

САХАЛИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

К. Н. МЕЛЕЖИК

**НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА
НА МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОМ УРОВНЕ
(практикум по употреблению и переводу)**

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ведение», но также может использоваться на практических занятиях по грам-
матике английского языка для студентов других языковых специальностей. Со-
держание практикума – структурно-семантические и функциональные харак-
теристики английского инфинитива, причастия и герундия. Рассматриваются
сложности перевода неличных глагольных форм (вербалий) на русский язык.

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Неличные формы английского глагола на межъязыковом уровне

Практикум по употреблению и переводу

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Предлагаемый практикум по употреблению и переводу нелич-
ных форм английского глагола (вербалий) предназначается для
студентов третьего курса, обучающихся по специальностям «Линг-
вистика», «Перевод и переводоведение», «Иностранный язык». Он
составлен в соответствии с программными требованиями по кур-
сам практической грамматики английского языка и перевода.

Пособие имеет практическую направленность, его цель – по-
мочь студентам овладеть грамматическими и лексическими труд-
ностями, с которыми чаще всего приходится сталкиваться при
переводе неличных форм английского глагола (инфинитив, при-
частие и герундий) в английских художественных и общественно-
политических текстах.

Практикум построен на основе принципов программирован-
ного обучения.

Вначале дается необходимая информация о рассматриваемой
грамматической форме и особенностях ее перевода с английского
языка на русский, сообщаются знания о трудностях перевода не-
личных форм глагола и способах их преодоления. Далее следуют
упражнения, направленные на выработку умения выделить из
текста предложения заданную трудность и использовать извест-
ные приемы перевода.

Расположение материала в пособии не обязывает к определен-
ной последовательности работы над ним.

Важное место в структуре практикума занимают упражнения.
Практикум включает, во-первых, упражнения, направленные на
сознательное восприятие грамматического материала, во-вторых,
упражнения, направленные на активизацию изучаемого матери-
ала. Материалом для упражнений служат предложения и тексты,
взятые из современной английской и американской художествен-
ной литературы и периодики.

Представленные материалы можно использовать на аудитор-
ных занятиях по практической грамматике английского языка и
практике перевода, а также для самостоятельной работы над не-
личными формами английского глагола. В конце пособия прила-
гается сводный тест на все случаи употребления неличных форм
английского глагола.

GENERAL FEATURES OF NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE ENGLISH VERB

There are three non-finite forms of the verb (verbals) in English: the infinitive, the gerund and the participle. They comprise nominal and verbal features. The Infinitive and the Gerund combine the characteristics of verb with those of noun; the Participle combines the features of verb and adjective.

The tense distinctions of the verbals are not absolute (like those of the finite verb), but relative. The form of the verbal doesn't show whether the action it denotes refers to the present, past or future; it shows only whether the action expressed by the verbal is simultaneous with or prior to the action expressed by the finite form of the verb.

All the verbals can form predicative constructions. Predicative constructions consist of two elements: nominal (noun or pronoun) and verbal (participle, infinitive or gerund). The verbal element stands in predicate relation to the nominal part, i.e. the relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate in the sentence.

Katherine being fatigued, they returned more slowly home.
 Так как Катрин была утомлена, они медленно вернулись домой.

Katherine being fatigued is a predicative construction with Participle I. The participle *being fatigued* stands in predicate relation to the proper noun *Katherine*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

In sentences a verbal may function:

– as a single word

To decide is to act.
 Решить – значит начать действовать.

– in phrases, i.e. with one or several accompanying words (an object or adverbial modifier to the verbal)

She tried to tranquillize him *by reading aloud*.
 Она пыталась успокоить его тем, что читала ему вслух.

– in predicative constructions

There is no mistake *about his being a genius*.
 Не может быть никакого сомнения в том, что он – гений.

All verbals have forms of the Active and Passive Voice.

THE INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

The Infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in the course of time became verbalized, retaining at the same time some of its nominal features (functions in the sentence, combinability with an adverb, the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object).

The infinitive is a plain verb stem which is usually preceded by the unstressed particle *to*. In Modern English it has the following forms.

	Active	Passive
Simple	to discuss	to be discussed
Continuous	to be discussing	–
Perfect	to have discussed	to have been discussed
Perfect Continuous	to have been discussing	–

The Simple Infinitive expresses **an action simultaneous** with the action of the verb-predicate.

He raised his hand *to attract the students' attention*.

The Continuous Infinitive expresses **an action simultaneous** with the verb-predicate, but it is an action **in progress**.

I was not pleased *to be working* such long hours.

The Perfect Infinitive denotes **an action prior** to the action of the verb-predicate.

Our head engineer was known *to have made* an important discovery.

The Perfect Continuous Infinitive expresses **an action which lasted a certain time before** the action of the verb-predicate.

Her cousin was believed *to have been living* in Sweden since the end of World War II.

In technical texts the split infinitive is widely used (to clearly understand, to fully realize, etc).

The Passive Forms of the Infinitive

Study the chart and translate the sentences into Russian

Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive
He doesn't want <i>to disturb</i> you.	He doesn't want <i>to be disturbed</i> .
I am glad <i>to give</i> you advice.	I am glad <i>to be given</i> advice.
I'd like you <i>to understand</i> me.	I'd like my idea <i>to be understood</i> .
They had <i>to do</i> the work in time.	The work had <i>to be done</i> in time.
She was <i>to meet</i> him at the station.	He was <i>to be met</i> at the station.

NOTE: In sentences with the construction *there is* the Infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without any change in the meaning:

There's no time *to lose* (*to be lost*).

Task 1. Choose the correct form of the infinitive in brackets and fill up the blanks. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I expect them ____ a telegram to me. / The telegram is ____ immediately (*send, be sent*).
2. Some people like ____ to themselves. / I don't want you ____ so early (*leave, be left*).
3. They expect you ____ all the lectures. / They expect all the lectures ____ regularly (*attend, be attended*).
4. We hadn't reached the most northern part of the country yet, but cold began ____ already. / We began ____ the discomforts of the night train very soon (*feel, be felt*).

5. She wants ____ . / She wants ____ it (*understand, be understood*).
6. We were afraid ____ what was troubling him. / She was afraid ____ this question (*ask, be asked*).
7. I am sorry ____ you but may I ask you a question? / He was too weak ____ (*trouble, be troubled*).
8. We expected the meeting ____ next Monday. / We expected the speaker ____ the attention of the audience (*hold, be held*).
9. He was glad ____ the subject. / He didn't want anything ____ in his room (*change, be changed*).
10. Some changes had ____ . / He wanted ____ some changes in the plan (*make, be made*).
11. This is only ____ . / I don't know what ____ of him (*expect, be expected*).

Task 2. Translate the following sentences into English, using either Active or Passive Infinitive.

1. Он не любит привлекать внимание.
2. Всем хотелось, чтобы конференция состоялась в феврале.
3. Мы были рады, что до деревни добрались за светом.
4. Мы не ожидали, что решение будет принято так быстро.
5. Он рад, что ему помогают в работе.
6. Ребенок был слишком мал, чтобы оставлять его дома без присмотра.
7. Ему повезло, что его спросили первым.
8. Дети были довольны, что им дали билеты.
9. У меня есть друзья, которые могут помочь мне.
10. Вот статья, которую вы должны прочитать.
11. У нее есть ребенок, о котором ей надо заботиться.
12. У меня хорошая новость, которую я должен вам рассказать.

Task 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Passive Infinitive and translate them into Russian.

Model: The house *that will be built* here will be a school.
The house *to be built* here will be a school.

1. The questions *that will be discussed* at the meeting are important for our work.
2. The people *that will be invited* to the conference must all take an active part in its work.
3. The work *that must be finished*

today is very important. 4. There was much *that could be said* on the subject. 5. The railway *that will be built* there will join the two industrial centres. 6. He has lived in this town a long time and knows all the interesting and beautiful places *that can be found here*. 7. This was for him a chance *that couldn't be missed*.

Task 4. Use the right form of the Infinitive.

1. Detective Morrison knocked on the door of Mrs. White's house. When she opened the door he said, "I'm sorry (disturb) you but I have to ask you several questions." In two hours the detective left the house saying, "I'm sorry (disturb) you."
2. Sarah pretended (enjoy) herself although she felt like crying.
3. We didn't expect (treat) like royalty.
4. They were fortunate (rescue) from the fire before the building collapsed.
5. Small children are eager (ask) questions and they always demand (answer).
6. The little boy was proud (skate) for so long without falling down.
7. When walking around Rome, he felt extremely excited (walk) the streets of the city he had read so much about.
8. Ann was doubtful that she would be admitted to university, so she was delighted (award) a place.
9. Even though she was much younger than the other children, Alice demanded (include) in the game they were playing.
10. He turned up at last two hours later saying: "I'm sorry (keep) you waiting for so long."
11. John claims (write) letters of application for a year already but (receive) no reply.
12. Tom was so glad (dance) with Alice at last that he couldn't help smiling happily.
13. I hate people who talk about you behind your back and then pretend (be) nice to you when they meet you.
14. He claims (see) the President, but I don't believe him.
15. Our football team is proud (win) every match this year.
16. None of you may want (tell) blunt truth.
17. Your proposal deserves (consider) seriously.

1. The forms and functions of the Infinitive

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

1. *Subject*: It was foolish *to conceal the truth from her*. *To conceal the truth from her* was foolish.
2. *Predicative*: What I'm asking for is *to leave her alone*.
3. *Part of a compound verbal predicate*: The train was *to leave* at midnight.
4. *Object*: I decided *to accept his offer*.
5. *Attribute*: I have some problems *to discuss with you*.
6. *Adverbial modifier of*:
 - a) *purpose*: I went out *to meet her*.
 - b) *result*: We'll be too busy *to come* here tomorrow. The light wasn't strong enough for Torn *to see the expression on her face*.
 - c) *comparison (manner)*: Jack turned his head as if *to hide his ironic smile*.
 - d) *attendant circumstances*: Poirot retired from the Brussels police force *to become the most famous detective*.

The Infinitive as a subject.

In this function the Infinitive is translated by Russian infinitive (неопределенная форма глагола) or noun.

To design plans of the new buildings is the work of an architect.
Составлять проекты новых зданий – работа архитектора.

NOTE: the Infinitive in this function can be used with introductory *it* which makes sentences less formal.

Task 1. Use the Infinitive in the sentences as subject without introductory 'it'.

1. It'll do her a lot of good to lose some pounds in weight.
2. It's wise of you to have told them everything in detail.
3. It'll be ridiculous to accept his offer.
4. It's not good to conceal such things from your mother.
5. It's rather foolish to count on his help.
6. It won't take you much time to find out his address.

Task 2. Paraphrase the sentences using the Infinitive as the Subject with the introductory 'it'. Translate the sentences.

1. The repair of the room will take two days. 2. I was amazed to see him there. 3. There is no necessity to mention that. 4. Any thought of tomorrow depressed him. 5. The restoration of the church was quite impossible. 6. The recollection of that incident made everybody laugh. 7. He felt ashamed when he remembered everything. 8. He was very wise if he avoided such a situation. 9. We were disappointed when we heard his report. 10. There was no return to the past life.

The Infinitive as a predicative or part of a predicative.

In this function the Infinitive is translated by Russian Infinitive. Very often the conjunction «чтобы» is used.

His duty was *to observe* the operation of this system.
Его работа заключалась в том, *чтобы наблюдать* действие этой системы.

Task 1. Translate the phrases in brackets using the Infinitive as predicative.

1. The main problem is (помочь Тому не потерять веру в себя).
2. To do it means (расстроить все его планы).
3. Our next move must be (предупредить их о приближающейся опасности).
4. To act like this means (потерять последний шанс).
5. The first thing to do is (связаться с ним).
6. To ask her a straight question will mean (оскорбить ее).
7. My idea was (потребовать полное объяснение) of what they plan to discuss.

NOTE: In the function of part of a predicative (after the adjectives: hard, difficult, easy, (im)possible, (un)safe, (un)pleasant, etc.) we always use the Indefinite Infinitive Active.

They were interesting *to talk* to.

Task 2. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.

It's easy to follow *these instructions*. –
These instructions are easy *to follow*.

1. It is easy to manage her children, they are well-behaved.
2. Though he looked at me with those kind and candid blue eyes of his, it was disgusting to look at him.
3. It was dangerous to swim round the beacon on account of the currents.
4. She always complains, it is difficult to please her.
5. It would be impossible to compensate for lack of parental attention.
6. It is not very easy to get on with Jane.
7. It was always interesting to talk to our professor.
8. It is amusing to observe the behavior of small children.
9. It's boring to read his recommended history books.
10. He said it had been easy to deceive her.
11. It is extremely hard to accept his medieval opinions on women's rights.
12. It's impossible to have fun with him.
13. It is extremely difficult to diagnose the disease in the early stages.
14. It is safe to fly the plane, it has just been tested.
15. It was impossible to make friends with David.

Task 3. Translate the sentences using the Infinitive as part of predicative.

1. От дурных привычек трудно избавиться.
2. Его поступки невозможно предсказать.
3. Этими людьми было легко манипулировать.
4. С Джеком трудно ладить, он всегда чем-то недоволен.
5. Воду небезопасно пить, лучше ее прокипятить.
6. Ссору было нелегко уладить, хотя он очень старался.
7. Подружиться с ним едва было возможно.
8. Следить за его объяснениями сложно.
9. Понять его почерк почти невозможно.
10. Рассчитывать на него бесполезно.

Task 4. Use the required form of the Infinitive in the function of part of compound verbal predicate. Translate the sentences.

1. He seemed ... all the friendliness he had shown at our previous meeting (*to lose*).
2. "I happen ... her lawyer and she telephoned to me," I said to the man (*to be*).
3. It became clear that Charles was still idle. He seemed ... scarcely any law (*to read*).
4. The cat seems ... missing for about three weeks (*to be*).
5. He appeared ... that they had had the first serious difference of opinion in the whole of their married life (*to forget*).
6. "Dr Salt, what do you think you're doing?" "People seem ... me that for days," said Dr Salt mildly (*to ask*).
7. Not going home, in fact, seemed lately ... the pattern of his life (*to become*).
8. My mother thought that his hobbies would get him nowhere. In this she turned out ... wrong (*to be*).
9. It seemed ... in the room. The floor, the chairs, the desk were covered in drifts of white. It was torn paper (*to snow*).
10. She leant far over the banister and strained her ears. All the family seemed ... at once (*to talk*).
11. The general seemed ... a great deal (*to age*).
12. Charles met me the first day I came to London, and our friendship seemed... a long time (*to establish*).
13. He did not even seem ... what the fuss was about (*to understand*).
14. In front of one window there was a small table and Harry was sitting at it, peering at a pile of papers which he seemed ... or ... (*to copy, to translate*).
15. When I arrived there I didn't see the dog. Not much else seemed ... (*to change*).
16. Then I caught sight of her on the far side of the square. She seemed ... good-bye to someone (*to say*).

The Infinitive as an object.

The Infinitive in the function of object is usually translated by Russian Infinitive, sometimes by an object clause. In this function the Infinitive

may be preceded by *the introductory object it*. The introductory object is not translated into Russian.

He found *it* utterly impossible *to leave the spot*.
Он считал совершенно невозможным покинуть это место.

Task 1. Translate the sentences in which the infinitive is used as an object.

1. I'm sorry to have given you such a lot of trouble.
2. I'll be delighted to help you in any way I can.
3. I was happy to be sitting with them in the warm sun.
4. Jack was glad to be received like a war hero.
5. She didn't pretend to have read much.
6. I'm awfully sorry to have been wasting time on you all these months.

Task 2. Put the infinitive in brackets in the proper form.

1. I was proud (to be) in the company of such a pretty girl.
2. She lay there with her eyes open, not thinking, just glad (to lie) in peace.
3. I'm sorry (to keep) you waiting.
4. He was also watching me, although he pretended (to read).
5. I'm sorry (to say) it but your brother made me lose my temper.
6. We could see that he wanted (to leave) alone.
7. You're lucky (to work) with such a man.
8. He didn't want (to interrupt) at this moment, but he took the receiver.
9. I was surprised (to ask) about a spare ticket – it was a second-rate performance.

Task 3. Use the infinitive as object to a verb in the sentences with a formal 'it' as subject or object:

1. It came as a shock to me ... that he had left his wife (*to realize*).
2. I laughed. It made me feel good ... that someone else felt the same way about it as I did (*to know*).
3. It didn't serve any purpose ... why Marion had decided to be friends with me (*to analyze*).
4. It is against the law in the country ... a revolver (*to carry*).
5. It amazed me ... that Pat not only understood his arguments but shared them (*to feel*).

6. Our hostess made it a point never ... wives with their husbands (to ask).

7. When it comes down to ... children do something against their will it pays ... rationally with them (to make, to argue).

The Infinitive as an attribute.

