 10. 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. Whatever little restraint might have existed between them went. (*Abrahams*)
3. 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*)
4. 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*)
5. 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*)
6. 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*)
7. The old woman held him as if she would never let him go again. (*Abrahams*)
8. Lanny had returned and it was right that his mother should be the first to greet him. (*Abrahams*)
9. He suggested that she should not live alone. (*Maugham*)

10. I suggest you see him right away. (*Sommers*)
11. That's why I showed you those photos, so as you might see I wasn't always what I am now. (*Maugham*)
12. 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*)
13. Kitty could more easily have coped with the situation if he had raved and stormed. She could have met violence with violence. (*Maugham*)
14. "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*)
15. 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*)
16. It could not be right that his son should know so much that he should be afraid of his son's eyes. (*Abrahams*)
17. 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*)
18. She didn't tell me that she loved me. It might have been difficult if she had, but she didn't. (*Shaw*)
19. 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*)
20. I like this country. With energy and initiative a man could make a good thing of your farm. (*Maugham*)
21. If you would let me have one of your guns you would pay for your board and lodging over and over again. (*Maugham*)
22. It had not struck him that if anything happened to Walker it might be he who would succeed him. (*Maugham*)
23. She left him to himself for a while so that he might regain his strength. (*Maugham*)
24. 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*)
25. I wonder if you could let me something to read. (*Maugham*)
26. How well she'd spoken! An actress on the stage couldn't have expressed herself better. (*Maugham*)
27. The possibility that he could be mistaken never occurred to him. (*Maugham*)
28. 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*)

29. Skelton felt that he should tell his host how it had come about that he had been forced to accept a hospitality which he could not but feel was grudgingly offered. (*Maugham*)
30. He was knowledgeable and far from stupid; and though you could not have said that his manner was cordial, it was plain that he was ready to be of what service he could. (*Maugham*)
31. 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*)
32. 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*)
33. I wondered I should have thought I was the last man Theo would wish to see. I shouldn't have thought she would wish it very much either. But women are funny. (*Maugham*)
34. "Would you like me to go with you?"
"What in God's name should I want that for?" (*Maugham*)
35. "You don't think the two coolies who say they found him could have had anything to do with it?"
"No. They wouldn't have the nerve. I think a pair of Chinks might think out a trick like that, but I don't believe Malays would. They'd be much too frightened. (*Maugham*)

EXERCISE 11. Insert the appropriate form of the Oblique Moods.

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. Nervous that his movements (to be heard), he was about to retreat to his room, when he remembered the waste-paper basket, and there he found the letter torn into little pieces which he hastily collected. (*Gordon*)

11. I wonder what's happened to him," said his wife. "I can't think why he (to be) so late. (*Maugham*)
12. Mrs. Bronson stared at me as if she (to try) to see right into my brain. (*Maugham*)
13. 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*)
14. 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*)
15. Besides, it's high time you (to settle down.) (*Maugham*)
16. I wish you (no to interrupt) me. (*Maugham*)
17. She (to go) to bed last night just as if nothing (to happen) if I (to let) her. (*Shaw*)
18. He wished now that he (to stop) to look at Fleur's portrait; it (to give) him something to talk of. (*Galsworthy*)
19. 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*)
20. I went to my bureau, with a sort of haste and trembling lest Madame (to creep) upstairs and (to spy) me. (*Bronte*)
21. You see that it is necessary that he (to pay) us a visit, don't you? (*Shaw*)
22. The doors must be closed so that no one (to be admitted). (*Maugham*)
23. He would then replace the notes with blank paper and return the letter to the rack in case its absence (to be noticed). (*Christie*)
24. If I (to be) an honest man I (to counsel) you to leave the first night I talked to you. (*Shaw*)
25. 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*)
26. 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*)
27. And so – she was silenced in case she (not to hold) her tongue. (*Christie*)
28. 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*)
29. 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*)
30. 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*)

31. 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*)
32. 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*)
33. Briggs very acutely suggested that there must have been some obstacle in the shape of a previous attachment, otherwise no young woman in her senses ever (to refuse) so advantageous a proposal.
 “You (to accept) it yourself, wouldn’t you, Briggs?” Miss Crawley said kindly.
 “It (not to be) a privilege to be Miss Crawley’s sister?” Briggs replied, with meek evasion.
 “Well, Becky (to make) a good Lady Crawley, after all,” Miss Crawley remarked. ...And she (to hold) her own amongst those pompous stupid Hampshire people much better than that unfortunate ironmonger’s daughter. (*Thackeray*)
34. ‘Our name is Forsyte, my dear,’ replied Jolyon in the ironical voice to which his impetuous daughter had never grown accustomed; “and Forsytes, you know, are people who so settle their property that their grandchildren, in case they (to die) before their parents, have to make wills leaving the property that will only come to themselves when their parents die.” (*Galsworthy*)
35. 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*)
36. There was not one chair vacant in the whole of the little drawing room and anxiety was felt lest someone else (to arrive). (*Galsworthy*)
37. 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*)
38. If ever I (to have) children, I never (to travel) with them. (*I.Shaw*)
39. There are few families that have not among their members one whom, if their neighbours permitted, they (to forget) willingly... (*Maugham*)
40. I (not to speak) to you if I (not to be) quite certain and quite determined. (*Maugham*)
41. Oh God (to forgive) you! How could you strike an old woman like that? (*Shaw*)
42. You are as right as can be and far (to be) it from me to tell you otherwise. (*Dickens*)

43. If that poor man of mine (to have) a head on his shoulders...how useful he (may be) under present circumstances! (*Thackeray*)
44. 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*)
45. 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*)
46. "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*)
47. We went in about ten yards and he pointed to a chink between two large boulders and said that he had found the watch there. It could only have been by the merest chance that he noticed it, and if he really (to find) it there it looked very much as though someone (to put) it there to hide it. (*Maugham*)
48. 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*)
49. He was shooting not far from the place where Bronson was killed but never heard a shot. That, of course, meant nothing; what with cicadas and the frogs and the other sounds of the jungle, he (to have) to be very near to hear anything. (*Maugham*)
50. 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*)
51. "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*)

KEYS TO EXERCISES

TENSES

Ex.6 1) is going to have; 2) won't see; 3) is; 4) will have had; 5) will leave; 6) will come; 7) is going to stay; 8) reappears; 9) have finished; 10) are going/are going to go; 11) thinks that won't be/ doesn't think that will be

Ex.10 a. 1) gives, won't complain, spend; 2) will see; 3) will like, see; 4) will be; 5) will get hurt, try; 6) understands; 7) will starve, touch; 8) wakes; 9) won't leave, am; 10) will look; 11) will see; 12) will be; 13) inquires; 14) tells; 15) will know; 16) want; 17) will be; 18) don't start;

b. 1) does; 2) makes; 3) will be destroyed; 4) have to/will have to; 5) will be; 6) finishes/will finish; 7) opens/will open; 8) will become; 9) starts/will start; 10) talk/will talk; 11) will walk; 12) begins/will begin

Ex.11 a. 1) have seen; 2) was; 3) have found; 4) died; 5) have not read; 6) did you hide; 7) tied up, came, told; 8) did you see; 9) have met; 10) was, swam, landed; 11) gave; 12) thanked, bade, hurried; 13) did you do, did not tell

b. 1) has risen; 2) rose; 3) wore; 4) have worn; 5) has survived; 6) survived; 7) has been; 8) was; 9) have stayed; 10) stayed; 11) saw; 12) have never seen

Ex. 12 a. 1) was, had been; 2) liked, had spoilt; 3) went, had gone, woke, cried; 4) had lit, came; 5) gathered, had happened; 6) finished, belched, filled, lit, rose went; 7) had known, was born; 8) drew, had seen; 9) did not stir, did he mean, had decided; 10) had lived/had been living

b. 1) had found; 2) remembered; 3) got, had overflowed; 4) had left; 5) looked; 6) resigned; 7) got, had gone; 8) opened, fell; 9) had typed/typed, gave; 10) turned, caught

Ex. 13 a. 1) have been trying; 2) have always liked; 3) have wanted/have been wanting; 4) have not been; 5) have not heard; 6) have been doing; 7) have been waiting; 8) have been thinking; 9) have not sat; 10) has been, has been taking; 11) haven't read

b. 1) have enjoyed; 2) has been snowing/has snowed; 3) have/has been playing, have/has played; 4) have never understood; 5) haven't read; 6) have been putting/have put; 7) has disappeared; 8) have been disappearing; 9) have been swimming; 10) has swum

