




ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

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Учебное пособие

по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык»

«Сложные грамматические конструкции в современном английском языке (теория и тестовые задания)»



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Аннотация

Учебное пособие представляет собой грамматический справочник сложных конструкций английского языка для магистров всех специальностей. Уровень овладения английским языком – высокий (Intermediate, Upper-intermediate). Методическая значимость и новизна пособия заключается в представлении стратегий послевузовского изучения иностранного языка в магистратуре на основе современных стандартов компетентностного подхода в процессе формирования специалистов, на высоком уровне владеющих иностранным языком. В пособии представлено большое количество теоретического материала и тестов, содержащих стратегии обучения иностранному языку, позволяющих магистрам овладеть методикой самостоятельной работы послевузовского изучения иностранного языка.

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MODULE I

PASSIVE VOICE

to be + Participle II

	Tense	Passive	
Simple	Present	am is are	asked
	Past	was were	asked
	Future	will	be asked
Continuous	Present	am is are	being asked
	Past	was were	being asked
Perfect	Present	have/has	been asked
	Past	had	been asked
	Future	will have	been asked

The passive is formed by using the proper tense of the verb **to be** + Participle II. The Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect Continuous, the Future Continuous are not used in the passive.



	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	They ask questions at the lesson.	Questions are asked at the lesson.
Present Continuous	They are asking questions now.	Questions are being asked now.
Past Simple	They asked questions at the lesson.	Questions were asked at the lesson.
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Past Continuous	They were asking questions at the lesson.	Questions were being asked at the lesson.
Future Simple	They will ask questions at the lesson.	Questions will be asked at the lesson.
Present Perfect	They have asked questions at the lesson.	Questions have been asked at the lesson.
Past Perfect	They had asked questions at the lesson.	Questions had been asked at the lesson.
Future Perfect	They will have asked questions at the lesson.	Questions will have been asked at the lesson.
Present Infinitive	They should ask questions at the lesson.	Questions should be asked at the lesson.
Perfect Infinitive	They should have asked questions at the lesson.	Questions should have been asked at the lesson.
-ing form	He likes people asking questions at the lesson.	He likes questions being asked at the lesson.
Perfect -ing form	Having asked questions...	Questions having been asked...
Modals + be + participle II	You must ask questions at the lesson.	Questions must be asked at the lesson.

The Use of the Passive Voice

The passive is used:

a) when the person who does the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context:

The door had been locked (unknown doer of the action).

b) when we are interested more in the action than in the doer of the action, such as in news reports, instructions, processes, headlines, advertisements etc.

Breakfast is served from 8.00 to 10.00.

c) to make statements more formal or polite:

My new coat has been ruined. (More polite than saying "You ruined my coat").

d) to put emphasis on the doer of the action:

The Pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians. Sometimes *to get* is used in colloquial English instead of *be* in the passive to say that something happens to someone or something, by chance:

The dog got run over by a car.

Changing from Active into Passive:

	Subject	Verb	Object	Doer of the action
Active	W. Shakespeare	wrote	"Hamlet"	
Passive	"Hamlet"	was written by	W. Shakespeare	

When the verb is changed from the active voice into the passive voice, the whole sentence changes:

1) the object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence.

The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the doer of the action which is either introduced with "by" or is omitted.

The passive can be used only with transitive verbs (verbs which take an object as **give, write, take, open** etc).

Verbs such as: **happen, sleep, come, go, seem** etc are not used in the passive.

2) In the passive we use **by** + the doer of the action to say who or what did the action. We use **with** + instrument or material to say what the doer of the action used:

The paper was cut with a knife.

3) If the active verb has two objects (i.e., direct and indirect), it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person:

He gave me some apples. I was given some apples. Some apples were given to me.

4) **Make, hear, help, see** are followed by a to-infinitive in the passive:

He helped her tidy up the room. -> She was helped to tidy up the room.

Note that **hear, see, watch** can be followed by a participle I in the active and passive:

I heard her playing the piano. She was heard playing the piano.

5) The verbs **believe, expect, feel, hope, know, report, say, think** etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions:

a) subject (person) + passive + to-infinitive (personal construction)

b) it + passive + that-clause (impersonal construction)

People think he is a boaster.