In this function the Infinitive is used after class and abstract nouns (desire, beauty, time, assistance, etc.), expressions of quantity (plenty, much, little, etc.), indefinite pronouns (somebody, something, no one, nothing, etc.), ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*.

NOTE:

– After “**there is / are**” both active and passive forms of the Infinitive are possible but Active Infinitive is more usual.

There is plenty **to do / to be done**.

– There’s a difference in meaning between the following set phrases:

Something / anything / nothing to do	something / anything / nothing to be done
There’s nothing to do. <i>Нечем заняться.</i>	There’s nothing to be done. <i>Ничего не поделаешь.</i>

– The Infinitive is mostly translated by an attributive clause which expresses obligation, possibility or future action.

This question will be discussed at the conference shortly *to open* in Moscow.

Этот вопрос будет обсуждаться на конференции, *которая должна вскоре открыться* (вскоре откроется) в Москве.

– The Perfect Infinitive Passive in the function of an attribute points to the action which was to take place but it wasn’t performed. The Infinitive in this function often expresses modality.

Examinations were *to have been passed* at the beginning of June.
Экзамены должны были быть сданы в начале июня (но не были сданы).

– After the words *the last* and *ordinal numbers* the Infinitive in this function is translated by the finite verb in the required form.

He was *the first to offer* his hand to me.

Он был *первым, кто (который) протянул* мне руку.

– The Passive Infinitive in the attributive function preserves the preposition of the verb and it’s mostly translated by an indefinite personal sentence.

There was nothing *to be astonished at*.

Удивляться было нечему.

– In some cases the Infinitive in this function may be translated by an adjective, participle or noun with a preposition.

The shape of things *to come* is shown by the data obtained by the experts.

О характере *предстоящих* событий можно судить по данным, полученным специалистами (экспертами).

– Depending on the context the Infinitive used attributively may be rendered as a simple sentence; modality is expressed lexically.

He had no objections *to make*.

У него не было возражений.

Task 1. Point out the infinitive attributes. Translate the sentences into Russian.

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

Task 2. Translate the sentences with the infinitive in the function of an attribute.

1. The Congress called for efforts to raise the cultural level of labor.
2. The rapidly raising capability of production to expand goes counter to the consuming power of the masses.
3. The creation of larger free-trading regions created opportunities to capitalize upon economies of scale.
4. Joint ventures are a major way for the multinational company to raise local financing and to regulate the risk from devaluation of currency and inflation.
5. The USA has shown a tendency to expand her investments and control on the American continent.
6. The campaign to eliminate the controls of domestic oil and gas prices is an indication of the more profits for the corporations.
7. It proclaims the right of states to take over their natural resources and develop them in the interests of their peoples.
8. Attempts of the producers to intervene into prices and supply are provoking fierce resistance.
9. Some West European governments did employ measures to restrict the movement of «hot money».
10. Enlargement of the EEC to include Britain made the problems facing the developing countries in finding markets for their manufactures worse for another reason.
11. Both the current inflation and recession are the outcome of the attempt to prolong the historic life of the system.
12. The instruments of dollar sterilization will be applied, and this means measures to withdraw the dollar from circulation.
13. The proportion of imported raw materials to be used in the manufacture of producer goods increased in comparison with the proportion to be used in the manufacture of consumer goods.
14. There are difficult problems to be tackled, the solution of which will call for changes in policies.
15. The price of Japanese made vessels to be sold abroad could rise under efforts by Transport ministry to expand controls on the shipbuilding industry.

The Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of

a) Purpose

In a formal style the Infinitive in this function can be introduced by *in order* and *so as* (для того чтобы; чтобы). The Infinitive expressing purpose can be placed either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. The Infinitive is translated by the Russian Infinitive or verbal noun with the preposition «для».

To overcome the crisis a new economic policy was proposed.
Для того чтобы преодолеть кризис (Для преодоления кризиса...), была предложена новая экономическая политика.

In **negative sentences** it's normal to use **so as not to** (not “**not to**” alone).

So as not to embarrass, I never criticized him for his frequent failures.

Task 1. Use the proper Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

to spend, to see, to keep, to fetch, to have

1. Jenny had driven off next day . . . the twins from a swimming-pool near by.
2. “Hallo, Margie,” I said. “Have you come . . . me company?”
3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon . . . a week there.
4. He invited them to the flat one evening . . . coffee.
5. Sometimes people came from London especially . . . the Black Madonna.

Task 2. Paraphrase the parts in bold type to use the Infinitive in the meaning of purpose.

Model: He raised his hand *so that he might attract the students' attention.*

He raised his hand *to attract the students' attention.*

1. They decided to have a special meeting *so that they might come to some agreement.*

2. She bought this book *so that she might kill the time* on the train.
3. Children go to school *in order that they may learn things*.
4. He has come here *so that he may have a talk with you*.
5. He repeated it several times. He wanted *to make the child behave*.
6. My neighbor often calls on me *so that we may discuss politics*.
7. I called at the office *so that I might leave a note* with the secretary for the chief.
8. The young worker followed the instructions carefully. *He didn't want to spoil* the machine.
9. I turned my head *so that I might hear* better what she was talking about.
10. He didn't mention this fact. *He didn't want to hurt her feelings*.
11. She spoke in a soft voice *in order that she might not attract anybody's attention*.
12. He paid special attention to his pronunciation. He wanted *to sound natural*.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English with the Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. Я пришел, чтобы убедиться, смогу ли я помочь вам.
2. Нам нужно встретиться, чтобы наконец решить эту проблему.
3. Она откладывает на черный день, чтобы впоследствии не оказаться в затруднительном положении.
4. Он подошел к детям, чтобы попрощаться.
5. Мы возьмем такси, чтобы избавить тебя от необходимости отвозить нас в аэропорт.
6. Он улыбнулся ей и пошел помогать Тому укладывать вещи.
7. Пойдите и найдите кого-нибудь еще, кто мог бы помочь нам.
8. Она устроилась поудобнее, чтобы не чувствовать себя уставшей к концу поездки.
9. Она отошла назад, чтобы посмотреть на свою работу.
10. Понадобилось пятнадцать минут, чтобы исследовать вторую комнату.

b) Result

1) It chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs *enough* and *too, such...as, so, only*. The Infinitive often expresses the modal

meaning of possibility. In this function it is translated by the infinitive or by a sentence with the conjunctions «и» или «но».

He was so weak *as to be unable to work*.

Он был *так* слаб, *что не мог работать*.

This question is *too difficult to be settled* without further consultations.

Этот вопрос *слишком* сложен, чтобы его *можно было разрешить* (чтобы его разрешить) без дальнейших консультаций.

He managed to obtain this concession from the management *only to find* that no one really needed it.

Он добился этой уступки от администрации, *но обнаружил*, что она никому не нужна.

2) If there no words mentioned above the Infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of result may be translated by a clause with the conjunction “и”.

Last year he resigned his post *never to return* to public life.

В прошлом году он ушел в отставку и никогда уже *не возвращался* к общественной жизни (государственной деятельности).

3) The Infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of result preserves some difficulty in translation into Russian. It may be easily confused with the Infinitive of purpose. You should analyze the sentence or even a wider situation to understand its function – the Infinitive in the function of purpose or result.

He reached the island *to discover* he had left his fishing rods (result).

Он добрался до острова и *обнаружил*, что забыл удочки.

The interest rate was raised *to attract* customers (purpose).

Процентная ставка была увеличена *для (с целью) привлечения* вкладчиков (*чтобы привлечь вкладчиков*).

Task 1. Distinguish the functions of purpose and result in the sentences.

1. She returned to find the place deserted by everybody.
2. He rose from his seat to greet me.

3. He was too young to be treated seriously.
4. He awoke the next morning to find himself in a completely strange place.
5. I looked up to see the stranger better.
6. The boy looked up to see a stranger above him.
7. Just as he reached the sand he heard a shrill voice and turned to see the German girl a dozen yards away.
8. Let's gather some wood to make a fire.
9. There is not enough wood to make a fire.
10. The expedition went to the South Pole to explore it.
11. Scott's expedition went to the North Pole to eventually find their death there.

Task 2. Change resultative clauses for infinitives.

a) Use "enough" or "too":

1. The young doctor is not experienced enough; he cannot perform such an operation.
2. He is a clever enough boy; he can do without our help.
3. He was too big a man; he couldn't get out through the small window.
4. I hope you are artist enough and can appreciate the beauty of the landscape.
5. She was no longer a little girl; she was woman enough, so she could sense his real intentions.

b) Use "such as to" or "so ... as to":

1. The wind was so strong that it tore off the roofs of the houses.
2. The wind was such that it tore off the roofs of the houses.
3. The task is not such that could be done in a few hours.
4. The task is not so easy that it could be done in a few hours.
5. He was so strong that he could lift a calf.
6. His strength was such that it allowed him to lift a calf.
7. The difficulty of the situation is not such that could be ignored.
8. The difficulty of the situation is not so slight that it could be ignored.
9. He was so big a boy that he could reach the ceiling with his hand.
10. He wasn't such a silly boy that he would be deceived by fine words.

Task 3. Translate the sentences with the infinitive used as an adverbial modifier of result or purpose.

1. Дождь был такой сильный, что не позволял нам выйти на улицу.
2. Дождь был такой, что не позволял выйти на улицу.
3. Я не знаю немецкий настолько, чтобы переводить без словаря.
4. Я не знаю немецкий так хорошо, чтобы переводить без словаря.
5. Он был настолько наивен, что верил всему.
6. Он не такой наивный человек, чтобы всему этому поверить.
7. Он так хорошо разбирается в математике, что может решить любую задачу.
8. Его познания в математике таковы, что позволяют ему решить любую задачу.
9. Я слишком плохо знаю математику, чтобы решать такие задачи.
10. Он слишком легкомысленный человек, чтобы понимать, как вести себя в такой ситуации.
11. Вы достаточно опытный врач, чтобы не делать такого рода ошибки.
12. Он был настолько наивен, что верил всему.
13. Он не настолько наивный человек, чтобы всему этому поверить.

c) Attendant circumstances.

NOTE: The Infinitive in this function doesn't differ much from the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose. But it is used only at the end of sentences and doesn't express purpose distinctly. The Infinitive in this function is translated by «деепричастие», a verbal noun with the preposition «с» or a finite verb with the conjunction «и».

I am sorry to have raised your expectations, Mr. Blake, *only to disappoint you* (Collins).
 Мне очень жаль, что пробудил в вас надежду, мистер Блейк, только для того, чтобы затем отнять ее.

Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose, result and attendant circumstances.

1. But the expansion of the market has not been sufficient to yield the same rate of profit.
2. The difficulties became sufficiently general to cause many owners to hesitate to make new investments.
3. Under such circumstances monopolies will find an excuse for limiting oil production so as to recreate the artificial shortage of oil.
4. The Cartel in its complete form is a selling syndicate formed to take over or control the marketing of the output of the member firms.
5. Large numbers of American corporations became multinationals simply in order to maintain or to expand markets in Canada or in the EEC.
6. The multinational corporation may originally establish an overseas plant to protect an existing market to which it is exporting or in order to expand sales.
7. They try to adapt their policies and tactics to meet the new conditions.
8. The term «programming» is used here to make a distinction between this and the planning in other countries.
9. This is clearly insufficient to justify the assertion that we have entered a technocratic epoch.
10. Individual firms were not large enough to exercise a perceptible influence over the market.
11. The developed countries desperately need foreign markets to keep their industries running.
12. Provisions exist in the constitution of the Fund for modification of rates if circumstances are such as to require it.
13. When too many laborers arrived to be absorbed on the East Coast, they could usually move on to Farmland in the interior.
14. Some of these men were honest, according to business standards of their day; others used force, bribery and guile to achieve their wealth and power.
15. Firms merged to create huge, diversified «conglomerates» for example International Telephone and Telegraph Co.
16. Some individual proprietors join forces with others to form chains of independents or cooperatives.
17. Some directors are selected to give prestige to the board, others to provide certain skills or to represent lending instructions.

18. Hedgers are business firms (or individuals) that enter into the commodity contract to be assured access to the commodity at a guaranteed price.

19. Strict regulations are needed to keep businesses from cheating or harming workers or consumers in order to increase business profits.

20. The government used the act to break up the Standard Oil Company and overall other large firms that have abused their economic power.

21. The agency sets and enforces tolerable limits of pollution, and establishes timetables to bring polluters into line with standards.

22. The federal budget includes savings accounts that cannot automatically be converted to make purchases.

23. The new conditions may interact with the size of the money supply to create a totally unintended result.

24. Spending and taxing policies work together to increase or decrease aggregate demand.

c) Comparison (manner)

In some cases it has the additional meaning of purpose. In this function the Infinitive is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though* and translated by adverbial clauses.

She nervously moved her hand towards his lips *as if to stop him*.

Она нервно протянула руку к его губам, *как будто хотела остановить его*.

As parenthesis:

To put it another way – иначе говоря; **to say nothing of** – не говоря уже о; **suffice it to say** – достаточно сказать, что; **to conclude (to sum up)** – в заключение (суммируя); **to be sure** – несомненно; **to put it mildly** – мягко выражаясь; **to tell the truth** – по правде говоря; **so to speak** – так сказать; **to cut a long story short** – короче говоря; **to say the least of it** – чтобы не сказать больше; **to begin with** – прежде всего, вначале; **to be honest** – честно говоря, если быть честным; **to anticipate a little** – забегая несколько вперед.

Task 1. Translate the sentences into Russian and learn the expressions in italics.

1. Early in the morning – *to be exact* at a quarter to *ten* – Hill arrived at the station.
2. *To tell the truth*, I lost faith in him.
3. *To be honest*, she couldn't remember much of you.
4. *To cut it (a long story) short*, the experiment has failed
5. *To begin with*, we'll do some sketching here and then look for a sunnier place.
6. *To be quite frank*, I'm against your plan.
7. *To put it mildly*, he hasn't enough experience in this field.
8. *Strange to say*, the novel was a success.
9. *Needless to say*, Ernest kept his word.

Task 2. Translate the phrases in brackets.

1. This occurred 7 years ago, a week before her birthday (точнее говоря).
2. (Как ни странно, но) I remember how my father took me to the pond on Sundays though I was only five then.
3. (По правде говоря) that murder case excited everybody's interest in our small town.
4. (Начнем с того, что) I know who you are and why you've come here.
5. (Откровенно говоря) I have no doubts about it.
6. (Короче говоря) I accept your offer.
7. (Мягко выражаясь) he is a strange fellow.

Task 3. Explicate the meaning of the infinitive used parenthetically.

1. To be quite frank, your behavior is hard to explain.
2. He was a great man, to be sure.
3. To tell the truth, I never really believed what he said.
4. To cut a long story short, the trip turned out to be a complete failure.
5. We lost the road in the wood, and, to make things worse, it started raining hard.
6. She is not always well-behaved, to say the least.

7. I'll try to explain the reason for our quarrel: to begin with, we have never been very close.

8. You lied to me, or, to be more precise, you didn't tell me the whole truth.

9. There were three men in a boat, to say nothing about the dog.

Task 4. State the functions of the infinitive.

1. To have seen London does not mean to have seen all of England.
2. You ought to have warned us in due time!
3. He was ashamed to speak to her after that.
4. I was too shy to try to speak to her again.
5. He'll probably get a chance to be offered that post.
6. He is not so easy to persuade.
7. It wasn't hard to persuade them.
8. Whether to agree or not is not the main problem.
9. The question is how to get there.
10. I didn't know what to believe.
11. She was about to say that they had no right to do so, but she stopped in time.
12. He had something to think over.
13. He stopped to greet a neighbor.
14. He awoke one morning to find himself famous.
15. Not a soul was to be seen in the street.
16. There was not a soul to be seen in the street.
17. The problem was such as to puzzle anyone.
18. He hadn't enough money to buy all that.
19. The impulse to help him was irresistible.
20. There is no need to lose your temper.
21. You needn't have bought so much bread.
22. The weather was so bad as to keep us in all day.

NOTE:

1. The Infinitive at the beginning of the sentence can be used either in the function of a subject or adverbial modifier of purpose, or parenthesis. It's required to analyze the syntactic structure of the sentence.

2. After the verb *to fail* or the noun *failure* the Infinitive expresses an ill-fated attempt or negation of the action. It's often translated by the negative form of the finite verb.

The negotiators *failed to come* to agreement.
Участники переговоров *не пришли к согласию* (не смогли договориться).

3. *To be bound* with the Infinitive is translated as *обязательно, неизбежно должно быть*.

It was bound to happen.
Это *неизбежно должно было* произойти (случиться).

Task 1. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. Even from the point of view of Britain's homegrown capitalists, the current policies are failing. That is the only conclusion *to be drawn* from the Bank of England's quarterly review and the report of the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee.

2. Information comes in floods now, but we haven't installed a way *to use the brains* with the capacity *to filter and distill* it.