Ex. 14. a. 1) had been staying; 2) had known; 3) had been sitting; 4) had rung; 5) had not eaten, was growling; 6) had been sitting; 7) had been painting; 8) shaved, washed, changed, had been lying, fell ill; 9) had lead, gave; 10) had been lying, knew, had looked; 11) was holding, had been reading; 12) saw, were, had been crying

b. 1) had been suffering/had suffered; 2) had seen; 3) had been fighting; 4) had known; 5) had been talking/had talked; 6) had broken down; 7) had always agreed; 8) had been staying; 9) had applied; 10) had been applying/had applied

Ex. 15 1) has just tried, was, come, sleep; 2) have not seen will go; 3) is sitting; 4) looks, has been working, works, are going, think, will go, did, says, don't want; 5) was staring, held, was, wondered, did not see; 6) shall have started; 7) is, did not know, has been dead; 8) came, bathed, changed, was eating; 9) shouted, shouted, talked; 10) will write, forget; 11) have wanted, was; 12) told, was, had been doing, discovered, had questioned, knew; 13) smelt, were singing, was shining; 14) told, would teach; 15) was educated, left; 16) is, remember, have forgotten, did not ask, thought; 17) know, is staying; 18) has left, have made/am making; 19) gets; 20) tell, has brought/brought, hear, is; 21) were shining, said, will go, says; 22) was, was arriving; 23) have not seen; 24) beat, longed, knew, would bring, would only make; 25) had been standing, had heard; 26) need, gets; 27) met, dined, were talking; 28) will never forgive, did; 29) stared, knew, had happened, knew, would realize, had been; 30) felt, was going, came in, was going; 31) have never seen, will see, have done

MODAL VERBS

Ex.4 a. 1) was able to; 2) could; 3) could; 4) was able to; 5) cannot; 6) be able to, cannot; 7) was able to; 8) be able to; 9) was able to; 10) could

b. 1) can, is able; 2) was able; 3) can, are able; 4) can't, not able; 5) can; 6) can, are able; 7) can; 8) couldn't, wasn't able; 9) were able; could/was able; 10) could/was able; was able

Ex.7 1) have walked; 2) be; 3) have been watching; 4) have found; 5) be; 6) be expected; 7) have been brought up; 8) have dug; 9) come

Ex. 8 1) can; 2) may; 3) can, may; 4) may; 5) can; 6) may; 7) can, may; 8) can, may; 9) may; 10) can/may; 11) can't; 12) couldn't/can't; 13) may/might; 14) might; 15) may; 16) could/might; 17) might; 18) might; 19) might/could; 20) could; 21) could; 22) may/could; 23) may; 24) may/might

Ex. 11 1) have been; 2) keep; 3) be made; 4) have been; 5) go, lie; 6) have stopped, have run; 7) be warned; 8) be; 9) be treated; 10) be; 11) have been lying; 12) be

Ex. 12 1) was to; 2) was to; 3) had to, was to; 4) had to, had to; 5) was to, was to; 6) must; 7) must; 8) had to; 9) had to; 10) had to; 11) were to

Ex. 13 1) shall have to; 2) has to; 3) had to; 4) will have to; 5) have to; 6) have to; 7) would have to; 8) did not have to; 9) had to; 10) have to

Ex. 14 a. 1) you don't have to study; 2) you can't have been hungry; 3) you should not see that film; 4) he can't be angry; 5) they don't have to remain seated; 6) You shouldn't go to that new restaurant; 7) it can't be expensive; 8) you don't have to tell him/you needn't tell him; 9) he can't have left earlier; 10) you shouldn't give us more time;

b. 1) he had to be on time; 2) you were not allowed to smoke here; 3) you must have been angry; 4) you should have seen that film; 5) you were not allowed to talk; 6) he must have been freezing; 7) you had to phone for reservations; 8) she must have been Marina; 9) he wasn't allowed to speak loudly here; 10) you should have read that new novel

Ex. 15

	+ Present	- Present	+ Past	- Past
Obligation, necessity	You must do your homework	You don't have to do your homework	You had to do your homework	You didn't have to do your homework
Deduction supposition	You must be cold	You can't be cold	You must have been cold	You can't have been cold
Prohibition	You are allowed to smoke here	You mustn't smoke here	You were allowed to smoke here	You were not allowed to smoke here
Recommendation	You must see that new film	You should not see that new film	You should have seen that new film	You shouldn't have seen that new film

Ex. 18 1) to have married; 2) to sit; 3) to have done; 4) to start; 5) to know; 6) to have let; 7) to go; 8) to be; 9) to have realized, to have gone; 10) to see; 11) to have seen

Ex. 23 1) have done; 2) be ignored; know; 3) resemble; 4) be; 5) have brought; 6) have been; 7) be; 8) look, be despised

Ex. 24 1) should/had better; 2) having; 3) ought to; 4) have to; 5) must; 6) shouldn't have; 7) need; 8) are supposed to; 9) are not allowed to; 10) must not have; 11) needn't have; 12) don't have to; 13) didn't need to/didn't have to; 14) we'd better; 15) should; 16) had better not/shouldn't; 17) shouldn't; 18) must be raining; 19) must have been training; 20) had to have

Ex. 32 1) can/may; 2) could not, was able; 3) ought to, should, might; 4) must, could; 5) may, had to; 6) could, would; 7) should, might; 8) can't, can't; 9) could not, must; 10) may; 11) dare; 12) can; 13) must; 14) would; 15) may; 16) will, ought to; 17) was able; 18) might; 19) could; 20) could not, could not; 21) might, might; 22) may; 23) must, must; 24) ought to; 25) need not; 26) won't, won't; 27) is to, is to; 28) cannot, can, have to; 29) shall; 30) may, may, would

OBLIQUE MOODS

Ex. 2 1) should share; 2) be praised; 3) should not lock; 4) should be discovered; 5) stay; 6) should have missed; 7) should have done; 8) wear; 9) should have arrived; 10) should have said; 11) forgive; 12) should be; 13) learn; 14) should be left, should go; 15) bless, bless; 16) should go; 17) should have seized; 18) should have witnessed; 19) be; 20) should have; 21) should see; 22) should write; 23) should have; 24) should make; 25) should starve; 26) should give; 27) attend; 28) should have come

Ex. 3 1) It is necessary that all the documents should be prepared beforehand. 2) It is strange that he should have failed to answer such a simple question. 3) It is desirable that the report should be discussed before the conference. 4) It seems doubtful that she should have forgotten about such an important matter. 5) Isn't it surprising that she should have passed all the exams inspite of her illness. 6) I don't undersatand why he should be so angry. 7) He couldn't believe that it should be possible nowadays. 8) The dean ordered that nobody should be admitted to the hall during the meeting. 9) We were afraid that the bridge should collapse/come down under the weight of the car. 10) He became furious at the thought that all the time he should have been spied on. 11) If the train should be delayed phone me. 12) If you should be in the nearby drop in at our place by all means. 13) Even if he shouldn't tell you anything it doesn't mean that he didn't notice anything. 14) If you should happen to visit our town call us. 15) Repeat your instructions once more so that I shouldn't get it all wrong. 16) You needn't look out of the window so that you should be seen . 17) We decided to take emergency ration in case we should be delayed. 18) If you should leave unexpectedly leave me a note. 19) Please stay near the patient. If he should ask for something tell the doctor. 20) I'll be at home all the evning in case you should change your mind. 21) If there should be difficulties phone me.

22) I left the letter on the desk so that he should see it as soon as he comes. 23) He is fond of jokes and whatever he should say don't get offended. 24) We insist that all the terms should be observed. 25) I'll act as I think necessary and come what will/may. 26) Be that as it may we'll have to fulfil their demands. 27) Success attend you! 28) God save us from all the misfortunes. 29) Far be it from me to blame you but I wouldn't act like that. 30) Suffice it to say that none of his works are acceptable. 31) Long live the Queen! God bless her, and long may she live. 32) The criminals will be punished. So be it. 33) Manners be hanged, we have no time left. 34) Heaven forbid that they get into trouble.