He is thought to be a boaster. It is thought that he is a boaster.

6) Verbs followed by a preposition (**to look after, to laugh at** etc) take the preposition immediately after them when turned into the passive:

They sent for the doctor. -> The doctor was sent for.

7) In passive questions with **who/whom/which** we do not omit **by**:

Who gave you this book? -> Who were you given this book by?

Here are some of the most important prepositional verbs

which can be used passively:

to account for	объяснять что-нибудь
to agree upon	договориться о ...
to allude to	намекать на, касаться чего-нибудь
to arrive at	достигать чего-нибудь
to call for/on	зайти за
to comment upon	комментировать что-нибудь
to count on	надеяться, рассчитывать на кого-либо
to hear of	слышать о
to insist on/upon	настаивать на
to interfere with	мешать чему-нибудь, кому-нибудь
to laugh at	смеяться над
to listen to	слушать кого-нибудь, что-нибудь
to look after	ухаживать за
to look at	смотреть на
to look for	искать
to provide for	предусматривать что-нибудь
to put up with	примиряться с
to refer to	ссылаться на
to rely on/upon	полагаться на
to send for	посылать за
to speak of/about, to	говорить о/с
to talk about	говорить о
to think of	думать о
to take care of	заботиться о
to lose sight of	потерять из виду кого-нибудь, что-нибудь

The decision was arrived at.
He only spoke when he was spoken to.
The film was much talked about.
The agreement was widely commented on.

Test

Concorde, the world's fastest passenger plane, __(1)__ by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane, and the project __(2)__ in 1962. £1.5 billion __(3)__ on developing the Concorde, and it __(4)__ for over 5.000 hours, which makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane __(5)__ by British Airways and Air France in 1976. The Concorde holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic Ocean from New York to London, which __(6)__ in 2 hours 45 seconds! Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time __(7)__ by half, which is why the Concorde flight between London and New York __(8)__ a lot by business people and film stars – you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier! Twenty planes __(9)__ up to the present day. But there are no plans to build any more. Each plane __(10)__ at a cost of £55 million, which makes them very expensive!

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A) developed | B) have been developed |
| C) was developed | D) develops |
| 2. A) was started | B) starts |
| C) have been started | D) started |
| 3. A) spend | B) was spent |
| C) have been spent | D) spent |
| 4. A) has tested | B) tested |
| C) have been tested | D) was tested |
| 5. A) introduce | B) has been introduced |
| C) introduces | D) was introduced |
| 6. A) have been achieved | B) was achieved |
| C) will achieve | D) achieved |
| 7. A) was reduced | B) has reduced |
| C) is reduced | D) will be reduced |
| 8. A) had been used | B) uses |
| C) used | D) is used |
| 9. A) were built | B) are built |
| C) have been built | D) build |
| 10. A) is being produced | B) is produced |

MODULE II

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Sequence of tenses in complex sentences

The term "sequence of tenses" refers to the choice of the verb tense in the subordinate clause depending on the tense of the verb in the main clause. The rule of the sequence of tenses means that the tense in the subordinate clause is determined by the tense in the main clause and should agree with it both logically and grammatically. The term "sequence of tenses" is often translated into Russian as "agreement of tenses".

Generally, in complex sentences with all types of subordinate clauses, except the object clause, the sequence of the tenses in the pair "verb in the main clause – verb in the subordinate clause" is logical and based on sense and general rules of the use of tenses. The verb in the subordinate clause may be in any tense that reflects the actual time of the action and conveys the meaning correctly in the pair with the verb in the main clause.

She goes for a walk in the park when the weather is good.	Она ходит на прогулку в парк, когда погода хорошая.
She went for a walk in the park when the weather was good.	Она ходила на прогулку в парк, когда погода была хорошая.
She has been teaching since she graduated from college.	Она преподает с тех пор, как окончила институт.
I went to bed early because I was very tired.	Я рано лег спать, потому что очень устал.
He didn't answer your questions because he doesn't speak English.	Он не ответил на ваши вопросы потому, что он не говорит по-английски.
While I was watching TV, the telephone rang.	В то время как я смотрел телевизор, зазвонил телефон.
By the time he returned, I had typed ten pages of my report.	К тому времени, как он вернулся, я напечатал десять страниц моего доклада.
The books that I bought yesterday are on my desk.	Книги, которые я купил вчера, (находятся) на моем столе.
The surgeon who is going to perform the operation arrived yesterday.	Хирург, который будет делать операцию, приехал вчера.