3. The decision *to ban* export of beef and cattle from Portugal was made after a sharp increase in the number of cases last year of «mad cow» disease in cattle grown in Portugal.

4. The candidate said this morning that he was fully aware of the obstacles *to be faced and* the charges that would be made.

5. The Euro-American democracies have, in the new NATO, a central organization *to co-ordinate* the military actions of those NATO members which decide they need to act.

6. The US government controls exports of strong encryption products *to preserve* its capability *to decode* messages from foreign governments and criminals.

7. There are lessons *to be learnt* from the cold war, but the inevitability of a peaceful outcome is not one of them.

8. Most Japanese educators concede that a reliance on rote learning and cramming *does great damage* to creativity, and many universities are moving *to include* interviews and essay writing in their entrance tests.

9. A personal campaign *to acquaint* the farmers with the facts about this year's agricultural price review will be launched by the Minister of Agriculture on Monday.

10. Peru plans *to raise* \$1 billion through bond sales and loans *to help* the country's struggling companies restructure debt.

11. Britain had the most extensive network of double taxation agreements in the world *to protect* companies trading in Britain and other countries from paying tax twice over.

12. The said tax increases *to reduce* government borrowing would do little to help recession hit industry or reduce unemployment.

13. The United States used the UN inspection team *to send* a US spy into Baghdad *to install* a highly sophisticated electronic eavesdropping system.

14. In his semiannual report to Congress, the US Federal Reserve chairman suggested that «storm clouds *massing* over the western Pacific and headed our way» might dampen demand for US goods and services just *enough to relieve* inflationary pressure – and render unnecessary a Fed hike in short-term rates.

15. *To meet the need* for increasingly precise forecasts, meteorologists hope *to extend* their observational system until it covers every corner of the earth.

16. The general feeling in Egypt is that the government has won its war against the Islamist militants. What it is still not confident *enough to do* is to allow political Islam a public voice.

17. Japanese consumers have simply not been purchasing many of the high-ticket items – particularly automobiles and appliances – *in sufficient* volume *to keep* Japan's economy moving at the higher rate business would like to achieve.

18. Although Mr. Kim [South Korea] was the *first* of the three *to embrace* the need for a rescue by the International Monetary Fund, he made worrying noises about wanting *to renegotiate* the deal once he entered office.

19. Mr. Cook is not *the first* British foreign secretary *to arrive* in office determined to change things, nor will he be *the last to run up* against the diplomats' natural skepticism about his ability to do.

20. The achievement [of Ireland] is *certainly not to be dismissed*, as some would have it, as a matter of statistical fudges, subsidies from Europe and tax dodges for multinationals. But lessons for would-be tigers are either *difficult to infer* or of little use.

21. Scientology tries *to turn* its followers' minds and part them from their money; of course it will try *to change* their lives forever. But so do lots of religions.

22. Any newly elected government can expect *to be given* the benefit of the doubt by the public.

23. The U.S. Federal law allows the satellite systems *to provide* network programming only to a viewer who cannot receive the local affiliate of a network using a conventional TV antenna.

24. The United Nations said that a UN delegation would visit China next month *to look at* what help the country needs *to implement* its commitments on human rights.

25. This attack on Serbia may be the start of a new trend *to restrain* thugs and despots, though it does not look terribly likely.

26. They say ways and means must be found whereby developing countries can expand their exports and increase foreign exchange earnings *to pay* for such internal programmes as power projects, transport services, exploitation of natural resources and industrialization generally.

27. The US President calls on America *to accept* a global role.

Task 2. Analyze the grammatical structure of the sentences to differentiate between the Infinitive in the function of a subject or adverbial modifier of purpose. Translate the sentences.

NOTE: The Infinitive in both functions can be used at the beginning of sentences.

1. To fulfil its commitments to the people a trade union needs the support of a strong and influential party.

2. In order to maintain price there is generally a system of output quotas allotted to each firm.

3. To achieve any serious improvement in their economic conditions, the American working people must fight to realize their goals.

4. It is obvious that «to slow down» inflation and to cut taxes was the first aim of the policy.

5. To solve the problems these countries issued paper money.

6. To maintain itself as a social system it was obliged to create an intricate mechanism of state intervention in economic system.

7. To combine the advantages of both systems and avoid the drawbacks of both systems was the aim of the International Monetary Fund.

8. To increase exploitation of British workers it is necessary to impose policies by force of law.

9. To assist developing countries in meeting their own needs the Peace Corps sends volunteer Americans overseas.

10. To affect these factors, legislation was enacted creating the Small Business Administration, an independent federal agency.

11. To consider policy related to operational decisions and to review accomplishments the board meets monthly or quarterly.

12. In order to legalize the collection of revenues and expenditure of funds the federal budget must be enacted into law.

13. To participate in this programme, farmers must again take some of their lands out of production.

14. To find its own way of economic development was then of prime importance for the country.

In Modern English there are the following predicative constructions with the Infinitive:

- 1) the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction;
- 2) the Subjective Infinitive Construction;
- 3) the for-to-Infinitive Construction.

2. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

1. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (Complex Object) consists of two parts: Noun /Pronoun in the objective case and the Infinitive. It's a predicative construction because the noun or pronoun denotes a doer of the action while the Infinitive expresses the action performed by the doer.

This Infinitive Construction is used after:

a) The verbs denoting **sense perception**, such as *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice*, etc. (no particle *to*).

I felt the *blood rush into my cheeks, and then leave them again* (Collins).

Я почувствовал, как *кровь прилила к моим щекам, затем снова отхлынула от них*.

After the verbs of sense perception only the Indefinite Infinitive Active is used. If the meaning is passive we use Participle II.

I saw *the fire slowly conquered* (Collin).

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

He saw *Flew coming* (Galsworthy).

b) the verbs denoting **mental activity**, such as *to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to imagine, to find, to feel, to trust, etc.*

After verbs of mental activity in the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction the verb *to be* is generally used. (This restriction does not apply to the verb *to expect*.) The use of this construction after most verbs of mental activity is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style.

I know *you to be the most honest, spotless creature* that ever lived (Hardy).

Я знаю, что вы самое честное и безупречное существо из всех, когда-либо живших на свете.

c) The verbs of **declaring**: *to pronounce, to declare, to report*.

She declared *him to be the most disobedient child in existence*.

Она заявила, что это самый непослушный ребенок на свете.

d) The verbs denoting **wish** and **intention**: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, to choose* (in the meaning of *хотеть*).

I did not mean *you to learn the poem by heart*.

Я не имел в виду, чтобы вы выучили стихотворение наизусть.

e) The verbs and expressions denoting **feeling** and **emotion**: *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear, etc.*

I cannot bear *you to speak of that* (Eliot).

Я не могу выносить, когда вы говорите об этом.

f) verbs denoting **order** and **permission**: *to order, to allow, to suffer, to have* etc.

Here we find the Objective with the Infinitive only if the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a lifeless thing or when the infinitive is passive. This restriction does not apply to the verbs *to suffer* and *to have*.

Mr. Merdle ordered *his carriage to be ready early in the morning* (Dickens).

Мистер Мердль приказал, чтобы экипаж был готов рано утром.

She suffered *Mr. Franklin to lead her back* into the room (Collins).

Она позволила мистеру Франклину отвести себя обратно в комнату.

The verb *to suffer*, when followed by the Objective with the Infinitive, is rendered in affirmative sentences by *неохотно разрешить, позволить (скрепя сердце)*. In negative sentences it is rendered by *допускать*. The verb *to have* denotes permission only in negative sentences; it is very close in meaning to the verb *to suffer* and is translated in the same way.

g) verbs denoting **compulsion**: *to make* (заставлять), *to cause* (заставить, распорядиться), *to get* (добиться), *to have* (заставить; сказать, чтобы...).

(the Infinitive is used without *to* after the verbs *make* and *have*).

Light steps in the gravel made *him turn* his head (London).

Легкие шаги по гравию заставили его повернуть голову.

She caused *a telegram to be sent* to him (Galsworthy).

Она распорядилась, чтобы ему послали телеграмму.

Mr. Dalrymple had *the drayman bring* in the soap (Dreiser).

Мистер Далримпл велел извозчику внести мыло в дом.

NOTE: Though the infinitive as a rule is not used with verbs requiring prepositions, the Objective with the Infinitive is widely used with the preposition *for*. Occasionally it occurs with the preposition *on* or *upon* (after the verb *to rely*):

I rely on *you to come* in time.

Я рассчитываю, что вы придете вовремя.

Translation: The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (Complex Object) is nearly always translated into Russian by a subordinate clause (что, чтобы, как) or sometimes by a simple sentence.

Task 1. Note the Complex Object with the infinitive and the verbs it is used after. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We expect these phenomena to have been investigated.
2. Everybody considers her to be a great organizer.
3. We found that effect to have been unknown.

4. They thought the information to have been published recently.
5. Knowing him to be good at psychology, I asked him to explain this rule.
6. The scientist expected his assistants to obtain some new data.
7. If the Government expected the tenants to take the increase lying down, they were very much mistaken.
8. They heard him deny it.
9. This story was told to get him to go to the police station.
10. The major Powers expect the talks to take place at the end of the next month.
11. They announced it to be the law.
12. There's some information I want you to obtain.
13. He liked to see them work.
14. Let's get to the point.
15. Oh, Jack, you made me start.
16. She gave a meaningful sigh which made him drive all the faster.
17. I was dusting the saloon, and I saw him pass, and his face was white.
18. Lawson nodded quickly and walked away. Philip felt a shiver pass his heart.

Task 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Object with the infinitive.

Model: She watched how he went. She watched him go.

1. He heard how one of the other girls in the shop addressed Jane.
2. He felt that the eyes of his fellow-students rested on him.
3. She saw that the door of the sitting-room opened and her mother entered.
4. What I want is that your uncle shouldn't be left alone.
5. She smiled when she heard how he locked the door loudly.
6. What she wanted was that he would come and see her.
7. Jack watched how Eliza leave, then he walked slowly down the hall to his father's room.
8. I've never heard him how he spoke of his life in Canada.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он наблюдал, как жена налила ему кофе и поставила чашку на стол.

2. Спустя некоторое время он слышал, как входная дверь открылась и закрылась.
3. Его письма обычно заставляли ее смеяться.
4. Вам нужно позаботиться о муже и не разрешать ему слишком много работать.
5. Вы хотите, чтобы я сказала ему об этом сегодня?
6. Он зажег себе сигару и постарался расслабиться, как вдруг он услышал, что открывается входная дверь.
7. Эрик отошел в сторону и наблюдал, как мы разжигали костер.
8. Он нашел, что братья были очень знающими, деловыми людьми.
9. Она слышала, как подъехала машина, и кто-то постучал в дверь.
10. Моя соседка видела, как Том вышел из ворот вместе со своей сестрой, и они направились к автобусной остановке.
11. Он заставил меня рассказать ему истории о моей семье.
12. Они сделали все возможное, чтобы заставить сына переметнуть свое решение.
13. Я не люблю, когда люди приходят в аэропорт провожать меня.
14. Затем он увидел, как Морис зашел в бар.
15. Я чувствовал, что пора позвать доктора. Я велел Дэну позвонить от моего имени.

Task 4. Analyze the sentences, find the Complex Object with the infinitive and translate them.

1. The ancients thought the Earth to be flat.
2. Some scientists consider Mars to be covered with vegetation.
3. As in liquids, the atmospheric pressure at any given point is equal in all directions but we know it to decrease as altitude increases.
4. On close examination of a piece of granite we find it to be composed of several kinds of minerals having different degrees of hardness, different colors, and different properties in general.
5. We know the first central electric power-stations to have been built for the supply of electric light.
6. Using more rigorous reaction conditions, Doern found the ethyl derivative to yield alcohol.
7. Spectrographic analysis provided by the laboratory showed this tin to be 99, 99 % pure.

8. One cannot expect a complicated problem like that of using solar energy to be solved in a year or so.

9. Some kinds of paint allow the metal to stay under water for several years without being repainted.

10. It is the gravitation that makes the satellites move round the earth.

11. The plasticity of steel, whether at room temperature or at elevated temperatures, allows it to be worked either hot or cold.

12. Different gases might cause the currents to differ by altering the surface of the metal either by combining with it, or by condensing on its surface.

13. In the deformation of a metal, we have seen slip take place along definite crystallographic planes in definite directions.

14. On theoretical grounds one would expect the minimum frequency for ionization to be connected with the ionization potential, as found by Frank and Hertz's method or from spectral considerations. There is however the possibility that the molecule might be ionized in stages.

15. The kinetic theory of gases assumes a gas to be made up of particles (the molecules) moving about with random motion.

16. Complicated additivity rules are extremely useful in enabling one to calculate in advance the approximate value of the refractivity of a chemical compound whose dispersion has not been measured.

17. We might synthesize water by allowing hydrogen and oxygen to combine, which they do very readily.

18. X-rays have been of tremendous assistance to the engineer in enabling him to work by knowledge instead of by rule of thumb.

19. During his lifetime Roentgen had the satisfaction of seeing his discovery become a major diagnostic aid in the field of medicine.

20. In Europe the twelfth century saw the first canals cut by the Dutch, but it was not till the fourteenth century that the invention of locks in Italy made inland navigation possible on any large scale.

21. Chekhov soon discovered that it was impossible to make the reader draw the right moral from his stories.

3. The Subjective Infinitive Construction

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

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate. The sentence with the Subjective Infinitive Construction after verbs in the Passive Voice are mostly translated by a complex sentence: its principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called 'indefinite personal'.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used after:

a) The verbs of sense perception: *to see, to hear, etc.* These verbs are used in the Passive Voice.

The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.

Видно было, как всадник скрылся вдали.

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

Tess's father was heard approaching at that moment (Hardy).

В ЭТОТ МОМЕНТ ОНИ УСЛЫШАЛИ, ЧТО ПОДХОДИТ ОТЕЦ ТЭСС.

b) The verbs denoting mental activity: *to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, etc.*

The people of all ancient civilizations are known *to have made* maps.

Известно, что люди всех древних цивилизаций составляли карты.

c) The verbs denoting statement, supposition, reporting, etc.: *to report, to suppose, to prove, to turn out, to appear, to say, to seem*; after the constructions:

to be (un)likely – вероятно, маловероятно, вряд ли

to be certain, to be sure – обязательно, наверняка.

Sentences of this kind are rendered in Russian by a simple sentence with a modal word. **Note** the difference between:

He is sure to come.

Он обязательно придет.

He is sure of coming.

Он уверен, что придет.

She doesn't seem to be interested in her specialty.
Кажется, она не интересуется своей специальностью.
The temperature is unlikely to fall these days.
Маловероятно (вряд ли), что температура понизится в эти дни.

NOTE: The infinitive refers to a future action after the verbs and word-groups: *to expect, to be sure (certain), to be likely.*

We are sure to come at the heart of the matter.
Мы обязательно доберемся до сути дела.
He is expected to give us an answer tomorrow.
Ожидают, что он даст нам ответ завтра.

Mind how to translate the verbs in the sentences with the Complex Subject:

(he) is considered . . . – считают / считается, что (он) . . .
(he) is reported to . . . – передают / сообщают / сообщается, что (он) . . .
(he) is thought to . . . – считают / думают, что (он) . . .
(he) is understood to . . . – по имеющимся сведениям (он) . . ., считают / считается, что (он) . . ., согласно договоренности (он) . . .
(he) is heard to . . . – имеют сведения, что (он) . . .
(he) seems to . . . – кажется, что он . . .
(he) is likely to . . . – по-видимому, (он) . . ., похоже на то, что (он) . . ., по всей вероятности / вероятно, (он) . . .
(he) happens (happened) to . . . – случайно (он) . . ., случилось так, что (он) . . .

Task 1. Note the Complex Subject with the infinitive and the verb it is used after. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner.
2. He was made to eat a Chester cake and was spoken to in a slightly more Edinburgh way than usual.
3. He is said to be one of the best students at our faculty.
4. 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.
5. When he recovered he was allowed to ski every Sunday.

6. Her retirement was rather a tragedy; she was forced to retire before time.

7. "Miss Brodie is ill," said Miss Ellen. – "Yes," said Miss Gaunt, "she is expected to be absent for another week."

8. He always appeared to be so helpful on the committees, so considerate.

9. His pockets turned out to contain nothing except a packet of Turkish cigarettes, which he usually smoked.

10. He happened to be her brother-in-law.

11. He proved to be their devoted friend.

12. He seemed to know her thoughts.

13. Father and Dr Pearson are sure to get into one of their chess games, and when they do that anyone else might just as well not be there.