Ex. 7 1) would be, got; 2) loved, would not want; 3) had, would not let; 4) had determined, would be; 5) would like, did not make, would despise, were moved; 6) would not be; 7) would have found; 8) had, would ask; 9) would be better, were; 10) had not stood; 11) were; 12) was not, would be, had never married; 13) wanted, would hide, would choose; 14) would never forgive, happened; 15) had, would know; 16) would give, had; 17) were, would think; 18) would forgive, had fallen, had gone off, would think, would not blame, would think; 19) would never have happened, had not walked; 20) would think; 21) were; 22) would not wish; 23) had; would have never allowed; 24) had waited, would have gone; 25) would say, were, were, would not have made

Ex. 11 1) should go; 2) should lose; 3) were trying; 4) should be taken; 5) had not moved; 6) would not have stopped, had not called, were washed and dressed; 7) were; 8) were, would see; 9) were, could; 10) be /should be heard; 11) should be; 12) were trying; 13) should not overture; 14) should see; 15) settled down; 16) would not interrupt; 17) would have gone, had happened, had let; 18) had stopped, would have given; 19) would come, would be; 20) should creep; 21) should pay; 22) should be admitted; 23) should be noticed; 24) were, would counsel; 25) would not be, were given; 26) would never have thought; 27) should not hold; 28) should not know; 29) should feel; 30) would know; 31) should have arrived; 32) go; 33) would ever refuse, would accept, would be, would make, would hold; 34) should die; 35) were; 36) should arrive; 37) should despise; 38) had, would never travel; 39) would forget; 40) would not have spoken, were; 41) forgive; 42) be; 43) had, might be; 44) should write; 45) would have got, would not have had; 46) would have convicted, should not be; 47) had found, had put; 48) had been killed; 49) would have had to be; 50) should be; 51) would be better, talked, stayed

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

THE INFINITIVE

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. For one thing, my demeanor, as I came out of the house, those Saturdays, very clearly indicated that I had better things to do than play with them; for another, they were not terribly anxious to play with me. (*Baldwin*)
8. 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*)
9. My sobs began to lesser, but I could not stop trembling. (*Baldwin*)
10. My heart seemed to be rising and sinking within me. (*Baldwin*)
11. 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*)
12. Everyone deserves love but also finds it impossible to believe that he deserves it. (*Baldwin*)
13. You must make the final decisions, of course, but try to give yourself a chance to dream about the future. (*Sanders*)
14. Oberfest drops the cigar case, bends to pick it up. (*Sanders*)
15. To make a mountain out of a molehill. (*idiom*)
16. But you are in a position to frustrate his plans. (*Sanders*)
17. So, within an hour, Michael Oberfest realizes his only choice is to cooperate with the KGB. (*Sanders*)
18. I have enough to eat, to drink, to wear. (*Sanders*)
19. Then he starts running back to the house to spread the alarm. (*Sanders*)
20. 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*)
21. That's the one thing every politician tries to avoid. (*Sanders*)
22. He came to India to die.
23. The motor started again to stop in a minute.

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. What do you (to want) me (to tell) him. Tell him that any time he cares (to call) I shall be delightful (to discuss) the matter with him.
5. Would you rather (to be) more stupid than you look or (to look) more stupid than you are?
6. It's better (to be) sure than (to be) sorry.
7. He tried (to make) me (to believe) that he was my stepbrother.
8. If the baby is a boy there is (to be) a salute of 21 guns.
9. That was the last thing she expected (to hear) him (to say).
10. At that hour she was unaccustomed (to disturb) by anyone.
11. She could not let herself (to cry).
12. He wished (to make) the most of his opportunity.
13. He seemed (to think) over what he wanted (to say).
14. I watched the shore (to come) close, then (to swing) away, then (to come) closer.
15. He wants (to congratulate) you in person.
16. “As soon as Joe gets here,” Mel instructed, “I want (to notify) wherever I am.”
17. The question is, what had I better (to do) with this house?
18. Wrap up my lunch, child, I must (to go) now.
19. He doesn't like (to keep) waiting.
20. I don't like (to see) me (to cry). I don't even like (to see) women or babies (to cry).
21. She noticed that he seemed (to look) at the sideboard and with her engaging smile leaned forward.
22. They do nothing but (to talk) about it all day long.
23. 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.
24. He had felt that they should (to bring) up by their mother.
25. But he dared not (to ask) what was in her mind.
26. But there is something else (to do).

EXERCISE 6. In each of the following pairs of sentences an Infinitive used in the first sentence is repeated in the second. Read the sentences, expressing this second Infinitive by its *to* only.

- “*Why didn’t you tell me the truth the first time?*”
“*I meant to tell you the truth but I was too frightened*”

The words underlined should be omitted.

1. Did you visit the pyramids?
No, I wanted to visit them but there wasn’t time.
2. Why do you wear glasses?
I have to wear them; I have bad sight.
3. Do you smoke?
No, I used to smoke but I don’t now.
4. Would you like to go to the theatre tonight?
Yes, I’d love to go to the theatre.
5. Why didn’t you pay the bill for him?
I offered to pay it but he refused.
6. Have you put the car in the garage?
No, but I’m just going to put it there.
7. I want you two to apologize to each other.
Well, I am willing to apologize if he apologizes first.
8. Did you reserve seats on the train?
No, I tried to reserve them but they had all been booked already.
9. Did you answer the letter?
No, I intended to answer it but I’m afraid I forgot.
10. Why didn’t you hit him?
I was afraid to hit him.
11. I’d love to spend a night in a haunted room.
I’d hate to spend a night in a haunted room.
12. Why didn’t you ask your father for the money?
I didn’t like to ask him.
13. Did you get a chance to fly by the airplane yourself?
No, I wanted to fly it but the pilot wouldn’t let me.
14. Why doesn’t he beat his boys when they disobey him?
He threatens to beat them sometimes but he never actually does it.
15. Why didn’t he repair the car himself?
He wasn’t able to repair it.

EXERCISE 7. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *too/enough* with the Infinitive. State the syntactic function of the Infinitive.

- *It’s very cold. We can’t go out. - It is too cold to go out.*

1. You are very young. You can't have a latchkey.
2. I am rather old. I can't wear that kind of hat.
3. The rope wasn't strong. It couldn't support the two men.
4. He hadn't much money. He couldn't live on it.
5. He was furious. He couldn't speak.
6. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle.
7. Tom was very foolish. He told lies to the police.
8. The floor wasn't strong. We couldn't dance on it.
9. I am very rich. I could buy your whole hotel.
10. He was very drunk. He couldn't answer my questions.
11. It is very cold. We can't have breakfast in the garden.
12. We aren't very high. We can't see the summit.
13. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us.
14. My new hat is very elaborate. I couldn't wear it on the beach.
15. The dog was impatient. He wouldn't remain at the rathole.
16. It was very hot. You could fry an egg on the pavement.
17. Our new car is very wide. It won't get through those gates.
18. The bull isn't big. He couldn't harm you.
19. Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return?
20. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars.

EXERCISE 8. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using so as / in order where necessary. State the syntactic function of the Infinitive.

- *He sent me to Spain. He wanted me to learn Spanish - He sent me to Spain to learn Spanish.*
 - *He turned out the light. He didn't want to waste electricity - He turned out the light so as not to waste electricity.*
1. I am buying paint. I want to paint my hall door.
 2. He tied a knot in his handkerchief. He hoped that this would remind him to meet the train.
 3. He opened the lion's cage. He intended to feed the lions.
 4. He left his rifle outside. He didn't want to frighten his wife.
 5. He has a box. He plans to put his saving in it.
 6. We had no cups but he gave us coconut shells. He said we could drink out of them.
 7. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.
 8. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes.
 9. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.
 10. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that dinner was ready.
 11. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frost-bitten.

12. She put a scarecrow up in the field. She wanted to frighten the birds.
13. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
14. Before the chimney-sweep came she covered the floor with paper. She wanted to protect the carpet.
15. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone.
16. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster.
17. He changed his address constantly. He wanted to elude the police.

EXERCISE 9. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence before it.

- *I really don't want to see him again. / I have no desire to see him again.*
 1. I want you to hand the report in tomorrow.
The report is _____.
 2. You can't join the army because you aren't sufficiently fit.
You aren't fit _____.
 3. He was very worried that he would arrive late.
He was anxious not _____.
 4. Right now I'm afraid I can't give you an answer.
I am not _____.
 5. The government closed the borders with the aim to catch the criminals.
In order _____ the government closed the borders.
 6. Closing the office was something the manager tended this morning.
The manager made _____.
 7. I learnt that Amanda was going to marry Ronald which was surprising.
I was _____.
 8. They didn't publish the news because they didn't want to frighten the public.
They didn't publish the news so _____.
 9. Checking the balance on my current account was my main reason for visiting the bank this morning.
I went _____.
 10. When we got there they had already closed the store for stocktaking.
We got there only _____.