The surgeon who was going to perform the operation fell ill yesterday.	Хирург, который должен был делать операцию, заболел вчера.
Yesterday the patient felt better than he feels today.	Вчера пациент чувствовал себя лучше, чем он чувствует себя сегодня.

Note: According to the rules of the use of tenses, the simple present is used instead of the simple future in adverbial clauses of time and condition referring to the future.

He will ask her about it when he sees her tomorrow.	Он спросит ее об этом, когда увидит ее завтра.
She will visit them tomorrow if she has the time.	Она навестит их завтра, если у нее будет время.

Sequence of tenses in sentences with object clauses

Object subordinate clauses answer the question "what?" and stand in the place of an object after such verbs as "know, think, believe, understand, wonder, agree, say, tell, ask, answer, remark" and phrases like "I'm sure (that), I'm afraid (that)". Object clauses are connected to the main clause by the conjunction "that" (which is often omitted) and by other conjunctions, such as where, when, why, how, whether, if.

Present or future in the main clause

If the verb in the main clause is in the present or in the future, the verb in the object subordinate clause may be in any tense that conveys the meaning correctly according to sense, logic, and general rules of the use of tenses.

I think (that) he lives on Rose Street.	Я думаю, что он живет на улице Роуз.
I don't know if she is in town.	Я не знаю, в городе ли она.
I don't know whether he will agree to do it.	Я не знаю, согласится ли он сделать это.
I wonder whether she will buy this house.	Интересно, купит ли она этот дом.
I'm not sure that he will help us.	Я не уверен, что он поможет нам.
I see that she is writing a report.	Я вижу, что она пишет доклад.

I know that John has already left for Chicago.	Я знаю, что Джон уже уехал в Чикаго.
I know where she went.	Я знаю, куда она пошла.
I have heard that Mr. Smith is going to be our new director.	Я слышал, что Мистер Смит будет нашим новым директором.
He will understand that you want to help him.	Он поймет, что вы хотите ему помочь.
I will ask him why he didn't buy that book.	Я спрошу его, почему он не купил ту книгу.

Past tense in the main clause

If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the verb in the object subordinate clause should also be used in one of the past tenses. The examples below show how the sentences given above will change if we use the past tense in the main clause.

I thought (that) he lived on Rose Street.	Я думал, что он живет на улице Роуз.
I didn't know if she was in town.	Я не знал, в городе ли она.
I didn't know whether he would agree to do it.	Я не знал, согласится ли он сделать это.
I wondered whether she would buy that house.	Мне было интересно, купит ли она этот / тот дом.
I wasn't sure that he would help us.	Я не был уверен, что он поможет нам.
I saw that she was writing a report.	Я видел, что она пишет доклад.
I knew that John had already left for Chicago.	Я знал, что Джон уже уехал в Чикаго.
I knew where she had gone.	Я знал, куда она пошла.
I heard that Mr. Smith was going to be our new director.	Я слышал, что Мистер Смит будет нашим новым директором.
He understood later that you wanted to help him.	Он понял позже, что вы хотите / хотели ему помочь.
I asked him why he hadn't bought that book.	Я спросил его, почему он не купил ту книгу.

Exception from the rule

If a general truth is expressed in the object subordinate clause, the present tense is normally used in the subordinate clause despite the fact that the past tense is used in the main clause.

Newton discovered that the force of gravity pulls all bodies to the Earth.	Ньютон обнаружил, что сила притяжения тянет все тела к Земле.
Galileo proved that the Earth revolves around the Sun.	Галилей доказал, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.
Compare the above examples with the standard cases below:	Сравните примеры выше со стандартными случаями ниже:
He learned that the hotel concierge usually locked the front door at midnight.	Он узнал, что консьерж гостиницы обычно запирает входную дверь в полночь.
She found out that he still worked at a bank.	Она выяснила, что он все еще работает в банке.