14. At any moment the boys were likely to be away.

Task 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject with the Infinitive.

a) 1. He marched out into the hall. She heard him lift the receiver and give the number. 2. He did not expect her to write often, for he knew that letter-writing came difficult to her. 3. He saw those three return together from the other room and pass back along the far side of the screen. 4. "Oh, I didn't hear you come in." – "I came to see if I could be of any help to you," said Race. 5. A voice on the stairs behind made us all start. 6. He made the boy take off his boots and stockings.

b) 1. It seemed that her dinner party went on too long to her, as it did to you.

2. It seemed that she sensed the purpose of his question. 3. It seemed that he did not notice that I was in outdoor clothes. 4. "It seems that you know a lot of Robinson," Tom Wells observed. 5. It was so wonderful to see old George. It seems he needs a friend.

c) 1. It appeared that George was talking to Mr. Smiss persuasively. 2. "I don't think you should blame yourself." It appeared that the man had not heard. He went on as if in a daze. 3. When she passed by it appeared that they looked at her attentively. 4. It appeared that they were coming down when I left the room. 5. It appeared that he did not see at all why he should explain his disappearance.

d) 1. It was likely that he had hidden my journal under his mattress. 2. It was unlikely that she would come across him by accident. 3. It is

quite likely that a motor containing two boys has been noticed. 4. It is unlikely that he will come and see us soon. 5. I think it is likely Peter will make that mistake.

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

f) 1. It happened that his father came. It was raining and he had not been able to play golf, and he and Walter Fane had a long chat. 2. It happened that everybody had taken the problem seriously. 3. It happened that I saw them at the theatre. 4. It happened that I mentioned your brother's name. 5. It happened that I knew Eliza's brother well.

Task 3. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. Computers are likely (are certain) to be used in the study of UFO.
2. The system seems to be functioning well.
3. Mankind is sure to have entered the age of automation.
4. Machine languages are known to be low-level languages.
5. She appears to make progress in languages.
6. He is known to study ancient architecture.
7. It seems to be an exception to the rule.
8. The new method of investigation is believed to have produced good results.
9. Computers are thought to be divided into two groups according to the jobs they perform.
10. The result is expected to agree with theoretical predictions.
11. She is known to have the best collection of pictures in the world.
12. They are thought to have been killed in an air crash.
13. He is sure to come. I saw him on my way to your place.
14. They seem to like their work at the exhibition.
15. The delegation is reported to have left for Paris.

Task 4. Analyze the sentences with the Complex Subject and translate them.

1. India appears to have been acquainted with iron and steel from an early age.
2. A gram of water is proved to change exactly to a gram of ice when freezing and to a gram of water vapor when evaporating.

3. A sudden large supersaturation of the solution proves to cause the precipitation of very fine crystals.

4. Television is likely to become commonplace within the next few years.

5. It is pointed out that great advances in our knowledge of the lower ionosphere are likely to occur in the near future.

6. It is reasonable to expect and it has been found in practice, that an automatic computer is much less likely to make mistakes than a human being doing the same work.

7. The moment a flame comes near the gas in the mines, the gas is sure to explode. If it does explode, it will kill every one in that part of the mine.

8. Up to 1928 organic compounds were believed to be the products of vital processes only, that is, the products of plant or animal organs, therefore "organic".

9. We see from Figure 2 that magnitude is an even function of frequency and phase is an odd function of frequency, which always turns out to be the case.

10. Solar installations have been reported to exist in many countries. Some of these installations seem to be used primarily for experimental purposes.

11. The theory of gradient-Doppler has been demonstrated to have wide application and it is founded on already well accepted principles.

12. Bohr's theory of atomic structure turned out to be extremely fruitful in the explanation of various properties of atoms and molecules.

13. The present era, which is distinguished by the utilization of metals in enormous quantities, may be said to have begun in 1800.

14. The steam turbine, in a crude form is said to have been used many centuries ago, but its development as a really practical form of prime mover has only taken place during the last fifty years.

15. The majority of Gerick's experiments on air pressure appear to have been carried out between 1657 and 1662.

16. Guericke appears to have been working on the air pump in 1635 onwards.

17. Metallic aluminum seems not to be acted upon by air or water, or many other chemical agencies.

18. There are crystals in which there appears to be two types of interatomic attraction acting at the same time.

19. Acid solutions are preferable to alkaline ones as they are less likely to give deposits of oxides or basic salts at the cathode.

20. Goal is generally considered to have been formed in the earth by prolonged action of geological forces and favorable biochemical conditions on accumulation of vegetable matter under water.

21. Cosmic rays have been observed to end their paths from outer space in violent nuclear collisions, the latter being known to take place high above the earth.

22. Comparatively few of the elements prove to occur as uncombined substances in nature, most of them being found in the form of chemical compounds.

23. Cosmic rays have been shown to be a form of radiation similar in nature to those of radio and light and differing from them only in wavelength and penetrating property.

24. The complete elucidation of a reaction mechanism might be expected to include a stereochemically complete description of the movements of every atom throughout the reaction.

25. Many proposals for changing the traditional methods of storing and searching for information have been made in the last decade, and some of these have already proved to be of considerable practical value.

26. There seems to be almost universal agreement that the traditional methods of storing and searching for information are not efficient enough at the present time and will become less so in the future.

27. In the case of feeble magnets the magnetic field is so weak that it may be considered confined to a small region near the magnet.

4. The for-to-Infinitive Construction

In the for-to-Infinitive Construction the nominal part (noun or pronoun) is preceded by the preposition *for*.

It is translated into Russian mostly by a subordinate clause (с союзами чтобы, для того чтобы) or an infinitive. The type of clause the for-to-Infinitive construction is rendered in Russian depends on its function in the English sentence.

It performs the following functions.

1) *Subject* (often with the introductory *it*).

For the results to be reliable you must have them tested again.

Для того чтобы результаты были надежными, вам нужно их проверять снова и снова.

It is for you to decide whether to come or not.

Вам решать, приходите или нет.

2) *Predicative*

That was *for him to find out*.

Выяснить это должен был он.

The tendency was *for the inflation rate to gradually decline*.

Тенденция заключалась в том, что *уровень инфляции* постепенно снижался.

3) *Complex Object*

Erik saw that she was impatient *for him to be gone* (Wilson).

Эрик видел, что она с нетерпением ожидает, когда он уйдет.

It's quite possible *for them to accept* your proposal.

Вполне возможно, что *они примут* ваше решение.

4) *Attribute*

The best thing *for you to do* is to bide here with your load.

Самое лучшее, *что вы можете сделать*, это подождать здесь с вашей поклажей.

The best decision *for us to make* at the moment is to wait and see.

Самое лучшее решение, *которое мы можем принять* сейчас, это посмотреть, как будут развиваться события.

5) *Adverbial modifier:*

a) *Of purpose*

He stepped aside *for me to pass*.

Он отошел в сторону, *чтобы я могла пройти*.

b) *Of result*

His experience of women was great enough *for him to be aware* that the negative often meant nothing more than the preface to the affirmative (*Hardy*).

Он достаточно хорошо знал женщин, *чтобы понимать*, что отказ бывает часто лишь преддверием согласия.

With the expressions *to be sorry*, *to be glad* the infinitive is used only if the subject of the sentence represents at the same time the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive.

I am glad (pleased) *to have got* a ticket for the concert.

I am glad *to have seen you* (Dreiser).

In other cases a clause is used with *to be glad* and *to be sorry*.

I am glad you got a ticket for the concert.

“I am glad you think so,” returned Doyce, with his grey eye looking kind and bright (Dickens).

Task 1. Analyze the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I am anxious for her to pass her exam.
2. He stepped aside for me to pass.
3. The text is too difficult for the students to translate.
4. It was unusual for him to go out in the afternoon.
5. He had made arrangements for mules and ponies to be ready for me on my arrival. I waited for him to go on.
6. The table was small enough for the conversation to be general.
7. He was quite willing for his little daughter to be brought up in England by her grandmother.
8. The most important thing for us is to start early.
9. She only had to express a wish for him to fulfill it if it was in his power.
10. She did not say anything, but made way for us to pass.
11. He was so occupied in his research work that it made difficult for him to be away from home for several weeks at a time.
12. I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way.
13. That was for him to find out.
14. He asked for the papers to be brought.

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

1. On the first occasion it was necessary for him to indicate his requirements to her.
2. The top of this was covered with a thin layer of soil and coarse grass and shaded with young trees. There was not enough soil for them to grow to any height.
3. He waited impatiently for Eliza to go on.

4. There is nothing for you to do but leave at once.

5. The best thing is for you to do it now.

6. She spread jam for him and cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat.

Task 3. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use for-to-Infinitive construction.

1. Sandy stood at the kitchen door waiting till Miss Brodie came for a walk by the sea.
2. It is time that you should go, Tom.
3. There was nobody who she could speak to.
4. A peasant was walking wearily towards us, and we waited till he came up to us in order to ask the way again.
5. Janet sat and waited till they went away.
6. She then sat down in Mrs. Anthony's chair and waited till the kettle boiled.
7. Was it possible that she could forget him?
8. Then she made her way to the kitchen where the tray had been set by Mrs. Anthony and waited till Mrs. Pettigrew made the tea.

Task 4. Complete the following sentences using for-to-Infinitive construction.

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

Task 3. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. *For Egypt to get anywhere* near its growth target, it will have to persuade Egyptians to save and foreigners to invest.
2. The rise of homeless emphasizes the desperate need *for the Government to fulfil* its pledge to meet the problem with a lower rate of interest for housing.
3. Although the Minister of Health yesterday did not accept the conditions described as typical, the revelations made it hard *for reassuring phrases like « best in the world» and «tremendous step forward» to avoid* having a slightly hollow ring.

4. In these circumstances the party leaders had no plan *for the Prime Minister to make* a unity appeal when he attends today's party meeting.

5. An Atomic Energy Authority spokesman said it was not unusual *for one or two reactors to be shut down* at weekends under normal conditions. But in view of possible staff shortages it had been decided to close down three.

6. And having made this guess, he thought it completely in order *for an MP to announce* it, as if it were a hard fact provided by a government official.

7. There is too much slackness in many key industries. Too many employers complain of short order books and too many firms give notice of redundancy *for there to be any complacency* among trade unionists.

8. The report *calls for the monarchy in the UK to become* professional and accountable.

9. Classification of political systems *allows for qualitative judgments to be made in* relation to political structures and governmental forms.

10. A National Security Council official said last week that the NATO theologians are codifying fresh visions for their favorite organization, and the spin doctors *see colossal opportunities for the president to bestride* TV screens.

11. Whilst we read the report with interest, any issues of constitutional reform would be a matter *for Parliament to decide*.

12. The United States and Britain on Friday set a month-long deadline *for Libya to surrender* two suspects wanted for the 1988 Lockerbie bombing.

13. *For the reform forces to pull off* a majority on council, all their incumbents will have to hang onto their seats.

14. Mr. Tao says it would be «technically feasible» *for the Hong Kong government to declare* overnight that all Hong Kong dollars held in banks and in circulation would be converted into US dollars.

15. To say that the wages fight is not the only issue, or that higher pay will not on its own solve the crisis, only emphasizes the need *for unions like the engineers' to get stuck* into the all-round fight for the alternative strategy now developed within the movement.

16. The President was closeted in the White House today preparing his so called "Economic Renewal" package, as pressure from unemployed millions across the nation continues to build *for federal action to provide jobs*.

17. Chips are harder *for hackers to modify* than software.

18. Elitists highlight the tendency *for political power to be concentrated* in the hands of a privileged minority.

19. In Japan, the ultimate way *for a student to repay* his teacher is to beat him at his own game. And having learned so well from the West, it is flattering to the Japanese to be told that the West may now have something to learn from them.

20. *For Europe to drive forward* it needs leadership.

THE PARTICIPLE AND PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

1. Forms and functions of the Participle

The Participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has verbal and adjectival or adverbial features.

There are two participles in Modern English: Participle I and Participle II traditionally called the Present Participle and the Past Participle.

Forms of Participle I

	Active	Passive
Non-perfect	discussing	being discussed
Perfect	having discussed	having been discussed

Participle II has only one form.

Like the tense distinctions of all the verbals, those of the participle are not absolute but relative.

Participle I Indefinite Active or Passive usually denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense-form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future.

Sometimes Participle I Indefinite denotes an action referring to no particular time.

The last turning had brought them into the high-road *leading* to Bath (*Hardy*).

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

They were, indeed, old friends, *having been* at school together.

Они и в самом деле были старыми друзьями, т. к. вместе учились в школе.

NOTE: Participle I Non-Perfect is used with some verbs of sense perception and motion (*to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn* and some others) when priority is meant.

Hearing a footstep below he rose and went to the top of the stairs.

Услышав шаги внизу, он встал и вышел на лестницу.

Participle II has no tense distinctions; it has only one form which can express both an action simultaneous with, and prior to, the action expressed by the finite verb; the latter case is more frequent.

I was reminded of a portrait *seen* in a gallery.

Мне вспомнился портрет, *который я видела* в картинной галерее.

Translation:

a) Participle I may correspond to the Russian причастие действительного залога (ending in *-щий, -вший*: читающий, спешащий, читавший, спешивший) and деепричастие несовершенного вида (ending in *-я, -а*: читая, спеша).

b) Participle II is translated by the Russian причастие страдательного залога совершенного и несовершенного вида ending in *-нный, -емый, -имый, -тый*, also by причастие, образованное от возвратных глаголов: *invented* – изобретенный, изобретаемый, изобретавшийся, *built* – построенный, *printed* – напечатанный, etc.

c) Participles formed from the verbs with prepositions require a particular attention in translation into Russian.

The issues *touched upon* in the report are of great importance.

Затронутые в докладе вопросы имеют большое значение.

The lecture *followed by* discussion was a great success.

Лекция, *за которой последовало* обсуждение, была очень успешной.

Functions of the Participle

Both Participles I and II are used in the functions of

- 1) *attribute*
- 2) *adverbial modifier*
- 3) *part of simple predicate*
- 4) *part of compound nominal predicate*.

1) In the function of an *attribute* Participles I Indefinite Active and Participle II can be placed in *pre-position* and *post-position*, i.e. they precede the noun they modify or follow it.

The *flowing* water is always cool.

Проточная вода всегда прохладная.

He answered through the *locked* door.

Он ответил сквозь *закрытую* дверь.

The Participle in *post-position* as a rule has one or several accompanying words.

Translation: by an attributive clause or Participle.

The building *housing* the University will soon be built.

Здание, *в котором будет размещаться университет*, будет скоро построено.

The picture *seen* by you at the Art museum is really beautiful.

Картина, *которую вы видели* в Художественном музее, действительно прекрасна.

The method *developed* made it possible to achieve good results.

Разработанный метод позволил достичь хороших результатов.

Participle I Indefinite Passive is very seldom used as an attribute.

There was one line *being laid out* to within a few blocks of his new home... which interested him greatly (*Dreiser*).

Его очень интересовала линия, *которую прокладывали* в нескольких кварталах от его нового дома.

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive is not used attributively.

Participle I in the function of an attribute cannot express priority; therefore it often happens that when in Russian we have причастие in English we find a finite verb. Such is the case with *the Russian*

действительное причастие прошедшего времени expressing priority; it is rendered in English by an attributive clause.

Татьяна, с великим равнодушием *переносившая* до того мгновения все превратности своей жизни, тут, однако, не вытерпела, прослезилась (Тургенев).

Tatiana, *who had* until that moment *borne* all the ups and downs of her life with great indifference, broke down, however, on this and burst into tears.

A clause, not a participle, is generally used in English even when the Russian действительное причастие прошедшего времени expresses an action simultaneous with that of the finite verb.

Базаров закурил трубку и подошел к ямщику, *отпрягавшему* лошадей (Тургенев).

Bazarov lit his pipe and went up to the driver *who was unharnessing* the horses.

In many cases an attribute expressed by Participle I is detached, i.e. it acquires a certain independence in the sentence; the connection between the attribute and the word it modifies is loose. A detached attribute is usually separated by a comma.

It was the entrance to a large family vault, *extending under the north aisle* (Hardy).

Это был вход в большой фамильный склеп, простиравшийся под северным приделом храма.

2) The Participle as an *adverbial modifier*.

Translation: by *деепричастие*, an adverbial clause or a verbal noun with the preposition «при».

Considered in isolation the example does not seem to be that convincing.

При изолированном рассмотрении (Если рассматривать изолированно) этот пример не представляется таким убедительным.

NOTE: Participle II as an adverbial modifier placed at the beginning of the sentence is translated by 'impersonal clause'.

Asked if the unification of the currencies is going to take place already this year, the Central bank governor did not give a straightforward reply.

На вопрос о том, состоится ли объединение валют уже в этом году, управляющий Центральным банком не дал прямого ответа.

The Participle can be an *adverbial modifier* of:

a) *time*. If the action expressed by Participle I Indefinite Active is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, the conjunction *when* or *while* is often used.

Turning slowly she went to her room.

Медленно *повернувшись*, она пошла в свою комнату.

While translating the article, he consulted reference books.