THE GERUND

EXERCISE 1. 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 2. 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. From there he had a clear view of the entrance to the room, with the advantage that he could avoid (to observe) himself by (to run) quickly out of sight through the stairway door.
4. The tables were put on one side so that there might be room for (to dance).
5. The porter, also on (to enter), would have tapped out his own code.
6. He supposed it was the civilized way of (to do) things by halves.
7. (to housekeep) with Lidia worked quite well.
8. That's no reason (to give up).
9. Dad would not dream (to say) such a thing to anyone.
10. He was looking forward (to take) the tickets.
11. Are you thinking, Sandy, (to do) a day's washing?
12. "I'm not very good (to guess)," I said, with a laugh.
13. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child. Few people could resist (to talk) to her.
14. They were busy (to find) some food.

15. Did he suspect her (to see) him enter the room?
16. Thank you (to give) me this book.
17. His heart sank at the thought (to go) out into the bleak darkness.
18. "I don't see the use (to read) the same thing over and over again," said Philip.
19. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable (to advise) myself.
20. She was on the point (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone.
21. "You haven't thanked me yet (to save) your life," I said with false sweetness.
22. She gave the impression (to be) frail, innocent and very young.
23. Certain people, you see, have a gift (to see) things in a crystal.
24. You can't tell how a man is feeling just (to look) at him.
25. I am not in the habit (to let) my judgement be influenced -.
26. You see a definite reason (to go) down to Handborough?
27. That would have been much the easiest way (to do), he agreed.
28. What was the use (to keep) a dozen servants eating their heads off?
29. You're not the first to criticise me (to allow) it.
30. She went up to her bedroom (to look) back.
31. She'd mastered the fine art of discipline (to make) her children feel unloved.
32. But you can take my word for it you won't be kept (to wait) three days.
33. He insisted (to come) downstairs with her and putting her into a cab.
34. He was tempted by the idea (to have) a flat of his own, but it was out of the question.

EXERCISE 3. 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. Когда дети вернулись из школы, я была занята приготовлением обеда.
9. Он был счастлив при мысли о том, что скоро опять увидит своих друзей.
10. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда застать их дома сейчас?
11. Читая эту книгу, он нашел много интересных выражений.
12. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату.
13. Мне редко представляется случай повидать их всех вместе.

EXERCISE 4. Use the Infinitive or the Gerund.

1. Ed's finally admitted (to take) the money from my desk.
2. We can afford (to go) abroad on holiday this year.
3. I never agreed (to come) with you. You obviously misunderstood me.
4. We aim (to arrive) at your place around three o'clock in the afternoon.
5. We've all arranged (to meet) at six at the station.
6. You can't avoid (to make) mistakes when you're learning a foreign language.
7. I've decided not (to go) out tonight. I'm too tired.
8. Have you ever considered (to live) and (to work) abroad?
9. I managed (to persuade) Jim and Mary to come with us.
10. If you work hard at your studies, you deserve (to succeed).
11. I don't really fancy (to drive) to the airport. Shall we get a taxi?
12. I'm afraid I failed (to persuade) Martin to change his mind.
13. Once I've finished (to do) my homework, I'll call you.
14. Sorry, I completely forgot (to post) your letter.
15. I'm planning (to catch) the early train in the morning.
16. I love London. I can't imagine (to live) anywhere else.
17. My job involves (to travel) to the Far East a lot.
18. Where did you learn (speak) such good English?
19. Do you fancy (to go) for a pizza later?
20. Mark and Ruth have offered (to take) me to "Les Miserable".
21. My Spanish is getting better but I need to practice (to speak) more.
22. I'm sorry but I refuse (to spend) all weekend watching you play football.
23. I promise (to phone) you as soon as I get to my hotel.
24. We risk (to get) soaked to the skin if we leave now. Just look at these clouds!
25. I usually stop (to work) around eleven o'clock (to have) a coffee.
26. He stopped (to play) professional football five years ago.
27. The local authority is threatening (to close) the village school again.
28. Still no answer? Try (to phone) him again at home.
29. Sorry, I didn't phone you. I tried (to find) a phone but there wasn't one around.
30. We stopped (to have) a bite to eat at a motorway service station.
31. They've stopped us (make) personal calls at work.

EXERCISE 5. 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 (to 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 6. Use the verbs below in their Infinitive or *-ing* form (a Gerund) to complete the six rules for achieving success.

respect, focus, gain, improve, imagine, concentrate

1. You must ____ yourself and others around you.
2. Remember ____ on the outcome of your goal is a great motivator.
3. Try ____ what your life will be like once you have accomplished your aim.
4. Build up your motivation levels by ____ your diet.
5. You should always ____ on the job at hand, don't get distracted.
6. You need to ____ control over the everyday events in your life.

EXERCISE 7. Use the correct form of the verb (the Infinitive or the Gerund).

1. Darling, did you remember (to pack) some spare cassettes for the video camera yesterday?
2. I really regret (to leave) school so young, it's ruined my career prospects.
3. We tried (to press) the "escape" key but the programme just wouldn't respond.
4. A suspicious young man was seen (enter) the building shortly before the incident.
5. As we drove over the river we noticed local women (to wash) their clothes in the water.
6. I once heard Karajan (to conduct) the entire Ring Cycle – it was wonderful.
7. I stopped (to eat) sugar years ago.

8. Nothing will stop their enquiries, they mean (to get) to the bottom of this strange business.
9. Don't forget (to record) "East Enders" tomorrow evening.
10. The woman woke up in the middle of the night, looked out of her window and saw something strange (to hover) over the trees in the park.
11. After a career in the secret service, Jan Fleeming went on (to achieve), fame as an author.
12. Transglobe Airlines regrets (to announce) the cancellation of today's service to Istanbul due to the traffic restrictions.
13. Do you remember (to see) that film last year?
14. If you can't find the information in the manual, try (to look) at our website.
15. We were all exhausted so we stopped (to get) some rest at a motel.

EXERCISE 8. Complete the letter with suitable forms of Infinitives or Gerunds.

Dear Mum and Dad,

So my first week at university is over! No lectures this morning so I thought I'd drop you a line (to let) you know how things are going.

I'm glad (to say) that everything has worked out fine in the hall of residence. I remembered (to ask) for a room as far away from the lifts as possible (they really are noisy) and they found me a nice comfortable one on the second floor. The room's not very large and I was a bit shocked (to find) that ten people have to share one bathroom! And it's a good thing you recommended (to bring) my own portable TV set from home as the one in the TV lounge is permanently tuned to the sports channel. There's also a little kitchenette on our corridor, so if I feel like (to cook) something for myself rather than (to eat) in the canteen then that's no problem.

I think (to live) in a place like this is going to be a lot of fun. There are two other girls from my course here and I plan (to make) friends with them so that we can help each other with the course work. Everyone else seems very nice,

As Monday was the first day it was devoted to administration, which involved (to fill in) lots of forms. I got my student ID card and the timetable for this term. I've got a personal tutor and he's arranged (to see) me next week. The course coordinator persuaded me (to take) some extra courses which should be interesting. On Tuesday I managed (to open) a bank account and I deposited my student loan cheque. I tried (to cash) the cheque but the bank said I will have to wait for it to clear. So I'll have to delay (to buy) books and things until next week.

My first few lectures proved (to be) really fascinating. The lecturers really seem (to know) what they are talking about. Still there's a lot of work to do and I can't help (to wonder) if I'll be able to keep up with it all, especially with all

the distracters here. There are so many clubs and societies, it's incredible. I'm hoping (to join) the parachuting club. I've always fancied (to learn) how to do that!

Well, I'd better stop now, I'm going (to attend) my first seminar this afternoon, so I've got some preparation to do.

Anyway, I promise (to write) again soon,

Love to everyone,

Charlotte

EXERCISE 9. Complete these sentences using an Infinitive or a Gerund. Choose an appropriate verb. Sometimes more than one verb is possible.