The choice of a past tense in the object subordinate clause

If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense (usually, in the simple past), there are three possible variants of the action in the subordinate clause: at the same time as the action in the main clause; earlier than the action in the main clause; later than the action in the main clause.

If the action in the subordinate clause took place at the same time as the action in the main clause, the simple past (or the past continuous if required by the context) is used in the subordinate clause.

I thought that he worked at a bank.	Я думал, что он работает в банке.
I knew that she was waiting for me by the entrance.	Я знал, что она ждет меня у входа.

If the action in the subordinate clause took place earlier than the action in the main clause, the past perfect (or the past perfect continuous if required by the context) is used in the subordinate clause.

I knew that he had already left for Rome.	Я знал, что он уже уехал в Рим.
She said that she had been wait-	Она сказала, что прождала меня



ing for me for a long time. долгое время.

If the action in the subordinate clause took place later than the action in the main clause, the future in the past is used in the subordinate clause ("would" is used instead of "will").

I wasn't sure that he would be at home. Я не был уверен, что он будет дома.

I knew that she would be waiting for me by the entrance. Я знал, что она будет ждать меня у входа.

Direct and Reported Speech

Direct Speech is the exact words someone said. We use inverted commas in Direct Speech.

"I play football for my school team", he said.

Reported Speech is the exact meaning of what someone said but not the exact words.

We do not use inverted commas in Reported Speech.

He said he played football for his school team.

I. Say is used in Direct Speech. It is also used in Reported Speech when *say* is not followed by the person the words were spoken to.

"I can play chess", he said. He said he could play chess.

Tell is used in Reported Speech when it is followed by the person the words were spoken to.

'I can speak English," he said to me. He told me he could speak English.

II. Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the context.

I said, "I am busy. " He said that he was busy. "/ will show you my new dress, " she said. She said she would show me her new dress.

III. The conjunction *that* is introduced before indirect sentences.

He said (that) he was happy.

Certain words change as follows depending on the context.

**Direct Speech**

this
these
here
now
now that
today
tomorrow
yesterday

ago
last night
tonight
hence
thus

Reported Speech

that
those
there
then
since
that day
the next day, the following day
the day before,
the previous day
before
the previous night
that night
thence
so

Time words and tenses can change or remain the same depending on the time reference. If the reported sentence is out of date, the tenses change. If the reported sentence is up to date, the tenses can remain the same.

"They are leaving next week", he said. He said they were leaving the following week, (speech reported after they had left – out of date).

"They are leaving next week", he said. He said they are leaving next week, (speech reported before they have left – up to date).

When the reporting verb is in the past Reported Speech is formed according to the rules of the sequence of tenses. **"I like music", she said. She said she liked music.**

The Tense Shift when Changing from Direct Speech to Reported Speech**Direct Speech**

Present Simple
Present Continuous
Present Perfect
Past Simple
Past Continuous
Future Simple
Future Continuous
Future Perfect
Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Past Simple
Past Continuous
Past Perfect
Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous
Future in the Past
Future Continuous in the Past
Future Perfect in the Past
Reported Speech

The tenses do not change in Reported Speech when:
a. the reporting verb **{said, told}** etc) is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect Tense.

"The post office is near here", he says. He says the post office is near here.

b. the speaker expresses general truths, permanent states and conditions.

"Water turns into ice", he said. He said water turns into ice.

c. the speaker is reporting something immediately after it was said (up to date).

"I will ring you up", he said. He said he will ring me up.

I. If the speaker expresses something which is believed to be true, the tenses may change or remain unchanged. If something untrue is expressed, then the tenses definitely change.

"She likes cherries very much", she said. She said she likes/ liked cherries very much.

"Latvia is a poor country", he said. He said Latvia was a poor country.

The Past Simple changes into the Past Perfect or can remain the same.

II. When the reported sentence contains a time clause, the tenses do not change.

"When I was staying in London I met Ann twice", she said. She said she had met/met Ann twice when she was staying in London.

III. The Past Perfect and the Past Continuous usually remain the same in Reported Speech.

"I was doing my homework while my mother was cooking", he said. He said he was doing his homework while his mother was cooking.

IV. If the reported sentence deals with unreal past, conditional sentences or wishes, the tenses remain the same.

"If I were you, I would apologize", he said. He said that if he were me, he would apologize.