В то время как он переводил статью, он пользовался справочниками.

With some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to enter, to seize, to look out, to turn* and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant. In Russian *деепричастие совершенного вида* is used in such cases.

Anna... *hearing his step*, ran to the foot of the stairs to meet him (Eliot).

Анна ..., *услышав его шаги*, побежала вниз по лестнице встречать его.

b) *cause*

Being of a more slender figure than Mr. Jarndyce, and having a richer complexion, Mr. Skimpole looked younger (Dickens).

Так как мистер Скимпоул был стройнее мистера Джарндайса и так как цвет лица у него был лучше, он выглядел моложе.

c) *manner and attendant circumstances*. In this function Participle I Indefinite is mostly used.

My aunt was silent, *again looking at her hands*.

Моя тетьа молчала, разглядывая свои руки.

d) *comparison*. In this function the Participle is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though*.

This was said as if thinking aloud.

Это было сказано так, как будто он думал вслух.

3. The Participle as part of simple *predicate*.
He has been *reading* it since 12 o'clock.
Он *читает* ее с 12 часов.

NOTE: In inverted sentences the Participle as part of a predicate is placed at the beginning of the sentence. The sentences of this type are often translated into Russian beginning with 'object' or 'adverbial modifier' with the 'subject' in the end.

Attached to the article are tables and graphics.
К статье прилагаются таблицы и графики.

4. *Part of a compound nominal predicate*.

Translation: by the verbs *быть, стать*, etc. in their combinations with nouns, adjectives, participles.

He seemed *tired*, but *kept* working.
Он казался *усталым*, но *продолжал* работать.

5. *Participial phrases as parenthesis*.

Here we always find a participial phrase; a single participle is not used in this function.

NOTE: They can be translated in different ways.

Summing up, we must point out the following issues.
Подводя итоги, необходимо выделить следующие моменты (деепричастие).
Если подводить итоги ... (неопределенная форма глагола с союзом «если»)
Подведем итоги ... (повелительное наклонение).

Task 1. Note the time distinctions of participles I and translate the sentences.

1. Taking his seat, he looked at his watch.
2. Lingering in the cold, he debated whether he should ride on to the house.
3. Having heard the gist of the report, Mr. Smith did not dispute it.
4. Arriving at the station, she saw him at once, leaning against the railing.

5. Crossing that little empty room to the door, she thought, "It opens inwards, I must pull it to behind me!"

6. Adrian, glancing round, suddenly saw Kate.

7. Jane, having slammed the kitchen door, stood waiting for Tom to open it.

8. So thinking, he paused before his house door.

9. Hearing that the new Member would be at his headquarters all the morning, the sisters started about eleven o'clock.

10. About to sink into an armchair, he noticed standing before the fire a tallish thin man with twisting dark eyebrows.

Task 2. State the functions of the Participle. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. There was stillness in the small intimate dining-room, broken only by the subdued ticking of a Dutch clock upon the wall.

2. He handed the message to her, who read it, leaning towards a light beside her.

3. He replaced used ashtrays on the table with fresh, and refilled Dodo's coffee cup, then the others.

4. Mr. Parker stood looking up and down.

5. Relocking the door, he glanced at the envelope.

6. Louise straightened her handbag, searching for her pencil.

7. Puzzled by the dim light, Sanders turned his attention to the inshore areas.

8. Daisy took her face in her hands as if feeling its lovely shape.

9. Two little boys carrying toy airplanes stopped dead, examining her dark eyelashes resting on her cream-colored cheeks.

10. Presently he came to a standstill, with his hands deep plunged into his pockets.

11. There was stillness in the small intimate dining-room, broken only by the subdued ticking of a Dutch clock upon the wall.

12. She always became impatient when asked to define a word of whose definition she was not sure.

14. She had no photographs of herself taken since her marriage.

15. You could have passed me by unnoticed.

Task 3. Replace the attributive clauses by phrases with Participle II.

1. Alan who was greatly surprised answered, "That's right."

2. She who was astonished, stared at Peter, and then looked the other way.

3. He looked back at the large car that was parked at the road side, already ten yards away.

4. One of their drivers who were brought by Gordini came over to me.

5. Arthur had brought two wildly excited friends who were called Tom and Nigger, for Barney and me.

6. One day she found a letter which was slipped under her door.

7. An hour and a half ago they had had a late dinner here, which was delivered from a service restaurant on the apartment block's main floor.

8. John had enormous black eyes which were framed in velvety lashes and eyebrows.

9. Jane who was greatly surprised to see her son here looked up.

10. Eliza who was excited by his words moved along the street.

Task 4. Find the Participle, analyze its form and function and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. People beginning to study languages often say that it is difficult to memorize words.

2. If frozen, water becomes ice.

3. The method used depended on the material selected.

4. In England the weight of luggage allowed varies with different railways.

5. Being shown this manuscript, he said that it belonged to the fifth century of our era.

6. Having been written, the translation was given to the teacher.

7. When read, this novel will be returned to the library.

8. Having solved the main problem, the scientist made a report on his research.

9. Having been written, the letter was posted.

10. This much-praised man proved to be a rogue.

11. The man was picked up in an almost dying state.

12. Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.

13. When reading The Pickwick Papers, one can't help laughing.

14. They were, indeed, old friends, having been at school together.

Task 5. Translate the sentences with the Participle as an attribute.

1. The procedure adopted has so far been applied mostly in the field of trading agreements.

2. The actual price of labor power – the actual wages paid is influenced by supply and demand.

3. The most typical approach among Establishment economists is to find specific “errors” committed by businessmen as the causes of each cycle; the remedies offered are similarly specious.

4. In the United States, for years, additions to proved reserve of oil just about equaled reserves utilized. The chief services rendered by the savings banks are the safekeeping of individual savings.

5. In addition to the executive departments, there are numerous independent agencies charged with specific functions.

6. Electronics has become a major industry, employing more than a million people.

7. About 14 percent of the population is below the poverty line established by the federal government.

8. In the United States the term «college» refers to an institution requiring Secondary School certificate for admission and granting a degree after four years of study.

9. Today, almost 54 percent of all women of working age are employed.

10. Wages are determined basically by the real cost of the commodities required on average to keep the worker and his dependants.

11. In all the other operations – insurance, sale, and mortgage – market appraisal conducted by independent experts is used.

12. The spokesman for the State Property Committee points out that a number of legislative acts regulating the sphere of real estate are currently being prepared.

13. The increase of import duties on food products imposed on July could also push inflation.

14. Last week, new state liabilities known as federal loan bonds appeared on the stock market.

Task 6. Translate the sentences using the Participle as an attribute.

1. Мэри села на упавший ствол дерева.

2. Оркестр на экране телевизора в гостиной исполнял музыку Моцарта.

3. Дети играли в разрушенном коттедже.
4. Там было шесть коробок, туго завернутых в старые газеты.
5. Она подошла к письменному столу и вынула запечатанный конверт.
6. Женщина вышла из магазина и пошла к машине, оставленной на стоянке чуть ниже по улице.
7. Вернувшись в комнату, она позвонила по телефону.
8. Упавшие листья спокойно лежали в пруду.
9. Оставшись один, я огляделся.
10. Застигнутые врасплох, они не знали, что сказать.
11. У меня были свои собственные определенные взгляды на мое будущее.
12. В коробке было несколько негативов, свернутых в тугий виток.

Task 7. Translate the sentences into Russian with the Participle as an adverbial modifier.

NOTE: In this function the Participle is rendered in Russian by *adverbial clauses, деепричастный оборот or verbal nouns with the preposition «при».*

1. Compared with what had gone before the tempo of development became exceedingly rapid.
2. Located at the company's headquarters in the United States, the regional manager traveled to Europe frequently.
3. Confronted with rapid changes and increased uncertainty in their business around the world multinational companies have developed a more analytical framework to facilitate complex decision-making.
4. Because of the general rise in family incomes, factory workers, owners of small business, school-teachers and sales personnel can be found living together in the same suburban communities, in homes very much alike.
5. Attracted by visions of profits and playing a role helping to build a better nation, they also voted for state and local taxes to support the railroads.
6. But these precious metals were in short supply, having been sent abroad, to pay for imports.

7. Faced with the growing size of their enterprises, many companies have responded by decentralizing management of domestic as well as international business.

8. Similarly, new farming technology has transformed the American agricultural sector, allowing more food and fiber to be produced by a constantly dwindling number of farmers.

9. Based upon the above assessments the company identifies major future opportunities and problems in terms of regions and countries.

10. In the beginning in 1870 and lasting for around a century, the U.S. became the world manufacturing power-house leading the world in the production of steel, automobiles and other products.

11. Added up, the deficit picture seems less than bright to those counting on a strong fiscal stimulus.

12. The cognition of economic laws is not an aim in itself; when recognized laws are applied in practice.

13. Granted that economic decisions are centrally planned, should such decisions be guided by economic indices based on market prices?

14. Given the wide range of possibilities, variations among countries, and other factors, multinational companies face many complexities with financing.

15. Faced with a balance of payments problem, any government tries to list its order of priorities.

16. Financed jointly by the federal government and each state's land grant colleges, the service hired agents to establish officers in each local governmental district to provide advice to farmers.

Task 8. Replace the clauses by the appropriate form of Participle I where possible.

a) *Attributive clauses*

1. I've got my lunch which was waiting for me here.
2. He pointed to the vessel which was lying at the wharves.
3. I went to the hall for a look, and swallowed something that had wanted to be swallowed for ten minutes.
4. The man who bent over her is her director.
5. "That's good, and where is Jennie?" The latter, which had been ironing, had abandoned the board and had concealed her in the bedroom.

6. Philip, who was smoking a cheap cigar, observed him closely.
7. Jack almost dropped the leather bag on which he had been writing.
8. Peter seated himself in a leather chair which faced the desk.
9. Stephen, who had been listening to the unspoken speech behind the words, said nothing.

b) Adverbial clauses of time

1. When he said so, he grasped the map firmly with both hands.
2. When he hailed a taxi, he got in and told the driver to drive to Oxford Street.
3. Hoyden nodded when he took another chocolate cookie.
4. Edward walked to the edge of the verandah and when he leaned over he looked intently at the blue magic of the night.
5. When he bowed to the Chairman and pushed back his chair, he walked doggedly to the door, opened it and passed through.

c) Adverbial clauses of reason

1. She moved away as she felt slightly embarrassed.
2. He got a seat rather far back in the upper boxes, but as his sight was very good, he saw quite well.
3. As she did not know whether he had seen his brother or not, she did not know how to answer.
4. She stared back, as she did not know what to do.
5. Then I walked slowly down the drive away from the house as I intended to wait by the gate.

Task 9. Use the appropriate form of Participle I of the verb in brackets and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Poirot and I behaved in the customary fashion of people (to show) over houses.
2. I felt a bitter envy towards the two small boys (to walk) along the path.
3. (To greet) her, he turned the key in the only door with a certain skill.
4. (To have) tea she went early to Victoria Station.
5. There was a noise of curtain-rings (to run) back along the rods, of water (to splash) in the basins.

6. She had a pale face and dark hair (to turn) grey.
7. (To pick up) his coat, he walked on into the field.
8. The dog Balthazar (to walk) round the three small flower-beds, had also taken a seat in front of old Jolyon.
9. He and Soames stood in the drawing-room (to wait).
10. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift (to present) to him personally.
11. (To dry) his hands Tom came across from the washstand.
12. The major was at the telephone (to sit) on a box.
13. She had a hand on his shoulders and was including herself in the pictures (to take).
14. He crossed the room to the long buffet. (To stand) beside the girl he picked up a sandwich. Then, (to turn) and (to speak) nervously and with an effort he said, "I say, do you mind if I speak to you?"
15. (To think) this, with some comfort, she fell asleep.
16. (To see) Fleur and his grandson off to the sea that morning, he felt flat.

Task 10. Translate into English using Participle I in the function of:

a) An attribute

1. Он смотрел на мальчика, сидевшего на стуле в саду.
2. Мальчик, который сидел на стуле в саду, ушел домой.
3. «Что случилось?» – спросил отец, услышавший шум из соседней комнаты.
4. Таня, глывшая белье на кухне, ушла в гостиную.
5. Они вышли на дорогу, которая вела в лес.
6. Ее голос был как журчащий ручеек.
7. Они жили в доме, который когда-то принадлежал ее бабушке.
8. Он присоединился к Пете, который стоял у гостиницы.
9. Он рассказывал о комнате, в которой жил в течение ряда лет.
10. Он смотрел на людей, которые проходили мимо его дома.
11. Джейн смотрела на увядшие растения, которые росли у стены.
12. Он увлеченно рассказывал о городах, в которых ему удалось побывать.

b) An adverbial modifier of time

1. Он незаметно задремал, сидя в кресле под деревом.
2. Войдя в комнату, она сразу же увидела там Тома.
3. Закрыв дверь, он подошел к письменному столу.
4. Я снова встретил его на корабле по возвращении домой.
5. Закрыв тихо дверь, он вышел в сад.
6. Взглянув на закрытую дверь, молодой человек подошел побли-

же. 7. Когда он брился, он вдруг вспомнил, что она назвала свою девичью фамилию. 8. Они вошли в комнату, громко разговаривая. 9. Сняв старое платье, она надела новое. 10. Посмотрев вниз, он увидел своего сына с друзьями.

c) An adverbial modifier of attending circumstances

1. Подойдя к зеркалу, он посмотрел на свое лицо. 2. Он вышел, стараясь не беспокоить своего племянника. 3. Сжав губы, она кивнула в знак согласия. 4. Он стоял неподвижно, облокотившись на стол. 5. Он спокойно лежал, думая о предстоящей командировке на Кавказ. 6. Он вошел в комнату, неся кофе для Елены. 7. Он молчал, ожидая, когда мальчики уйдут из комнаты. 8. Она сидела у окна и смотрела на улицу. 9. Он стоял незамеченным, наблюдая за мальчиками во дворе.

Task 11. Use the proper form of Participle I or II.

1. It was a windy day, and the air _____ on Little Dorrit's face on brightened it (to stir) (Dickens).
2. He took a _____ strip of paper from his vest and gave it to the reporter (to fold).
3. There was one bright star _____ in the sky (to shine).
4. He reminded you of a _____ sheep _____ aimlessly hither and thither (to frighten, to run).
5. At one end was a group of beautiful women exquisitely _____, _____ diamonds on their heads and bosoms (to gown, to wear).
6. Maxim stooped, and picked up a _____ petal and gave it to me (to fall).
7. She remained silent it but her silence was like a question _____ in the dark between them (to hang).
8. With eyes _____ he leaned back on the bench (to close).
9. We walked down the hall and down the wide thickly _____ stairs (to carpet).
10. There were _____ candles on the table (to light).
11. There was a long line of _____ trucks and carts on the road _____ up the bridge (to abandon, to lead).
12. A tall, thin man with a sharp pointed face sat at a table _____ for dinner (to lay).
13. The voice had something _____ in it (to appeal).

14. There was a balcony along the second floor _____ by the columns (to hold up).

Task 12. Translate the sentences into English using Participle I or II where possible.

1. Он осторожно сел на диван, который был напротив буфета. 2. Закрыв за ней дверь, он вернулся в свою комнату. 3. Она еще раз позвонила, затаив дыхание. 4. Поцеловав детей, он ушел на работу. 5. Его прямые черные волосы, блестящие от масла, были зачесаны назад. 6. Выйдя из машины, он вошел в коричневое каменное здание. 7. Я хочу, чтобы вы опять послушали музыку, которую мы вместе слушали на концерте. 8. Ей очень понравился костюм для охоты. 9. Молодой человек, посмотрев в ту и другую сторону, проводил Джейн в комнату. 10. Она пристально посмотрела на жену Джека, которая стояла в центре комнаты. 11. Посмотрела на Тома, который сломал свою игрушку, отец покачал головой. 12. Они дошли до двери и стояли там, разговаривая. 13. Он указал пальцем на женщину, которая стояла у метро. 14. Приблизившись к центру города, он остановился у автомата и позвонил Милли. 15. Она подняла книгу, которую уронила на пол. 16. Он взял стакан, из которого пил его брат. 17. Она посмотрела на его поношенный костюм. 18. Молодая женщина казалась испуганной. 19. Когда ее попросили, она дала свой адрес. 20. Большая украшенная новогодняя елка занимала весь угол комнаты около рояля. 21. Он заметил, что она покраснела и выглядела смущенной. 22. В его голосе все еще была неудовлетворенность. 23. Это была худая женщина с белым лицом и крашеными волосами. 24. Дайте им мой телефон, если вас попросят. 25. У его дяди был старинный друг по имени Том, который жил в Лондоне. 26. Она посмотрела на него испуганными глазами и вышла из комнаты, ничего не сказав. 27. Когда к ней обратились, она показала нам самый короткий путь к вокзалу. 28. В его голосе звучало разочарование. 29. Моя мама была одной из четырех женщин, сидевших за столом. 30. На следующий день мы отправились по адресу, который дал нам доктор. 31. Когда я подошел к письменному столу, я обнаружил на нем запечатанный конверт. 32. Он смог бы сделать гораздо больше для вас, если бы он был лучше информирован.