*admire, buy, check, introduce, live, notify, put,
race, say, smoke, spend, talk, tell, tear, turn down*

- *Although it was hard as first, she came ____ working for the airline.*
 - *Although it was hard at first, she came to enjoy working for the airline.*
1. As I walked through the gate, the dog came ____ towards me.
 2. After working with her for so long, I came ____ her patience and efficiency.
 3. Yesterday, Tom was so late he came ____ downstairs, grabbed a cup of coffee and left.
 4. The children were shouting and screaming, but he went on ____ to Frank.
 5. We've tried to persuade her to stop, but she just goes on ____.
 6. Dr.Harris welcomed the members of the committee and went on ____ the subject of the meeting.
 7. Then, in her letter, she goes on ____ that most of her family have been ill.
 8. I regret ____ you that the model you want is out of stock.
 9. We regret ____ you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
 10. Almost as soon as I had posted the letter, I regretted ____ the job.
 11. It cost me a fortune, but I don't regret ____ a year travelling around the world.
 12. Bill was very young when they left, and he couldn't any longer remember ____ in the house.
 13. Did you remember ____ a newspaper on the way home?
 14. Remember ____ your answers before handing in your exam paper.
 15. I remember ____ the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.

EXERCISE 10. Complete these sentences in any appropriate way using either the Infinitive or the Gerund of the verb in brackets. If both forms are possible, give them both.

- *Passing the kitchen, he stopped (to drink)...*
- *Passing the kitchen, he stopped to drink a large glass of water.*

1. When the car broke down, she started (to push)...
2. Here's the money I owe you. I meant (to give) it to you yesterday but...
3. To lose weight, I'd advise you (to cut out)...
4. I found that my back stopped (to ache) when I ...
5. To help me get to sleep, I tried (to think) about...
6. The orchestra was just beginning (to play) when...
7. Please don't hesitate (to call) me if...
8. When we found that he couldn't walk he stopped (to ask)...
9. The handle came off when I tried (to lift) ...
10. You could see the doctor today but as you haven't got an appointment it would mean (to wait) ...

EXERCISE 11. Say whether the underlined verbals mean “attempted” or “experimented”.

1. I tried to dial your number ten times this morning, but couldn't get through.
2. Why don't you try dialing again, using the new code number?
3. Try turning the power on and see if the computer comes on.
4. Even if you try to turn the power on the computer is still dead.
5. The salesman tried to convince me that I need a life insurance policy.
6. You try convincing an unwilling customer to buy life insurance.

EXERCISE 12. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'm not disappointed, I never really expected (to pass) the test.
2. Please don't hesitate (to call) if you have any problems.
3. The doctor recommended (to avoid) strenuous activity for the first ten weeks.
4. The sales team aims (to exceed) its target by at least five per cent this year.
5. I don't suppose you happened (to notice) whether there was a cash machine there.
6. How on earth do they justify (to keep) three dogs in such a small flat?
7. We'd better hurry up; I'd hate (to arrive) late.
8. Despite all the rejections, Dave's continuing (to apply) for every vacancy he sees.
9. We discovered an old document (to lie) under the floor-boards.
10. I'll put off (to call) them until after I've spoken to the personnel officer.
11. You can watch the film if you promise (to go) to bed straight afterwards.
12. Being a diabetic, I like (to avoid) anything containing sugar.
13. Thanks very much. Yes, we'd love (to join) you for dinner on Friday.

14. You really can't help (to feel) sorry for the poor guy.
15. Passengers are permitted (to carry) only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.
16. Jonathan's the one who taught Rachel (to swim) last summer.
17. Sometimes you have to pretend (to live) people that you detest.
18. That's strange, I don't recall (to meet) him at all.
19. The judge will defer (to pass) sentence until the psychiatric reports have been submitted.
20. Whenever possible, the personnel department likes (to settle) salary reviews prior to the quarterly board meeting.

EXERCISE 13. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Бесполезно 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 пробыть 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.

PARTICIPLE I

EXERCISE I. 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 2. Use the appropriate form of Participle I and state its syntactic functions.

1. She's a diminutive woman (to wear) a hat that belongs to a garden party. (Sanders)
2. The President is silent, (to sit) with bowed head. (Sanders)
3. You and I spend half our working hours (to try) to put a spin on events so they'll be perceived by the public in a favourable light. (Sanders)
4. "Let's talk in your car," the Russian says, (to clamp) a heavy hand on his arm. (Sanders)
5. He motions, and Michael gets into the car first, (to slide) over behind the wheel. (Sanders)
6. She keeps her head lowered, (to stare) down at her hands, (to turn) her wedding ring around and around. (Sanders)
7. Kristos is standing at the dresser, slowly (to comb) fingers through his beard. (Sanders)
8. He sits on the bed (to face) her. (Sanders)
9. Then the two collapse onto the rug, (to hug) each other and (to laugh). (Sanders)
10. Still (to scream) the lad's name, he bursts through a thick stand of young maples and catches himself just before he falls. (Sanders)
11. They lounge quietly in the darkness (to enjoy) the calm night. (Sanders)
12. A late October wind comes (to moan) in from the northwest, and the afternoon is brazen with a weakling sun and a scum of scudding clouds. (Sanders)
13. (to sit) in his silk drawers and (to sip) warm vodka, Brother Kristos rereads the station manager's letter and decides his suggestion has a great deal of merit. (Sanders)
14. They saunter in silence a few moments, (to walk) up and down, never (to get) too far from their parked cars. (Sanders)
15. 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)
16. (to greet) her, he turned the key in the only door with a certain skill.
17. (to have) tea she went early to Victoria Station.
18. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift (to present) to him personally.

19. (to visit) twice Oxford, (to make) the place a subject of profound study for many hours at a time, (to address) twice its undergraduates, and (to stay) at the Mitre Hotel, I consider myself an Oxford man.
20. She had a hand on his shoulders and was including herself in the pictures (to take).
21. A cat, (to hunt) field mice, crept from the shadow of the gigantic barn and paused uncertainly in the open, the tip of her tail (to twitch).
22. (to come) down the stairs, he was full of happiness.
23. At that moment he was plunged in the depth of an easy-chair (to talk) to by Mr. Vandernoodt.
24. Young Herndon had done preparatory work at Illinois College for a year but, not (to admit) to the college proper, had returned home.
25. Frank (to hear) the step on the gravel, turned sharply round.
26. She had not brought him money or proposition, (to be) no more than the daughter of a Wortley doctor.
27. Boldwood (to see) her comparatively isolated, came up to her side.
28. The campaign progressed uneventfully, from day to day, no longer (to mention) in news broadcasts.
29. (to see) that no one else was coming, Mr. Lincoln rose.

EXERCISE 2. Read the following story, using the appropriate form of the Participle. Think of a possible ending to it.

At seven o'clock in the morning old Mrs Spark got the (to alarm) news: her favourite cat Roger had disappeared. The news was brought to her by the excited servant Janet, who came into her room (to look) frightened out of her wits. When asked about the details, Janet began her story. But the story told by her was so (to confuse) that Mrs Spark could not make head or tail of it.

According to Janet, she had last seen Roger (to lie) on the sofa in the sitting-room. The cat looked quite satisfied with his life, the way he always looked after a good supper. About an hour later, (to finish) her work in the kitchen, Janet went to her room. (to go) through the sitting-room she didn't see Roger on the sofa. (to think) that the cat must have gone to sleep somewhere in the house, she never gave it another thought. But in the morning, when she didn't hear Roger (to miao) for his milk, she felt alarmed. (to look) for the cat everywhere in the house and in the garden, she realized that Roger must have run away. (to know) that Mrs Spark hated to be disturbed early in the morning, Janet had to wait till seven o'clock (to break) her the terrible news.

(to learn) the detail, Mrs Spark became furious. She was sure that Janet, (to be absent-minded), must have left one of the windows opened and Roger had used the opportunity to run away. Embarrassed, Janet had to admit that it must have been so. Though (to feel) awful, Mrs. Spark didn't lose her presence of mind. She wanted her cat returned by all means. There was one thing she was

sure about: she could easily do without Janet but she could not imagine her life without Roger. So, she...

EXERCISE 3. Change the sentences according to the model. Remember that with the verbs of sense perception and motion Participle I Non-Perfect is used even when priority is meant.

- *When (as soon as) they received the telegram they immediately rang him up.*
 - *Receiving the telegram, they immediately rang him up.*
1. When he arrived at the airport he went to have his luggage registered.
 2. As soon as the man entered the compartment, he took the window seat.
 3. When he came home, Robin began to work at his report.
 4. As soon as she heard the news she burst into tears.
 5. As soon as he opened his wallet he found that it was empty.
 6. They came to the station and saw their train was about to leave.
 7. When they turned round the corner they at once saw the bookshop they needed.
 8. As soon as Ann noticed Dick among the guests she came up to him.
 9. When Ada heard about her sister's engagement, she felt very happy.
 10. When Michael left the house he left a message for his wife.