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- A) had realized / forget B) realized / had forgotten
 C) realized / forget D) had realized / had forgotten
- ten
4. After they _____ their work, they _____ home.
 A) had finished / went B) finished / went
 C) had finished / had gone D) finished / had gone
5. I _____ you at 8.00, but you _____ just _____ out.
 A) call / have / gone B) called / have / gone
 C) called / had / gone D) have called / have / gone
6. I took my family to Paris last year. I _____ there as a student, so I _____ my way around.
 A) was / know B) were / knew
 C) had been / have known D) had been / knew
7. After I _____ to the news, I _____ to bed.
 A) listened / went B) had listened / went
 C) have listened / had gone D) listen / go
8. He _____ he was at school the day before.
 A) says B) told C) said D) is telling
9. Sandra _____ Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal.
 A) told B) tells C) said D) talked
10. Why did you _____ that?
 A) talk B) said C) tell D) say
11. Could I _____ your pen?
 A) give B) lend C) borrow D) make
12. I'm English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I am a _____.
 A) cooker B) stranger C) travel D) foreigner

I went to a school reunion last week. I __(13)__ very surprised. So many things __(14)__. They __(15)__ the old gymnasium, and the library __(16)__. I __(17)__ slowly round the school. Everything __(18)__ much smaller, although they __(19)__ some impressive new buildings. I __(20)__ lots of my old schools friends, too, and they __(21)__ the same either. Some of them __(22)__ to London, and the most of them __(23)__ married. I __(24)__ to the headmaster for a while. He __(25)__. He __(26)__ that he __(27)__ every boy who __(28)__ the school since he __(29)__ working there in 1978. But when I asked him what my name was, he __(30)__ confess that he __(31)__ which __(32)__ me realize that I __(33)__ too!

13. A) am B) have been C) was D) had been
 14. A) changed B) had changed

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- C) has changed
 15. A) had knocked down
 C) knock down
 16. A) disappeared
 C) had disappeared
 17. A) have walked
 C) was walking
 18. A) seems
 C) had seemed
 19. A) were building
 C) have built
 20. A) met B) meet
 21. A) hadn't stayed
 C) didn't stay
 22. A) have moved
 C) had moved
 23. A) are get B) had got
 24. A) talked B) had talked
 25. A) haven't left
 C) didn't leave
 26. A) said B) was saying
 27. A) remembers
 C) remembered
 28. A) attended
 C) have attended
 29. A) had started
 C) started
 30. A) had to
 C) had had to
 31. A) forget
 C) have forgotten
 32. A) have made
 C) had made
 33. A) was changed
 C) have changed
 34. _____ I had had a bath I went to bed.
 A) Before B) Soon as C) After D) Until
 35. I had read the book _____ I saw the film.
 A) when B) before C) until D) after
 36. I _____ to sleep until I _____ my homework.
 A) don't go / did B) had not gone / had done
- D) has change
 B) knocked down
 D) have knocked down
 B) was disappeared
 D) have been disappeared
 B) walked
 D) had walked
 B) have seemed
 D) seemed
 B) built
 D) had built
 C) had met D) have meet
 B) weren't stayed
 D) not stayed
 B) moved
 D) was moving
 C) were got D) have got
 C) was talking D) have talked
 B) had not left
 D) hadn't leave
 C) had said D) have said
 B) have remembered
 D) had remembered
 B) had attended
 D) attending
 B) starts
 D) have started
 B) have had to
 D) was having to
 B) forgot
 D) had forgotten
 B) made
 D) was made
 B) had changed
 D) changed