NOTE:

In English the combination of a noun and a participle is more common than in the Russian language. E. g.: the combinations like *the letter (statement, resolution, etc) saying (urging, informing, etc.)* are mostly rendered in Russian as: *письмо (заявление, резолюция и т. п.), в котором говорится (требуется, сообщается и т. п.)*.

Task 13. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. Physics is a broad science that deals primarily with phenomena involving the transformation of matter and energy.
2. The stability of the compound being formed must be considered.
3. Hydrogen is the lightest substance known.
4. Different forms of magnetic circuits can be employed, depending on the material used, results desired, cost and other factors.
5. Almost every new material studied has to be given special consideration and often investigated by a special method.
6. Words have the common property of changing their meaning with use, and the terms used are no exception.
7. It is hoped that the theoretical background given will be adequate for the purposes of those readers for whom the book was written.
8. The type of complex reaction having been the object of numerous investigations will be discussed in more than usual detail as it illustrates a number of methods of handling complex reactions that may be applied to other cases.
9. It is to be emphasized at the outset that no equation of any sort may be written unless the formulae for all substances reacting and the products formed are known.
10. The theoretical treatment given is based entirely upon the methods of statistical mechanics, since this seems to be the only rational procedure.
11. The Chinese written characters, known to have been in use for the past three thousand years, were originally rude pictures, as of men, birds, horses, dogs, houses etc., and it is still possible to trace in the modified forms of these characters more or less striking resemblances to the object intended.

Predicative constructions with the Participle

Participles I and II can be used in the following predicative constructions:

- 1) *the Objective Participial Construction;*
- 2) *the Subjective Participial Construction;*
- 3) *the Absolute Participial Construction.*

2. The Objective Participial Construction

The Objective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object. It usually corresponds to a subordinate object clause in Russian introduced by the conjunctions *как, что, чтобы*.

The Objective Participial Construction may be found after:

- a) The verbs denoting sense perception: *to see, to hear, to feel, to find*, etc.

We watched *boats sailing by* and listened to *the birds singing*.

Мы наблюдали, как мимо проплывали лодки, и слушали, как пели птицы.

- b) The verbs denoting wish: *to want, to wish, to desire*. In this case mostly Participle II is used.

The father wants *everything done quickly*.

Отец хочет, чтобы все было сделано быстро.

- c) The verbs *to have, to get*. After these verbs Participle II is used.

I had *my coat altered*.

Я переделала пальто (т. е. поручила кому-то переделать его).

- d) The verbs of mental activity: *to consider, to understand*.

I consider *myself engaged to Mr. Brown*.

Я считаю себя помолвленной с мистером Брауном.

Task 1. Point out the Complex Object with the Participle and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I heard him moving about, and presently he was back with some hot soup.
2. Shall we have Neville brought down to say good night?
3. When Mary opened her eyes she saw Nina standing by her side.
4. Simon shortly found her having coffee in the sitting-room.
5. She felt her cheeks blushing a little.
6. I noticed Tom Wells standing in the shadow of the fountain.
7. She liked to watch him doing things, digging, planting and trimming.
8. I am not accustomed to having my word doubted.
9. I want my head examined for making this dangerous journey.
10. "Do people have their own photographs taken?" said Paul.
11. I want Jane and her husband moved into one of the new houses on the hill.
12. Eliza, as she did on most days, had coffee and a sandwich sent in.
13. He also kept his hair dyed black.

Task 2. Translate into English using the Complex Object with Participles I.

1. Я видела, как вы проехали мимо нашего дома в своей машине.
2. Я заметил, как она входила в кондитерскую.
3. Она открыла окно и наблюдала, как ее дети играли во дворе.
4. Он чувствовал, как мать гладила его руку.
5. Они видели, как ее мать ходила взад и вперед по комнате.
6. Он чувствовал, как у него дрожали руки.
7. Учительница наблюдала, как дети входили в школу.
8. Он нашел ее на платформе в ожидании поезда.
9. Она слышала, как ее муж тяжело спускался по лестнице.
10. Когда Джек увидел, как Том пересекал улицу, он помахал ему рукой.
11. Мне пришлось прождать два часа в больнице, чтобы запломбировать зуб.
12. Я слышал, как в связи с этим упоминалось его имя.
13. Она с шумом задвинула ящик стола.
14. Я оставил жену вполне обеспеченной.
15. Все эти годы я хранил их письма под замком.

16. Он был полон решимости заставить уважать себя.
17. Я не мог допустить, чтобы моего единственного сына исключили из колледжа.
18. Когда они подошли к дому, они увидели оставленный перед ним «бьюик».
19. Ты мог бы добиться, чтобы его уволили.
20. Ему было досадно, когда он слышал, что имя его жены упоминается в разговоре незнакомым человеком.
21. Он сказал ей, что нельзя заполнить бланк без предварительного заявления.
22. Если бы он сделал это, он мог бы оказаться отрезанным от своей семьи.
23. Я знал, что могу ему помочь, только если буду держать язык за зубами.

3. The Subjective Participial Construction

The Subjective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle (mostly Participle I) is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence.

Translation: *a complex sentence* is generally used; the principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called "indefinite personal" (*слышали / видели/ заметили, что . . .*). The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: the nominal part serves as subject; the participle is the part of compound verbal predicate.

The construction is used after the verbs of:

a) *Sense perception* (to see, to hear, to watch, to notice, to feel);

Several boys were seen riding on horseback across the field.

Видели, как несколько мальчиков ехали через поле верхом на лошади.

b) *Mental activity* (to find, to understand, to show, to keep, to consider, to regard).

The farmers are considered (regarded) as doing it.

Считают, что фермеры делают это.

Task 1. Analyze the sentences with the Subjective Participial Construction and translate them into Russian.

1. The car was seen moving fast along the street.
2. Through the open window a piano was heard being played.
3. He is in hospital and his condition is reported as being very serious.
4. A score of young heads were seen peering out of the narrow window.
5. When the car was heard approaching, the people fled anywhere to avoid the police.
6. In his novel she is shown doing a lot for other people.
7. Soon she may have found the note because she was seen looking through the magazine.
8. When I rang the bell, a dog could be heard barking in the hall.
9. In his talk with my father the visitor was heard mentioning some accident.
10. She was seen listening to him trying to catch every word.
11. The painter was found putting the finishing touches to a picture of a beggarman.
12. The beggar himself was seen standing on a raised platform in the corner of the studio.
13. Clare's footsteps were heard crossing the room.

Task 2. Translate the sentences using the Complex Subject with the Participle.

1. Видели, как он шел по Красной площади.
2. Видели, как такси ждало кого-то у подъезда.
3. Видели, как они поднимались по лестнице.
4. Видели, как мальчики из нашей школы играли в крикет.
5. Эти пожилые люди живут внизу, и иногда слышно, как они о чем-то разговаривают.
6. Слышали, как Джейн открывала дверь.
7. Видели, как Джеймс стоял около письменного стола и просматривал какой-то журнал.
8. Слышали, как она пела в соседней комнате.

Task 3. Analyze the sentences with predicative constructions and translate them into Russian.

1. All three governments, *pleading* national budget austerity, have refused to permit any rise in over-all EU spending above a controversial financial ceiling.
2. *Tackled* over the government's promise to maintain and improve the quality of education the Education Secretary admitted the cuts would leave gaps in schools timetables but hoped schools would help each other.
3. They wanted *a Government freely chosen* by the will of the people.
4. He said that the strike movement may turn into a national strike bringing about the downfall of the dictatorship.
5. Unfortunately the point of view of this politician is becoming increasingly widespread in the Western press. This is why it seems expedient to review some of the arguments put forward by those opposing the idea of such talks.
6. Opening a new session of Parliament, he disclosed that the regime intends to introduce legislation providing for preventive detention even when there is no official State of Emergency.
7. The peoples of all countries are vitally interested in seeing *further steps taken* at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in October.
8. *Being* monopoly *dominated* the most powerful of all industrial countries, the United States pushed inevitably ahead for world mastery with every available means at its command.
9. *Considering* the complexity of the problem, the decision was reached at a rather early date.
10. *Not satisfied with* the plans for the creation of an independent anti-fraud office, which could take months or even years, the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls for the speedy appointment of an independent fraud-buster within the commission's existing antifraud squad.
11. The Belgrade Children's Hospital in South London now faces a threat to close all the beds, *meaning* that the only children's operating theatre in the district will shut down despite recent modernization.
12. The main reasons given were the large amount of work *commissioned* by the Government and the need to be satisfied that future changes in fees were consistent with P.I.B. (Prices and Incomes Board) policy.
13. Those who opposed the 'showdown' in the State Department – a small and not very influential group at the time – *saw their viewpoint being taken* increasingly into account by the White House.

14. Taiwan's jobless rate fell to 2.97 per cent in January as economic growth remained strong enough to avoid the skyrocketing unemployment seen in most of Taiwan's neighbors.

15. This would also determine the agenda of the meeting referred to in a general way by him.

4. The Absolute Participial Construction

This is a predicative construction in which the Participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The noun or pronoun never performs the function of the subject of the sentence. Sometimes the first element may be expressed by "there". This construction occupies a detached position in the sentence.

NOTE: It is generally translated into Russian by means of an adverbial clause. When placed at the beginning of the sentence the conjunctions «так как, поскольку, когда, как только, если» are used, and the Participle becomes the predicate of the clause.

The room being too small, we moved into a larger one.

Так как (поскольку) эта аудитория была слишком маленькой, мы перешли в другую.

The work done, we were paid right away.

После того как работа была сделана, с нами тут же рассчитались.

There being too many applicants, the interviews were split into two days.

Так как было слишком много претендентов, собеседования проводились в течение двух дней.

Weather permitting, the expedition will start tomorrow.

Если погода позволит, экспедиция отправится завтра.

The Absolute Participial Construction at the end of the sentence is translated by *an adverbial clause with the conjunctions "при этом, причем, и, а"*. The Participle is rendered as the predicate of the clause.

All the athletes were accommodated in the Olympic village, their coaches staying in the same blocks.

Всех спортсменов разместили в Олимпийской деревне, при этом их тренеры находились в тех же корпусах.

The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition "with". Then it is called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. In most cases this construction is translated by means of a *coordinate clause* or "*деепричастный оборот*". The preposition "with" is not rendered in Russian.

We stopped for a few minutes, with our guides continuing to pack the equipment.

Мы остановились на несколько минут, а наши проводники продолжали упаковывать снаряжение.

Task 1. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. With everyone asking "What sort of European Commission do we want?" it was hard not to ask simultaneously "What sort of Europe do we want?"

2. With his impeachment trial over, the US President has found himself more easily able to involve himself in foreign policy.

3. With the economy booming and incomes finally beginning to climb for those on the middle and lower rungs of the ladder, a "national culture of upscale spending" has emerged.

4. With state pension systems being stretched by the ageing of Europe's population and with returns on traditional savings instruments shrinking, investors are turning increasingly to mutual funds.

5. In 1980s with their profits falling as viewers turned increasingly to the choice offered by cable TV and VCRs, the networks (ABC, CBS and NBC) were taken over by Wall Street deal makers, who thought they could be run more efficiently.

6. "With many bonds trading above par, any uncertainty about the implications of the European tax on savings will have an impact on the trading of these securities", said Managing director and Head of European debt capital markets.

7. With the Conservative Party as deeply divided as ever on Europe, its young leader can stamp his little foot as much as he likes and still not end the debate.

8. With the tricky enlargement negotiations ahead, the last thing the EU needs is a prolonged bout of budget bickering.

9. Its economy crumbling, America struggled to escape the global Depression and find its place in a violently changing world.

10 Their worst fears about the national election realized, leaders of the trade union movement now expect an assault against many of organized labor's most cherished programs and interests.

11. With sales of automobiles on the domestic market sagging, and many dealers in deficit, the pressure to export autos last year was acute.

12. With \$40 billion of Brazilian dollar reserves having evaporated since Russia's debt default last summer, the move to a floating currency was increasingly favored by officials at the International Monetary Fund and the US Treasury.

13. With 70 per cent of Japan's land area mountainous and a small percentage devoted to farmland, two-thirds of Japan's urban population resides and works in less than 5 per cent of the total land area.

14. With their profits siphoned off by the central government bonds, some production units will undoubtedly have to curtail expansion plans, profit-sharing and other incentives to workers.

15. With old-age pensions starting at 60 for both men and women, French workers already down tools several years before their counterparts in other rich countries.

16. Japanese diplomats said their government's approach is that the lead in opening up new markets should come from industry and commerce, with banks following.

17. A second round of wage talks for insurance and metal workers broke off Wednesday, with employers and unions still far apart on pay increases.

18. The US's leading maker of tires for trucks and buses has embraced globalization, with factories and dealers stretching from Brazil to Europe to Indonesia.

5. Absolute constructions without the Participle

There are two types of absolute constructions without the Participle. The second element of the construction is an adjective, a prepositional phrase, or an adverb.

The Nominative Absolute Construction is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time or attendant circumstances. In the function of an adverbial modifier of time this construction is rendered in Russian by an adverbial clause.

The meeting over, we went to our office.

Когда закончилось собрание, мы пошли в свой офис.

In the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances the Nominative Absolute Construction is rendered by *a coordinate clause, деепричастный оборот, or a noun (pronoun) with the proposition «с».*

There she stood, her face to the east.

Она стояла, повернувшись на восток.

NOTE: There is a difference in meaning: *The lesson (concert, lecture) over...* and *The lesson (concert, lecture) being over...* *The lesson over* has a temporal meaning, whereas *the lesson being over* has as a rule a causal meaning.

The Prepositional Absolute Construction is mostly used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. It is rendered in Russian by a coordinate clause or деепричастный оборот.

With the watch in her hand, she lifted her head and looked directly at us.

Держа в руках часы, она подняла голову и посмотрела прямо на нас.

Task 1. Point out the Absolute Participial Constructions and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He reached out across the table, his hand covering Marsha's.
2. Iris stared out over the landscape, her chin cupped in her hand.
3. She stopped, a red spot on each cheekbone.
4. Old Jolyon stood at the bottom of the bed, his hands folded in front of him.
5. And, cigar in mouth, old Jolyon said: "Play me some Chopin."
6. Chance was silent, his eyes intent on Silvertip.
7. They set out with a lantern, Burdick telling his tale.
8. Treleven stood by the radio panel, his fingers fixed on the clock.
9. He stood, his hands behind him.
10. One night, Winifred having gone to the theatre, he sat down with a cigar, to think.
11. He looked at her intently, his curiosity reviving.

12. They were on the porch and Rhett was bowing right and left, his hat in his hand, his voice cool and soft.

13. Less than half an hour ago, after Dodo's leave-taking, he had paced the suite living-room, his thoughts confused and troubled.

14. Archie sat on a stool by the hearth, his back against the fireplace.

Task 2. Translate the sentences with Absolute Constructions into English.

1. Он вошел в комнату с чемоданом в руке.
2. Тетя продолжала слушать своих друзей с широко открытыми от удивления глазами.
3. Отец с трубкой во рту встал из-за письменного стола и подошел к книжному шкафу.
4. Когда мама предложила обедать в саду, все быстро вышли из дома.
5. Когда стол был накрыт, мама позвала гостей.
6. Он вошел без стука, так как дверь была открыта.
7. Они шли быстро, с опущенными головами, не глядя по сторонам.
8. Маленькая Аня перестала играть на рояле и встала у окна, повернувшись спиной ко всем.
9. Джейн шла на небольшом расстоянии от всех с кожаной сумкой в руке.
10. После обеда наступило долгое молчание: Анна думала о детях, а дети о ней.
11. Она спокойно ждала друзей около театра, спрятав подбородок в меховой воротник.

Task 3. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. *With his impeachment trial over*, the US President has found himself more easily able to involve himself in foreign policy.
2. *With the economy booming and incomes finally beginning* to climb for those on the middle and lower rungs of the ladder, a « national culture of upscale spending») has emerged.
3. *With state pension systems being stretched* by the ageing of Europe's population and with returns on traditional savings instruments shrinking, investors are turning increasingly to mutual funds.

4. In 1980s *with their profits falling* as viewers turned increasingly to the choice offered by cable TV and VCRs, the networks (ABC, CBS and NBC) were taken over by Wall Street deal makers, who thought they could be run more efficiently.

5. *With the Conservative Party as deeply divided as ever* on Europe, its young leader can stamp his little foot as much as he likes and still not end the debate.

6. *With the tricky enlargement negotiations ahead*, the last thing the EU needs is a prolonged bout of budget bickering.