EXERCISE 4. 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 (установившись) 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 5. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

- *When (while) he was approaching the house he tried to remember what he had to say.*
 - *When approaching the house he tried to remember what to say.*
1. When he was asking me about it, he smiled.
 2. While I was waiting for you I have read all these papers.

3. He found his old photo when he was looking for an empty envelope.
4. While he was interviewing the applicant, Mr Brown wrote down some information about him.
5. While Jack was attempting to lock the door he broke the key.
6. When the workers were moving the furniture, they found a gold ring behind the wardrobe.
7. When she was travelling by plane, Miss Ross felt airsick.

EXERCISE 6. Combine the sentences beginning with not+Participle I to express cause.

- *She didn't wish to continue her studies. She decided to become a typist.*
 - *Not wishing to continue her studies, she decided to become a typist.*
1. We didn't have ready money. We couldn't even dream of buying a car.
 2. I didn't get through to him on the phone. I sent him a telegram.
 3. I didn't know where the Wilkins lived. I couldn't visit him.
 4. We hadn't learnt the time of departure. We missed the train.
 5. I didn't know about a vacancy in the Marketing Department. I didn't apply for the post.
 6. We hadn't bought anything for dinner. We had to go to a café.
 7. I had not seen the man before. I didn't recognize him.
 8. Peter hadn't wound the alarm-clock. He overslept.
 9. He turned to me for help because he didn't know how to deal with the problem.
 10. We hadn't heard about his generosity. We couldn't ask him to lend us money to start up a business.

EXERCISE 7. Insert *not* or *without* before the *-ing* form, thus using Participle I or a Gerund.

1. ... speaking the language, he was questioned through an interpreter.
2. She never did a thing ... asking somebody's advice.
3. The man was holding forth ... paying attention to the attempts to interrupt him.
4. I left him alone, ... wanting to distract him from his work.
5. ... having recognized me, she passed by ... answering my nod.
6. The girl looked innocently about her, ... realizing what the joke was.
7. They could not see each other ... immediately losing their temper.
8. ... waiting for an answer, he turned round and walked out.
9. I tried to catch his eye but he sat motionless, ... looking in my direction.
10. He never signed a paper ... having thoroughly read it through.
11. So he tells Marchuk the whole story, ... omitting Trent's suggestion to him to leak the details to his friend on the Times. (*Sanders*)
12. He stands a moment, ... moving, then goes into the bedroom. (*Sanders*)

13. ... touching the body, Dennis climbs out of the ravine and fights his way back to the dirt path.
14. "You think you're not going to die?" the preacher demands, ... looking up from his food. (*Sanders*)
15. Then I was aware of another sound, I had been hearing it for a while ... realizing it. (*Sanders*)

EXERCISE 8. 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 9. Use the Infinitive and/or the Participle to rewrite this extract from a TV listings magazine in a more natural way. The parts you need to change are underlined. You may need to change the order of some words. The first phrase has been done for you.

Movie of the Week.

THE GODFATHER

It dates from 1971 and was directed by Francis Ford Coppola, the Godfather won three Oscars.

- *Dating from 1971...*

The film lasts almost three hours and is Shakespearean in its scope and ambition. It is the story of a New York mafia family which is headed by Marlon Brando as “the Godfather”. Although Brando has the title role it is Al Pacino, who plays his troubled son and heir Michael, who steals the show in a masterly performance. As he struggles to reconcile his distaste for crime and brutality with his sense of family honour and duty, Pacino’s character embodies the moral dilemma at the heart of the movie.

The director intersperses long scenes of family life with shorter sequences of extreme ride.

Because it was short in explicit detail, this violence may shock some viewers. But anyone who is prepared to put with this will enjoy a unique dramatic experience. In fact, for many people the Godfather is the greatest American film which had been made in the 1970s.

Misrelated or dangling participles

A Participle is considered to belong to the noun or pronoun that immediately precedes it.

- *The boy climbing the tree to get bird’s eggs, had a bad fall.*

Sometimes this principle is disregarded and confusion results:

- *Climbing down the tree, one of the eggs broke.*

This word order makes it appear that the egg was climbing, which is nonsense. A Participle linked in this way to the wrong noun/pronoun is said to be misrelated. The sentence should be rewritten:

- *Climbing down the tree he broke one of the eggs.*

Or

- *As he was climbing down the tree one of the eggs broke*

EXERCISE 10. Correct the sentences. Sometimes only a change of order is required.

1. Running down the street, the envelope fell out of my hand.
2. Driving along the road, a car pulled out in front of me.
3. Answering the phone and making a toast, the toast burnt.
4. Looking out of the window of our hotel room, there were lots of mountains.
5. I saw my friend mount his horse sitting in an armchair near my window.
6. Wondering where to go, an advertisement caught my eye.
7. Waiting for a bus a brick fell on my head.
8. Walking through the park, the flowers looked beautiful.
9. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.
10. Opening the cupboard, a skeleton fell out.

EXERCISE 11. Translate into English.

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

PARTICIPLE II

EXERCISE 1. 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 2. Replace the Subordinate Clause by a suitable Participle.

1. She fell asleep while she sat in the armchair.
2. Because I can speak Finnish I was able to follow their conversation.
3. My brother, who has split up with his wife, wants to move in with me.

4. So far nobody has claimed the money we discovered under the floorboards.
5. After he had moved out, Danny found it difficult to find a nice place to stay.
6. If you leave it for too long, oil paint will form a skin.
7. The sea was very rough, which made me feel sick.
8. As I am not very good with figures I'll let you do the account figures.
9. This is a house which has been built to last forever.
10. Provided you wash it at a cool temperature this garment will not shrink.
11. People who play loud music late at night can be a real nuisance.
12. Because he had been unemployed for so long, Jack despaired of ever finding a job.
13. If you give them enough time, the engineers will be able to find the fault.
14. The people who lived closest to the river bank were the worst affected.
15. Due to the fact that I hadn't registered I was unable to vote in last week's election.

EXERCISE 3. Translate into English.

- a) покупающий, покупая, купленный, покупаемый; продающий, продавая, проданный, продаваемый; подписывающий, подписывая, подписанный, подписываемый; переводящий, переводя, переведенный, переводимый.
 - b) читающая девушка, разговаривающий студент, спящие дети, играющие котята, приближающийся поезд.
 - c) хорошо подготовленный урок, принятое приглашение, законченный проект, прочитанная книга, забытая мелодия.
- Приносящий, принесенный, принося, принеся, переводящий, переведенный, переводя, давая, написав, берущий, прочитав, сделанный, сказанный, будучи потерянным, прочитанный, нарисованный, сидевший, строящий, строящийся, построенный.

EXERCISE 4. Choose the correct word.

1. The football match was quite exciting/excited.
2. It's sometimes embarrassing/embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
3. I'm fascinating/fascinated by Stephen King's novels.
4. The film was disappointing/disappointed. I expected it to be much better.
5. I have never expected to get the job. I was really amazing/amazed when I was offered it.
6. Why do you always look so boring/bored? Is your life really so boring/bored?
7. I've always been interesting/interested in wild life, especially birds.
8. My exam results were rather disappointing/disappointed. I've got terrifying/terrified experience.

10. You look confusing/confused. Haven't you understood what I'm talking about?

EXERCISE 5. Translate what is given in brackets using Participle I or Participle II as an attribute.

1. Larry refused the drink (предложенного) to him.
2. I've heard something about the research (проводимом) in this laboratory.
3. We came up to the man (стоявшему) at the corner and asked him the way.
4. The man (стоящий) at the timetable was our English teacher last year.
5. He inquired about the films (показывающихся) in the club at the time.
6. She decided to taste the meat pie (купленный) at the baker's.
7. The people (ожидающие) for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time.
8. Suddenly I heard a sound of a key (поворачиваемого) in the lock.
9. What is the number of apartment houses (построенных) in the past few years?
10. The problem (поднятая) in the novel leaves nobody cold.

EXERCISE 6. Translate the following sentences into English using Participle I or Participle II.

1. Понравилась ли вам статья, написанная Джоном?
2. При изучении вопроса такого рода надо быть очень внимательным.
3. Не зная этого правила, я не могу сделать этого упражнения.
4. Когда меня впустили в комнату, я увидел там всех своих друзей.
5. Как вам нравится книга, которую сейчас обсуждают?
6. Не чувствуя себя виноватым, он отказался извиниться перед нами.
7. Окружив противника, мы заставили его сдаться.
8. Окруженные противником, мы не собирались сдаваться.
9. Он смотрел на меня так, как будто видит в первый раз.
10. Прибыв за два дня до открытия конференции, они успели осмотреть город.

EXERCISE 7. 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. Let's get to the point.
4. Oh, Jack, you made me start.
5. I don't want them to say anything to me.
6. James watched her go.
7. She gave a meaningful sigh, which made him drive all the faster.
8. I was dusting the saloon, and I saw him pass, and his face was white.
9. Lawson nodded quickly and walked away. Philip felt a shiver pass his heart.
10. He saw the pain come into Lawson's eyes.
11. After a ten-minute wait I watched the train pull out.
12. I wanted us to be married at once, but she was quite firm that she wouldn't.
13. Jennie was intensely sorry. She had never heard Lester complain before.

EXERCISE 2. Transform the following sentences into sentences with Complex Object.

- *I still consider they are right – I still consider them to be right.*
1. He saw that the woman turned the corner.
 2. I believe they are very good at physics and other pure sciences.
 3. The judge ordered that the prisoner should be remanded.
 4. They required that the guests should arrive at 8 a.m.

EXERCISE 3. 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 nothing for you to do it now.
6. She spread jam for him and cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat.
7. It is possible for any man to disregard others entirely.

8. In a minute it would be fitting for me to take my leave.
9. They were grouped about the mother, waiting for something to happen.
10. My friend motioned for him to come in.

EXERCISE 4. 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. She knew everybody she wished to know and everybody was pleased to know her.
3. When he recovered he was allowed to ski every Sunday.
4. Her retirement was rather a tragedy, she was forced to retire before time.
5. His pockets turned out to contain nothing except a packet of Turkish cigarettes, which he usually smoked.
6. He happened to be her brother-in-law.
7. He proved to be their devoted friend.
8. He seemed to know her thoughts.
9. At any moment the boys were likely to be away.
10. She was heard to breathe heavily.
11. He was made to eat a Chester cake and was spoken to in a slightly more Edinburgh way than usual.
12. He always appeared to be so helpful on the committees, so considerate.
13. Children appear to go through definite stages as they develop.
14. He seemed to be wondering whether much anxiety of mind had affected his eyesight.
15. After that Tommy was forced to admit the prospect looked dreary.

EXERCISE 5. Turn the following sentences into sentences with Complex Subject.

- *It seems that he is not in the habit of coming in time. – He seems not to be in the habit of coming in time.*
1. It seemed to him that his father was inclined to be patient with him.
 2. It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself.
 3. It is believed that his advice was ignored.
 4. They say that he is honest.
 5. A group of people at the gangway saw that the boat came into the harbour.

EXERCISE 6. Complete the following sentences, using the Infinitive and complexes with the Infinitive.

1. I think I should warn you that it is not very prudent...
2. They had the gift...
3. I say that certain things are to be done, but I don't order anybody...

4. The train was seen...
5. He said somebody was supposed...
6. She has arranged everything for...
7. It is unusual for a person...
8. The best thing for you ...
9. I am very anxious for...
10. I shall never forget the tactful patience with which he persuaded her...
11. The translation proved too difficult for...
12. Many highly trained workers are expected...

EXERCISE 7. 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 8. There is at least one mistake in each sentence. Suggest appropriate corrections.

1. She longed the holidays to come so that she could be with her family again.
2. I overheard say that he's thinking of moving to Manchester.
3. We watched to play football until it started to rain.
4. Very reluctantly, he consented her to lend the money to Janet.
5. My parents always encouraged work hard at school.
6. For years the group has been campaigning an inquiry to hold into the accident.
7. I think we should let them to stay until the weekend.

8. Sam promised me to show me how to fish for salmon, but he never had the time.
9. Hospital workers had to make them to do with a 1,5% pay increase this year.
10. I hear her tell that she's got a new job (=someone told me about it).
11. This card entitles to take an extra person with your fee.
12. They let me to borrow their car while they were on holiday.

EXERCISE 9. Supply a suitable Infinitive construction with “be supposed to”.

- *I'm sorry. I'll have to phone you later (to work).*
 - *I'm supposed to be working at.*
1. You'd better ask Henry (to know) how this computer works.
 2. We'd better hurry. The train (to arrive) at two minutes past four.
 3. Just look at the questionnaire! How we (to answer) questions like these?
 4. I don't think there are any buses today. There (to be) a strike.
 5. We're already late. We (to submit) this report five days ago.
 6. Don't breathe a word to anybody. You (not to know) anything about this.

EXERCISE 10. Replace the underlined group of words by an Infinitive or an Infinitive construction.

- *It is important that he should understand this – It is important for him to understand this.*
 - *He was the first man who arrived – He was the first man to arrive.*
1. The captain was the last man who left the ship.
 2. He got to the top and was very disappointed when he found that someone else had reached it first.
 3. Would you be very kind and lend me your umbrella?
 4. There are a lot of sheets that need mending.
 5. It was astonished when I heard that he had left the country.
 6. It is better that he should hear it from you.
 7. It was rude to him, which was stupid (It was stupid...)
 8. If he had another child with whom he could play he would be happier.
 9. It is necessary that everyone should know the truth.
 10. There was no place where we could sit.
 11. He put his hand into his pocket and was astonished when he found that his wallet wasn't there.
 12. He rushed into the burning house, which was very brave of him (It was very brave...)
 13. I can't go to the party; I have nothing that I can wear.

14. It is expected that he will broadcast a statement tonight. (He is expected...)
15. I want a kitchen where (=in which) I can cook.
16. He reached the station exhausted and was very disappointed when he learnt that the train had just left.
17. Haven't you anything with which you could open it?
18. It seems that the crime was committed by a left-handed man. (The crime seems...)
19. Is it likely that he will arrive before six? (Is he...)
20. I was on the point of leaving the house when the phone rang.
21. This is the plan: someone will meet you at the station... [you... (be met) at the station]
22. She is anxious that they should have every possible advantage.
23. It is said that he was a brilliant scientist. (He is said...)
24. The strikers decided that the strike should continue.
25. Would you be very kind and translate this for me?
26. It is advisable that we should leave the house separately.
27. You signed the document without reading it, which was very stupid. (It was stupid...)
28. It is said that she has a frightful temper. (She ...)
29. He was the first man who swam the Channel.
30. They believe that he is honest. (He...)
31. It appears that he was killed with a blunt instrument. (He appears...)
32. He was the only one who realized the danger.
33. It is said that the earth was originally part of the sun. (The earth...)
34. He took out his spare wheel and was very disappointed with when he discovered that that tyre was also punctured.
35. It is said that the murderer is hiding in the woods near your house.

PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS **(VERBAL COMPLEXES WITH THE PARTICIPLE)**□

EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which Complex Objects with Participle I are used.

1. He noticed a girl standing listlessly by a pillar and he slowed his pace. (*Lessing*)
2. I thought I saw something moving along the track. (*Vickers*)
3. But he found his traps waiting for him in the porter's lodge. (*Maugham*)
4. I opened the door with extreme reluctance and found Morton standing outside. (*Aldington*)
5. The four soldiers noticed Christian watching them. (*Shaw*)

6. She ran up the drive ... and I heard her fumbling for the key. (*Chase*)
7. From where she stood she could hear everything going on at once. (*Christie*)
8. I heard the guards moving behind us. (*Green*)
9. ... their ears spread wide to hear the first noise that would sent them rushing into the bush. (*Hemingway*)
10. It set him thinking. (*Dreiser*)
11. We may suppose him representing the England of Napoleon's wars, and general unrest. (*Galsworthy*)
12. Well, I don't want you coming here and telling me I'm untidy. (*Vickers*)
13. In her ears there rang a sudden the outrageous and unaccountable laughter that had sent Miss Warren flying from the room. (*Maugham*)
14. I do not want to see you rolling in here at three in the morning, Caleb. (*Baldwin*)
15. I see us moving into the room, piloted by the rather desperately smiling Mr. Frank. (*Baldwin*)
16. I watched her talking to the bartender, who nodded several times, not looking in our direction. (*Baldwin*)
17. Just left me standing there with my paw out. (*Sanders*)

EXERCISE 2. Use either the Infinitive or Participle I of the verbs in brackets as a secondary predicate of Complex Object.