7. *Its economy crumbling*, America struggled to escape the global Depression and find its place in a violently changing world.

8. *Their worst fears* about the national election *realized*, leaders of the trade union movement now expect an assault against many of organized labor's most cherished programs and interests.

9. *With sales* of automobiles on the domestic market *sagging*, and many *dealers in deficit*, the pressure to export autos last year was acute.

10. *With 70 per cent* of Japan's land area *mountainous* and a *small percentage devoted* to farmland, two-thirds of Japan's urban population resides and works in less than 5 per cent of the total land area.

11. *With their profits siphoned off* by the central government bonds, some production units will undoubtedly have to curtail expansion plans, profit-sharing and other incentives to workers.

12. *With German industry pressing* for lower interest rates to stimulate investment, the Bundesbank's capacity to defend the mark by hiking rates is extremely limited.

13. Japanese diplomats said their government's approach is that the lead in opening up new markets should come from industry and commerce, *with banks following*.

THE GERUND AND GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

1. The forms and functions of the Gerund

The Gerund is a non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the noun and verb.

It has four forms which are homonymous to those of Participle one.

Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Non-Perfect	discussing	being discussed
Perfect	having discussed	having been discussed

There is no Gerund in the Russian language and in Russian it is rendered in different ways:

a) *By a noun.*

Traveling has become his hobby.

Путешествие стало его увлечением.

b) *By an Infinitive.*

It's no good *hiding* our heads under the wings.

Бесполезно *прятать* голову под крыло.

c) *By деепричастие.*

On seeing us he stopped.

Увидев нас, он остановился.

d) *By a subordinate clause.*

He regretted now *having come*.

Теперь он сожалел, *что пришел*.

In Modern English the Gerund is widely used and often competes with the Infinitive.

The Gerund is always used after:

1) the verbs: to remember, to love, to like / dislike, to hate, to mind, to keep, to continue, to avoid, to enjoy, to deny, to forgive, etc.

2) the verbs used with prepositions: to go on, to put off, to depend on, to burst out, to insist on, to object to, to rely on, to result in, etc.

3) the predicative phrases with prepositions: to be worth (while), to be afraid of, to be aware of, to be proud of, to be surprised at, to be fond of, to be interested in, etc.

4) composite prepositions and word-groups:

Because of / on account of – из-за, ввиду, вследствие

Thanks to / due to / owing to – благодаря

Instead of – вместо того, чтобы

For the purpose of / with the object of / with a view to – с целью, для того, чтобы

In the event of – в случае

It is (of) no use / it is useless / it is no good – бесполезно

It is not worth while – не стоит

What's the good of – Какой смысл?

I cannot afford – Я не могу себе позволить

I cannot help – Не могу не ...

He is proud of *winning* the first prize.

Он гордится тем, *что выиграл* первый приз.

I can't afford *studying* abroad now.

Я не могу позволить себе *обучение* за границей сейчас.

His doctor has succeeded in *saving* his life.

Его врачу удалось *спасти* ему жизнь.

Functions of the Gerund

It performs different functions in the sentence. Its functions are in most cases similar to those performed by the Infinitive as it combines the features of noun and verb. The Gerund performs the functions of:

a) *Subject*

NOTE: In this function the Gerund is translated by noun or infinitive.

Talking mends no holes.

Разговоры не помогают в беде.

The Gerund used as a subject may follow the predicate; in this case the sentence opens with the introductory 'it' or with the construction 'there is'.

There was no *mistaking* the expression on her face.

Выражение ее лица нельзя было *не понять*.

b) *Predicative*

NOTE: It is translated by noun or infinitive.

Their favorite occupation has always been *reading*.

Их любимым занятием всегда было *чтение*.

c) *Part of a compound verbal predicate*

In this function the Gerund is used after the verbs and verbal phrases with the meaning of modality, after the verbs denoting the beginning, the duration and the end of an action.

NOTE: The Gerund in this function is translated into Russian by the infinitive in the function of object.

He finished *painting* the portrait of his dear mother.
Он закончил *писать* портрет своей любимой матери.

d) *Object, both direct and prepositional indirect*

NOTE: It is translated by a noun, an infinitive or a clause.

Thank you *for coming*.
Благодарю вас за то, *что пришли*.

e) *Attribute*

NOTE: Translation – by a noun or infinitive.

There are different ways *of solving* this problem.
Имеются различные способы *решения* этой проблемы.

f) *Adverbial modifier*

NOTE: Translation – by «деепричастие».

One can demonstrate this *by making* a very simple experiment.
Можно продемонстрировать это, *сделав* очень простой эксперимент.

Task 1. Compare the use of the Gerund and the Infinitive in the sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. The young man began turning over the pages of a book.
2. At length she began to speak softly.
3. She continued standing near the piano.

4. She continued to look at him.
5. The child was not afraid of remaining alone, but he was afraid to remain alone on such a stormy night.
6. Don't forget shutting the windows when you leave home.
7. Don't forget to shut the window when you leave home, it is very windy today.
8. I don't like interrupting people.
9. I don't like to interrupt him, he seems very busy.
10. I remember seeing the book in many bookshops.
11. Remember to buy the book.
12. They stopped talking when he came in.
13. She stopped to exchange a few words with a neighbor.
14. I was always afraid of losing his goodwill.
15. Clare answered rather pettishly, and her mamma was afraid to say more.

Task 2. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I'm fed up with living in the city – it's too dirty and crowded.
2. Speaking a foreign language every day is the best way of learning it.
3. There's no point in having a car if you never use it.
4. Being admired by all, she felt proud and happy.
5. The boy was ashamed of having been beaten in class by his sister.
6. My answering in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction.
7. He is in the habit of boasting of his cleverness.
8. We are proud of being taught four foreign languages at this University.
9. After having the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
10. He is an artistic person – he is very good at writing poems and composing music.
11. I don't want to force you into doing something against your will.
12. I think you should apologize to your mother for being so rude to her.
13. Do you mind meeting different people every day? Meeting the same people every day, listening to people for many hours?
14. He had the most irritating habit of joking at the wrong moment.
15. I hate reminding people of their duties or being reminded of mine.
16. Forgetting may be very rapid when one has no desire to remember; over learning shows that through extra effort, one can build up resistance to forgetting.

17. It's no use talking like that to me.
18. He did not succeed in taking things easily.

Task 3. Use the required form of the Gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon. 2. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it. 3. Since Tom was his best friend he helped him without (to ask). 4. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands. 5. He could not help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob. 6. Daisy and Gatsby danced. I remember (to be) surprised by his graceful, conservative fox-trot – I had never seen him dance before. 7. When they had finished (to write) this letter they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 8. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game, for over fifty years. 9. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back. 10. It's no good (to deny) that. 11. Try and help the nurses by (to keep) quiet and tidy. 12. 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. 13. The tables were put on one side so that there might be room for (to dance). 14. I don't like (to spy) on. 15. Annette, who heard thousands of names mentioned every year, and had a deplorable memory, could recall (to hear) the name of Fox in connection with something or other, but could not remember exactly what. 16. The porter, also on (to enter), would have tapped out his own code. 17. He suddenly stopped (to read). There was no point in (to go) on. He looked up and found forty pairs of eyes fixed on him intently. 18. You must excuse me for (to think) you were a gipsy.

Task 4. State the syntactic function of the Gerund.

1. It's no use doing things by halves. 2. She kept eyeing Henry with interest. 3. He didn't feel like talking to anyone now. 4. I could not help thinking of the island in this anatomical way. 5. After pausing for breath she announced, "I have some excellent news." 6. She explained this to them by saying she was busy. 7. She asked her one or two

questions. Kitty answered them without knowing what they meant. 8. The land was the one thing in the world worth fighting for. 9. After a moment, everyone started talking again. 10. Jennie was busy all next day preparing for a cocktail-party. 11. He supposed it was the civilized way of doing things. 12. She waited a minute or two before speaking. 13. Julie expressed horror at the very thought of going out into the cold. 14. I could not answer for coughing. 15. Housekeeping with Lydia worked quite well. 16. "A mule would be useful for crossing the mountain," I observed.

Task 5. Use the Gerund from the following list as:

a) Subject

continuing, going, riding, keeping, finding

1. Robinson thought at the time that ... a journal would be an occupation for my mind. 2. My brother always said that ... is the best exercise. 3. I'm afraid it's no use ... this discussion. 4. It's no use ... over old ground. 5. ... him there surprised me greatly.

b) Direct object

sitting, opening, hearing, being, doing

2. I remember ... her complain to Joe. 2. The box was stoutly made and resisted 3. I intend ... it tomorrow. 4. Would you mind ... over here? 5. Now I had resolved, if possible, to avoid ... alone with any of these men, these strangers.

c) Prepositional object

shaking, stopping, calling, getting, drinking, missing, dealing, being, saying, twisting.

1. She was afraid of ... Miller in the crowd. 2. He was fond of ..., "The superstition of today is the science of yesterday." 3. Thank you for 4. On the way home Sally insisted on ... in front of our college. 5. I am assure you I am quite capable of ... with the matter. 6. After that, of course, I had difficulty in ... off Tom Wells. 7. I am sick and tired of ... tea without milk.

d) Attribute

eating, coming, reading, going, greeting, discussing

1. The surgery opened at five-thirty, and I made a point of ... along there quite promptly. 2. The only way of ... to the dance was on our bicycles. 3. They talked and laughed and shouted, and there was the clatter of knives and forks, and strange sounds of... . 4. Philip had few friends. His habit of ... isolated him. 5. He could not bear the thought of... his situation. 6. There were cries of ... from a dozen voices and they moved toward her. 7. Philip could never tell lies without embarrassment, and he was scarlet when he finished his explanation for not... .

e) Adverbial modifier of time

hearing, answering, leaving, passing, looking, reading, racing

1. She looked at the paper, after ... out this question. 2. Before the little old lady grasped his arm. 3. He spent those nights after ... at his mother's house in Green Street. 4. He found an endless excitement in ... at their faces and ... them speak. 5. Tom considered before... . 6. She seemed excited on ... this. 7. Poirot had looked up at the staircase in ..., and shook his head in a dissatisfied manner.

f) Adverbial modifier of manner, attending circumstances or cause

noticing, having, disguising, bringing, answering, working, coughing, laughing, breaking

1. Cindy glanced up, then away, without.... 2. Liz was able to make her own living by ... at a factory. 3. Eventually Selwyn couldn't laugh for and again, he couldn't cough for... . 4. Can't we even laugh properly without ... trouble? 5. Was he trying to escape by ... himself? 6. Major Pennymann went on without ... her interruption. 7. We might be fined for ... the Press along, George. 8. You might run all my life by ... your promise.

g) Part of a compound verbal predicate

pacing, shaking, saying, looking, reproducing, eating, chatting, knitting

1. Teddy Lloyd continued ... Jean Brodie in his paintings. 2. He began ... the words aloud to himself. 3. They went on ... their dinner. 4. The old man stopped ... her fist and stick. 5. Sandy kept ... ahead; Mary tried to keep up with her. 6. Anson Harris had ceased ... out and was flying on instruments alone. 7. Two weeks old this child was, and the lady had

just finished ... her pram cover in stripes of white and blue. 8. The twins started ... about their school life.

Task 6. Use the required form of the Gerund and insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Good-bye, and thank you ever so much ... (to come) with me. 2. She was afraid ... (to go) on public transport. 3. She began to have frightful pains all over her, and she held her breath to prevent herself ... (to cry) out and (to wake) her mother. 4. This was Daphne's only chance ... (to tell) them of her college life. 5. She had the local habit... (to place) the word "eh" at the end of her remarks, questions and answers alike. 6. I was aware ... (to plunge) into a network of fresh difficulties. 7. His mother would not like the idea ... (to eat) fruit unwashed. 8. "It seems to me an awfully selfish way ... (to look) at things," said Philip. 9. "I don't see the use... (to read) the same thing over and over again", said Philip. 10. Sandy could not remember ... (to ask) about it. 11. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable ... (to advise) myself. 12. That's no reason ... (to give up). 13. It would be better to wait for him on the terrace where she was fond ... (to sit) toward evening (to enjoy) the view of which she was never tired. 14. Dad would not dream ... (to say) such a thing to anyone. 15. Miss Brodie was greatly taken aback and suffered greatly from a sense ... (to betray). 16. He was looking forward ... (to take) the tickets. 17. Are you thinking, Sandy... (to do) a day's washing? 18. And then a minute or two afterwards someone else entered the room and expressed his surprise ... (to find) Griffiths there. 19. She was on the point... (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone. 20. Jane, your nose wants ... (to blow). 21. "That child needs ... (to take) care of," said Eliza. 22. He felt that life was worth ... (to take) care of. 23. The night seemed very long. He shivered. He was ashamed ... (to sleep) on the Embankment. 24. They were busy ... (to find) some food.

Task 7. Translate into English using the Gerund as:

a) Subject

1. Мы знали, что с ним было бесполезно спорить. 2. Нехорошо так думать о своих друзьях. 3. Было бесполезно пытаться встретить его у Петровых. 4. Быть с друзьями на экскурсии – большое удовольствие. 5. Ловить рыбу в Черном море – не простое дело.

b) *Part of a compound verbal predicate*

1. Она взяла мою руку и продолжала рассказывать о своем путешествии на север. 2. То, что вы говорили, было так интересно, что я не могла не слушать. 3. Когда я вошла в зал, директор уже начал выступать. 4. Когда он кончил говорить, Том отодвинул стул и вышел. 5. Он продолжал что-то читать и смеяться. 6. Она не могла не думать о родителях. 7. Вы ждете, пока прекратится дождь? 8. Она продолжала вязать и смотреть телевизор. 9. Полчаса спустя он опять начал звонить Джону. 10. Когда вошли родители, они прекратили танцевать. 11. Идут занятия. Перестаньте шуметь! 12. Он рассмеялся, когда я рассказал ему о нашей охоте в тайге. 13. Он поздоровался с друзьями и начал рассказывать о занятиях в университете. 14. Он встал и медленно пошел к двери. 15. Она продолжала смотреть на часы.

c) *Object*

1. Я очень устала сидеть дома. 2. Вы не будете возражать, если я запишу ваш адрес? 3. Он настаивал на том, чтобы меня проводили домой. 4. Я получаю большое удовольствие, когда читаю ваши стихи. 5. Я прекрасно могу управлять своей машиной. 6. Спасибо за то, что вы позвонили моей маме. 7. Когда Джон позвонил, мы были заняты приготовлением к охоте. 8. Она воздерживалась звонить ему. 9. Я настаивала на том, чтобы его навестили в больнице. 10. Я отчетливо помню, что слышала, как часы на камине пробили два часа. 11. Он был очень огорчен, что не нашел ее дома. 12. Он постоянно боялся, что с ним будут об этом говорить. 13. Она не любила, когда ее несправедливо упрекали в чем-либо. 14. Ненавижу приезжать в пустой дом. 15. Я уже приняла две таблетки. Я хорошо помню, что я их приняла.

d) *Attribute*

1. У нас есть все основания полагать, что у вас была привычка навещать их по вечерам. 2. Он был счастлив при мысли о том, что скоро опять увидит своих друзей. 3. После завтрака я объявила о своем намерении пойти на прогулку. 4. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда застать их дома сейчас? 5. У меня не было времени подумать, как ответить на ваш вопрос. 6. Мне редко представляется случай повидать их всех вместе. 7. Какие у вас основания разговаривать с нами таким тоном?

e) *Adverbial modifier*

1. Переписывая текст, она пропустила некоторые слова. 2. Я закончила, сказав, что скоро вернусь. 3. Он подумал, прежде чем ответить. 4. Я стала много писать, чтобы улучшить орфографию. 5. Получив письмо от брата, он поехал к нему первым поездом. 6. Читая эту книгу, он нашел много интересных выражений. 7. Он подождал полминуты, прежде чем ответить. 8. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату. 9. Выйдя из дома, он встретил своего школьного товарища. 10. Я устала от того, что много читала, и решила посидеть в кресле в саду. 11. После двухчасового чтения он положил чемодан на колени и начал что-то писать. 12. Услышав о приезде Елены, я решила ее навестить.

2. The Complex Gerundial Construction

It is a predicative construction in which the Gerund is in predicate relation to the nominal element expressed by a noun in the possessive or common case or a possessive pronoun. This construction is usually translated by a clause the type of which depends on the function of the Gerund in the sentence. The clauses are introduced by the conjunctions *то что, тем что, после того как*.

My friend's having a good knowledge of English is the result of his hard work on the language (*subject*).

То, что мой друг обладает хорошим знанием английского, является результатом его упорной работы над языком.

After their repairing the motor, we set off (*adverbial modifier*).

После того как они починили мотор, мы отправились.

She knows of my living in town, but she does not know *of my having lived* in the countryside (*object*).