1. She watched him (to walk) away until she could see him no more.
2. I noticed him (to give) her a quick look.
3. When I turned my head I saw him still (to stand) in the doorway.
4. Then I heard water (to flush), heard water (to run), heard him (to come out). (*Baldwin*)
5. I would find some way to make them (to pay). (*Baldwin*)
6. I watched the people (to pass), listened to the music (to come) from a bar behind us, watched the church members (to go) home from church. (*Baldwin*)
7. From far away he heard the front door (to open) and (to close). (*Clark*)
8. Through narrowed eyes he observed Neeve (to step) from the cab. (*Clark*)
9. Now and then he saw old ghosts (to haunt) her eyes, but it was time she left them.. (*Steel*)
10. She felt her mother (to approve). (*Steel*)
11. She hears him (to mutter) and assumes he is praying. (*Sanders*)
12. But I think I persuaded him (to keep) it small. (*Sanders*)
13. Matilda sits down, letting her stole (to slip) to the floor. (*Sanders*)

EXERCISE 3. 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 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 4. Turn the following sentences with the objective Participial construction into sentences with the Subjective Participial construction.

- *I saw his conducting the orchestra.*
 - *He was seen conducting the orchestra.*
1. They kept me waiting at the door for five minutes.
 2. They found the door locked and the house deserted.
 3. We saw the players scoring a goal on TV.
 4. I heard Mary singing in the garden.
 5. We watched them walking down the street.
 6. We found the driver repairing the car.
 7. I hope she hasn't noticed me leaving the house so late.
 8. Whom do you consider responsible for the accident?
 9. We left the dinner untouched.
 10. I heard the boys shouting to the driver.
 11. He left us waiting for the bus.
 12. We heard a typewriter clattering in the next room.
 13. We caught the cat stealing meat.
 14. I saw the man climbing the ladder.
 15. We saw him exchanging glances with that man.
 16. She heard the baby crying in her pram.

EXERCISE 5. Translate the following sentences using the Subjective 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. Чемодан в последний раз видели стоящим в коридоре.
5. Джейн оставили играющей на пляже с друзьями.
6. Его нельзя считать ответственным за то, что случилось.
7. Иногда слышно было, как они смеются в своей комнате.
8. Меня заставили долго ждать.
9. В последний раз его видели занимающимся в читальном зале.
10. Слышали, как Рон говорил, что очень сожалеет о случившемся.
11. Ночью слышали, как собака лаяла в саду.
12. Собаку нашли привязанной к дереву.
13. Было слышно, как они беседуют друг с другом.
14. Видели, как Роберт разговаривал с незнакомой девушкой.

EXERCISE 6. Transform the following sentences so as to use the nominative absolute Participial construction.

- *When the door bell rang Ann rose and left the room. – The door bell ringing Ann rose and left the room.*
 1. As the complications had ensued, recovery was impossible.
 2. She put some order into the drawing-room as her housewifely instincts had got the better of her sorrow.
 3. She said it in a low voice and spasm of pain crossed her face.
 4. When the message was finished Evie brought Julia a cup of tea.
 5. When a fortnight of his notice to Mrs. Page had expired, Andrew really began to worry.
 6. The rain showed no sign of stopping, with umbrellas and waterproofs they set out.
 7. After she had gone, he got to thinking the matter over.
 8. As the river had risen in the night, the crossing was impossible.
 9. It was dark, as the sun had set an hour before.

EXERCISE 7. 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 is out in the barren field behind the barn, on his knees, head bowed, hands clasped. (*Sanders*)
9. He receives so many toys from well-wishers that regular deliveries of the overflow are made to orphanages and children's hospitals in the Washington area – with George making the presentations personally. (*Sanders*)
10. He looks at her, his face twisted. (*Sanders*)
11. Not classically handsome, but with a strong appeal, his skin weathered and creased, lips full. (*Sanders*)
12. Perhaps you could appear on television and explain it in your own words. Show breadlines and soup kitchens, with lines of good people waiting for a handout from strangers, their pride conquered by their hunger. (*Sanders*)
13. There were always visitors, of course, at Thanksgiving or Christmas, visitors bringing their hams and chickens and pies to add to ours. (*Baldwin*)
14. The last thing she wanted was to spend evening with Zina commiserating. (*Steel*)
15. Jessica jumped, the sketch pad flying from her hands. (*Steel*)
16. She walked slowly along the walk and it began to walk toward her too, the smile on his face spreading further, and then suddenly finally, at last, she was in his arms. (*Steel*)
17. 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*)
18. It was exhausting to reach with the snow turning icy, but slipping and sliding, he made the climb. (*Clark*)
19. She had run out of breath, her navy-blue eyes snapping, her white-blond hair flying around her face (*Clark*)
20. Ruth set down the wineglass, her face transfigured. (*Clark*)
21. Denny hurried by, his head buried in his neck. (*Clark*)
22. Seamus sank into a chair, his body trembling, bile rising in his throat, his head in his hands. (*Clark*)

EXERCISE 8. Bill Brown was arrested for stealing a car. Here are some of his answers to questions during his trial. Report what he said with the verbs given + Participle or Gerund. Verbal complexes are supposed to be used too. Which of the sentences could be used with Non-Perfect/Perfect Participle with little difference in meaning.

- *consider, deny, notice, recall, regret*
- *Yes, I was certainly in town around midnight – He admitted being in town around midnight.*

I saw two men looking into all the parked cars... now you mention it, I think I did hear a car being driven away... I didn't think about telling the police... I certainly didn't steal the car... I wish I hadn't gone out that night!

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.

GERUNDIAL COMPLEXES

EXERCISE 1. 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 2. Transform the following sentences so as to use complexes with the Gerund.

1. She suggested that Philip should pass himself off for her brother.
2. My friend insisted that I should stay at his place.
3. She remembered that Charles had once said to her that the origin of poetry was emotion.
4. Do you mind if I take your dictionary?
5. She had no idea that he was good at mathematics.
6. I was annoyed because they shouted so loud.
7. Do you think father would mind if we go to the park now?

EXERCISE 3. Use the Objective-with-the-Participle or a Gerundial construction or both. Remember that after verbs *dislike, excuse, fancy, forgive, imagine, like, love, mind, miss, present* and *approve* we can use either of the constructions. No genitive case of the noun is used if a secondary subject is not a person unless we personalize it.

- *He is often late. I don't mind ____ late (him, his, he) – I don't mind him/his being late.*
1. I don't want to catch ____ over my fence again. (him, his, climb)
 2. I like to watch _____. It's such a rare sight. (you, your, work)
 3. Listen to those kids! Fancy ____ able to speak Spanish as well as that. (them, their, be)
 4. I can't imagine ____ of what you're doing. (your mother/your mother's, approve)
 5. Don't say that! You'll start ____ again. (him, his, complain)
 6. We discovered ____ the chocolate under their beds. (the children, the children's, hide)
 7. The plan envisages ____ Director next year. (Tony, Tony's, become)

8. If the authorities catch ____ the rules, the punishment is severe. (anyone, anyone's, break)
9. I disapproved of ____ in the house. (him, his, smoke)
10. I could imagine ____ its annual inspection. (the car, the car's fail)
11. We objected to ____ a petrol station in our road. (the company, the company's, build).
12. It amuses me to think of ____ at a desk in a suit and tie. (him, his, sit)
13. Everybody welcomes ____ extra money at Christmas. (pensioners, pensioners', give)
14. Everyone's future depends on ____ about the ozone layer. (the whole world, the whole world's, concern)

REVISION EXERCISES ON VERBALS

EXERCISE 1. 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 2. 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. But it does bother me that I have to spend so much of my time dealing with events beyond my control. (*Sanders*)
20. "Supposing Hawkins decides to push this and gets on the tube with pictures of people sleeping on subways grates and shuttering along in bread lines." (*Sanders*)
21. I still don't think it would be wise for you to oppose it. (*Sanders*)
22. They meet in Mrs. Mattingly's sitting room, with Brother Kristos seated in the largest armchair, regarding the others with his implacable stare. (*Sanders*)
23. Inside the back room, the preacher is standing, one hand propped on the wooden table. (*Sanders*)
24. The baby was found sitting on the floor.
25. The girl was heard singing.
26. I was kept waiting an hour or so.
27. The boy was caught teasing the cat.
28. He was seen surrounded by a group of newsmen.

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английского языка

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