Она знает, *что я живу в городе,* но она не знает, *что я жила в сельской местности.*

We understood the importance of this problem being solved practically (*attribute*).

Мы поняли важность того, *чтобы эта проблема была решена практически.*

NOTE:

a) The nominal part of the construction can be expressed by a noun in the common case. Compare:

My uncle's visiting us is a surprise.
My uncle visiting us is a surprise.

These two constructions may be used indifferently. **But** there is a slight difference in meaning. In the first sentence the action is emphasized, in the second sentence the focus is on the doer of the action.

b) The nominal part of the Complex Gerundial Construction can also be expressed by the pronouns *all, this, that, both, each, something* which have no case distinction.

Task 1. State the syntactic functions of the Gerundial Construction. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She was very much surprised at his being so worried about the incident. 2. She can't bear thinking of it or speaking of it. And your saying that reminded her. 3. But of course someone might have gone to the table without your noticing? 4. It was no good your doing things by halves. 5. We are concerned about the company's trading in raw materials. 6. He complained, "I don't like the idea of you all going off from early morning till late at night. I don't like being alone, quite frankly." 7. She changed the style of her dancing, her feet moved more quickly, and did not keep so strictly to the ground. 8. I can't bear the thought of your deserting your post when your presence is so necessary. 9. Tom's mother spoke with pride of her son being a sailor. 10. Did you ever hear of a man of sense rejecting an offer? 11. I can't imagine your mother approving of what you are doing.

Task 2. Analyze the sentences with the Complex Gerundial Construction and translate them into Russian.

1. Despite much angry and sometimes ignorant talk about Japanese burying their guilty secrets, there is a great deal of Japanese literature that deals honestly with the war.

2. The scandal has resulted in the local station chief of America's CIA giving warning that America might stop sharing intelligence with South Korea.

3. The U.S. State Department faulted the Muslim fundamentalist faction known as the Taliban for publicly beating women for not being accompanied by a close male relative.

4. Nominal sovereignty is no longer the valuable commodity it once was, and independence may actually lead to people having less control over decisions that crucially affect them.

5. Foreign exchange analysts, despite all the fanfare and pep talk about the United States reasserting its leading role as a bastion of free enterprise, remain extremely skeptical that the dollar's strength can be sustained without the support of high interest rates.

6. With consumer prices in the euro area only 1 % higher than they were a year ago, there is little risk of currency depreciation causing a dangerous surge in inflation.

7. The next bad step will be to say that the WTO's test is wrong: instead of the importer having to prove that a product is dangerous, let the exporter show that it is safe.

8. The continued success of voluntary mass vaccination depends on governments providing accurate information about the risks and benefits.

9. The Europeans suspect the Americans of cheating on the deal by funneling indirect subsidies to Boeing, in contravention of the agreement to limit subsidies to 30% of a project's cost.

10. The supremacy of EU law over national law is also implicit in the treaties. Nor could the court's powers be repatriated by Britain or anyone else, without a country leaving the Union altogether.

11. The unions sought discussions with the company on supervisory grade matters, about which no understanding agreement existed with the unions, and insisted on shop-floor employees being present during these discussions.

12. Those trade unionists who believed the propaganda about the freeze benefiting the lower-paid workers got a shock just before Christmas, when agreements affecting farm workers and shop assistants were referred to the Prices and Incomes Board.

13. France is the largest contributor to the offensive after the US and is fully committed to success. Yet at the same time politicians on both the left and right are profoundly wary of France being so closely involved in a military venture that is US dominated and orchestrated through NATO.

14. But if this experiment fails then it is obvious that, far from there being an improvement in the standards of life of the British people, there will be a steady diminution.

15. Jobs and living standards depend on the industrial capacity of the nation being used to the full.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English using the Gerundial Construction.

1. Ему не нравилась моя идея одной ехать на Кавказ. 2. Представь себе, ей хотелось знать, что его беспокоит. 3. Он настаивает, чтобы я держала окна открытыми независимо от погоды. 4. Вы не возражаете, если я поработаю сегодня в вашем кабинете? 5. Я удивлена, что вы оставили маленького мальчика одного дома. 6. Вы помните, я вам говорила, что мой муж инженер. 7. Я не могу себе представить, чтобы вы так долго сидели в читальном зале. 8.казалось, что мне не было больше нужды оставаться в Москве. 9. Интересно, как она вошла в дом так, что мы не видели ее.

NOTE:

The Russian не + деепричастие may correspond to the English *without + Gerund* or *not + Participle*. It usually corresponds to *not + Participle* if it is used in the function of the adverbial modifier of cause.

Не зная слов, они не могли понять содержание отрывка.
Not knowing the words, they couldn't understand the fragment.

If не + деепричастие is used in the function of adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances or condition, it generally corresponds to *without + Gerund*.

Дети не могли уйти из дома, не спросив разрешения.
The children couldn't leave home without asking for permission.

Task 1. Translate the sentences into English using not + Participle or without + Gerund.

1. Смотритель (postmaster), не отвечая, вошел в залу (Пушкин). 2. Не получая ответа, Дуня подняла голову... и с криком упала на ковер (Пушкин). 3. Маша по целым дням, не осушая глаз (to dry one's eyes), плакала... (Л. Толстой). 4. Не закончив своей речи, он побежал за уходящей (retreating) девушкой (Тургенев). 5. Не зная пароля (password), я хотел молча проехать мимо них (Пушкин). 6. Не

имея привычки (to be in the habit) кокетничать с прохожими офицерами, она [Лиза] перестала глядеть на улицу и шила около двух часов, не приподнимая головы (Пушкин). 7. Но Василий Иванович, не оборачиваясь, только рукой махнул и вышел (Тургенев). 8. Но обойдя кругом (to make the round of) палубу и не найдя Даши, Иван Ильич взволновался, стал заглядывать (to search) повсюду. Даши нигде не было (А. Толстой). 9. Берг еще что-то говорил, но Ростов, не дослушав его (to hear somebody to the end), уже поехал дальше (Л. Толстой). 10. Соня, Наташа спали не раздеваясь, в диванной (Л. Толстой). 11. Наташа подошла к нему и спросила, что с ним. Он [князь Андрей] не ответил ей и, не понимая ее, посмотрел на нее странным взглядом (Л. Толстой). 12. Алексей Александрович вздохнул и, не сказав больше ничего, отправился в спальню (Л. Толстой). 13. Он оглянулся своими сощуренными (half-shut) глазами и, взглянув на князя Андрея, видимо не узнав его, зашагал к крыльцу (the steps) (Л. Толстой).

Task 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Gerund in different functions.

1. England was the most successful of the European nations at colonizing what would become the United States.

2. By contrast, economic growth can contribute to pollution and exacerbate the difficult problem of maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

3. As a result of the slowing economy and other factors the federal budget deficit began heading upward again.

4. Self-employed businesses are famous for being able to respond almost instantly to changes in demand.

5. One of the advantages of sole proprietorship is that an owner can make decisions quickly and decisively without having to consult others.

6. Like printing paper money, issuing too much stock diminishes the basic value of each share.

7. Legally, the owners of this stock stand next in line to the bondholders in getting paid.

8. Even if the rate has gone down, the lender benefits by having increased the size of its original loan at a lower rate of interest.

9. Most experts now diminish the idea of rapidly eroding U.S. industrial base.

10. Buying stock on margin gives speculators the opportunity to extend the scope of their operations.

11. Speculating in commodities is done primarily at a commodity exchange, and there are a dozen such exchanges in the U.S.

12. Japan and other part of the world feel that their best opportunity for searching their wealth is to invest in American stocks.

13. Their buying or selling can indicate to other investors their degree of confidence in the future of the company.

14. Repeated devaluation can only result in other countries completely losing confidence in a currency.

15. There were deficits in 1930s, without bringing about a real recovery.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into Russian. Note the difference in the translation of the Gerund and the Participle.

1. Yet conservative people in rural areas were tremendously enthusiastic about buying shares of railroad stock, often mortgaging their farms or businesses to do so.

2. Beginning in 1825 various state government began to play an active role in stimulating the construction of an internal system of transportation;

3. A certified public accounting firm, after performing an audit certifies that the figures and statements about the finances reflect generally accepted accounting principles.

4. Many persons who do not feel qualified to decide which stocks in purchase, but who nevertheless want to participate in the stock market in hope of making a profit by doing so, turn to mutual funds.

5. A mutual fund combining funds of its shareholders, which may be in small amounts, invests large blocks of money.

6. Their available cash will buy many more shares, giving them the opportunity of making more profit and also the risk of suffering greater losses.

7. The laws have some success in preventing fraud and secret dealings aimed at manipulating stock prices.

8. Congress has charged the SEC with seeing that American corporations abide by American business ethics even when doing business in another country.

9. In its history the SEC has taken on the responsibility of overseeing corporate policies, particularly by requiring reports designed to uncover

illegal company payments to political figures or others for the purpose of buying their influence.

10. Money saved by individuals is usually deposited for safekeeping in interest-bearing accounts in one of four types of private institutions: commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations and group credit unions.

11. The money for insurance company lending comes from the annual premiums paid by individuals and businesses for insurance policies.

12. Most of the money deposited in these individual savings accounts is used by the institution to finance the purchase, building or remodeling of private homes.

13. By the 1990s, advances made in such fields as chemistry, electronics and biotechnology were producing goods and services ranging from semiconductor circuit to laser surgery.

14. The typical corporation likes to keep a balance among these methods of raising money for expansion frequently plowing back about half of the earnings into the business and paying out the other half as dividends.

15. When acting in concert, individual and institutional stockholders can have tremendous power over corporate management by selling or buying their shares to drive the price of the stock down or up.

NOTE: After a number of verbs and verb-groups both the Gerund and the Infinitive may be used: *to try, to regret, to hate, to intend, to begin, to continue, to like (to dislike), to propose, to remember, to forget, to stop, to mean, to be afraid of*. The Gerund renders some general statement while the Infinitive is mostly used with reference to a special occasion.

I meant to call you when at home.

Я намеревался *позвонить* тебе, когда буду дома.

Getting this job would mean *getting up* early.

Если согласиться на эту работу, придется *вставать* рано.

Task 4. Use the appropriate form of the Gerund or the Infinitive of the verb in brackets.

1. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little: he made himself useful by (to hand) round the coffee cups. 2. I wouldn't like you to think

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

NOTE: The form in '-ing' may be a participle or a gerund or an adjective or a verbal noun. It is essential to remember some peculiar features:

a) Both the Gerund and the Participle may perform the functions of attribute and adverbial modifier. But the Participle is never preceded by the prepositions, only by the conjunctions 'when' and 'while'. The Gerund or gerundial constructions always follow some preposition.

b) An attribute is used in pre-position to the noun it modifies, while the Participle occupies the post-position.

c) A verbal noun unlike the Gerund can be modified by an article or adjective, and it can be used in the plural form.

Task 1. Analyze the ing-forms stating whether they are gerunds or verbal nouns.

1. I hate the idea of your wasting time. 2. I was afraid of being called upon to give evidence against her. 3. The twins devotedly gave up their day to the cutting of sandwiches. 4. She was put out by being kept waiting. 5. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 6. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 7. He was engaged in overwhelming Helen with reproaches for not having told him of Jack's change of sleeping quarters. 8. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 9. Godfrey felt guilty at having gossiped to Olive about Lettie's changes in her will. 10. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods. 11. Poirot lost no time in visiting M. Halted. 12. He crossed back into the doorway, and, slowly, to keep down the beating of his heart, mounted the single flight of stairs and rang the bell. 13. There was a tramping of feet. 14. No one ever thought of protecting Isabel. 15. He walked to the edge of the terrace, and looked down into the darkness; he could just see the powdering of the daisies on the unmown lawn. 16. Raising good cotton, riding well, dancing lightly were the things that mattered. 17. It was a habit with him to tell her the doings of his day. 18. He liked dancing quickly. 19. Lewis had offices in Zurich and London, and his comings and goings were casual. 20. "I'm not very clever at guessing people's ages," she said coldly.

Task 2. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. "You have a steel industry hemorrhaging with the flooding of our markets with foreign dumped steel, causing losses of thousands of jobs, and the administration is applying a small band-aid to that massive hemorrhage", said Senator A. Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania.

2. Among the radical measures are proposals to give the public the right of veto over a new King or Queen, the scraping of the monarch's political powers and the ending of the role of the Sovereign as Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

3. They passed a resolution calling for a world trade conference.

4. With fiscal policy stretched to its limits, Japan's central bank has moved to the centre of a heated debate over whether it should adopt an easing of credit.

5. By dropping its annual sponsorship of a resolution condemning China at the UN Human Rights Commission, now meeting in Geneva, the US administration acknowledges what has long been obvious.

6. Rather than come up with cash and watch expensive hardware depreciate, companies increasingly are turning to leasing and outsourcing as alternatives to buying.

7. Crowds gathered at two US Churches where the civil-rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. once preached, marking the US holiday bearing his name.

8. The Angola government has insisted on the withdrawal of the latest UN mission, accusing the UN troops of failing to disarm the rebels.

9. For high-tech multinationals like H.P., financing has become an important way to keep Asian sales kicking, as well as a lucrative business believed to total roughly \$20 billion a year. It is also becoming a new form of muscle in Asia's tougher market-place.

10. "Not that we in America do everything right or that we provide a precise model for the working of a somewhat similar economy, but some long-standing American economic interactions do resemble those developing on the old Continent," said a US economics expert.

11. In the EU, a spirit of collective irresponsibility takes hold: rather than reforming, or even seriously thinking about the underlying policies, each country simply seeks to get as much as it can from the trough.

12. Amendments by the European Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee to a draft copyright protection directive would bar all private copying and "make illegal such harmless practices as the home taping on video of free TV programs for later viewing".

TEST

Choose the proper form of the verbal

1. He was beyond _____ about what was going to happen to him.

- a) to care
- b) caring
- c) having cared
- d) to be caring

2. She woke at half past ten in the morning to find her husband _____.

- a) going
- b) to go
- c) gone
- d) having gone

3. There were several ships _____ in the harbor.

- a) anchored
- b) being anchored
- c) to anchor
- d) anchoring

4. The snow never stopped falling that afternoon. It was dreadful _____ outdoors.

- a) being
- b) to be
- c) having been
- d) having been

5. The buildings were kept _____ and in repair by a group of workmen.

- a) to paint
- b) being painted
- c) painted
- d) having painted

6. She opened the door to see Tom _____ round the corner.

- a) to disappear
- b) disappear
- c) being disappeared
- d) to have disappeared

7. I couldn't resist showing my money or _____ it with my friends.

- a) to spend
- b) to have spent
- c) spending
- d) having spent

8. He took the first opportunity ___ for his rudeness.

- a) to apologize
- b) apologizing
- c) having apologized
- d) to have apologized

9. It might be worth _____ .

- a) trying
- b) to try
- c) being tried
- d) to have been tried

10. At the top of the third flight she paused for breath, and holding on to the banisters, stood _____ .

- a) to listen
- b) being listened
- c) listening
- d) to being listened

11. The thought came ___ into his mind.

- a) to flash
- b) flashing
- c) flash
- d) being flashed

12. Tom glanced away from his mother so as not ___ the tears in her eyes.

- a) to see
- b) seeing
- c) see
- d) being seen

13. I did not expect the issue ___ the tragic form it did.

- a) taking
- b) being taken
- c) to take
- d) take

14 In fact I found myself ___ that I would have to do something about it immediately.

- a) to think
- b) being thought
- c) thinking
- d) think

15. He gulped a cup of coffee in the hope ___ his stomach.

- a) to pacify
- b) pacifying
- c) of pacifying
- d) having pacified

Supply the appropriate preposition for the ing – forms

16. She had great difficulty ___ not showing her feeling.

- a) for
- b) in
- c) about
- d) by

17. There isn't much sense ___ my going through all the reasons why a young man of twenty-two, without any money, should not marry.

- a) in
- b) of
- c) on
- d) about

18. Blair raised no objection ___ going back to London.

- a) for
- b) in
- c) about
- d) to

19. There could be no doubt ___ there being something on between her and Hugh.

- a) of
- b) about
- c) in
- d) for

20. I repeat, that was one of my reasons ___ giving you this news today.

- a) by
- b) in
- c) for
- d) of

21. She had a pleasant gift ___ keeping the conversation general.

- a) for
- b) of
- c) in
- d) by

22. I am a great believer ___ being prepared.

- a) of
- b) in
- c) for
- d) about

23. I rushed out to prevent her ___ seeing this dreadful sight.

- a) by
- b) in
- c) from
- d) to

24. You did not approve ___ my playing cards.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) in
- d) about

ANSWERS

Question	Answer
1	b
2	c
3	a
4	b
5	c
6	b
7	c
8	a
9	a
10	c
11	b
12	a
13	c
14	c
15	c
16	b
17	a
18	d
19	b
20	c
21	a
22	b
23	c
24	a

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