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- C) didn't go / did
 37. As soon as he _____ his driving test, he _____ a car.
 A) passed / bought
 B) had passed / bought
 C) passes / had bought
 D) passed / had bought
38. When I _____ the letter, I _____ it away.
 A) read / had thrown
 B) had read / had thrown
 C) had read / threw
 D) read / threw
39. "You can move in immediately." She told me I _____ immediately.
 A) will move in
 B) would move in
 C) can move in
 D) could move in
40. "The people who I looked after are very well." She said that the people who she _____ after _____ very well.
 A) were looking / are
 B) have looked / are
 C) would looked / were
 D) had looked / were
41. "You'll have to make up your mind soon." She told me I _____ make up my mind soon.
 A) had to
 B) will have had to
 C) would have to
 D) could have to
42. I didn't recognize him because he _____ a haircut.
 A) had had
 B) has
 C) had
 D) have had
43. He always makes me _____.
 A) to laugh
 B) laughing
 C) laugh
 D) be laughed
44. She refused _____ for the meal.
 A) paying
 B) to pay
 C) pays
 D) the pay
45. I'll never forget _____ him for the first time.
 A) meet
 B) meeting
 C) to meet
 D) to met
46. "It's a quite flat, and the neighbors are nice." "Mrs. Deon said it _____ a quite flat, and the neighbors _____ nice."
 A) has been / are
 B) is / were
 C) was / were
 D) had been / have been
47. "You look brown. Have you _____ on holiday?" "Yes, we've _____ got back."
 A) been / now
 B) gone / just
 C) been / just
 D) did / already
48. I live in a house now, but before I _____ in a flat.
 A) am using to live
 B) used to live
 C) had used to live
 D) have used to live
49. "I need £100 deposit." Then she said she _____ £100 deposit.
 A) needs
 B) had needed

MODULE III CONDITIONAL

First Conditional for real possibility

If I win the lottery, I will buy a car.

We are talking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen.

For example, it is morning. You are at home. You plan to play tennis this afternoon. But there are some clouds in the sky. Imagine that it rains. What will you do?

<i>if</i>	condition	result
	Present Simple	<i>will + base verb</i>
If	<i>it rains,</i>	<i>I will stay at home.</i>

Notice that we are thinking about a future condition. It is not raining yet. But the sky is cloudy and you think that it could rain. We use the **Present Simple** tense to talk about the possible future condition. We use ***will + base verb*** to talk about the possible future result. The important thing about the first conditional is that **there is a real possibility that the condition will happen**.

Here are some more examples (do you remember the two basic structures: [*if* condition result] and [result *if* condition]?):

<i>if</i>	condition	result
	Present Simple	<i>will + base verb</i>
If	<i>I see Mary,</i>	<i>I will tell her.</i>
If	<i>Tara is free tomorrow,</i>	<i>he will invite her.</i>



if	condition	result
	Present Simple	<i>will + base verb</i>
If	they do not pass their exam,	their teacher will be sad.
If	it rains tomorrow,	will you stay at home?
If	it rains tomorrow,	what will you do?
result	if	condition
<i>will + base verb</i>		Present Simple
I will tell Mary	if	I see her.
He will invite Tara	if	she is free tomorrow.
Their teacher will be sad	if	they do not pass their exam.
Will you stay at home	if	it rains tomorrow?
What will you do	if	it rains tomorrow?

Sometimes, we use **shall**, **can** or **may** instead of **will**, for example: *If it's sunny this afternoon, we **can** play tennis.*

Test

1. If I ___ my entrance exams I ___ the happiest man in the world.

- A) shall pass / would be B) passed / am
C) passed / would have been D) will pass / be
E) pass / shall be

2. We ___ to see you next Sunday, if I ___ well.

- A) shall come / shall get B) come / get
C) comes / will get D) will come / get

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- E) will come / will get
3. What ___ you ___ if the train ___ in time?
 A) will be / doing / come B) did / will not come
 C) do / didn't / come D) have / done / came
 E) will / do / doesn't come
4. If I ___ time I ___ you.
 A) have / help B) shall have / shall help
 C) shall have / help D) have / shall help
 E) has / help
5. If you ___ tickets we ___ Paris.
 A) will buy / shall visit B) bought / visit
 C) buys / visited D) were buying / should visit
 E) buy / shall visit
6. Tomorrow if the weather ___ fine we ___ out of the town for
 hours.
 A) is / shall get B) will be / shall get
 C) be / will get D) were / get E) was / get
7. If you are free, watch the film they ___ on TV.
 A) shows B) showed
 C) are showing D) had showed E) have showed
8. If the weather ___ fine we ___ to the park.
 A) is / shall go B) was / go
 C) are / go D) was / shall go E) would / should go
9. If my friend ___ to our town next year I ___ him the sights
 of the city.
 A) shall come / show B) comes / shall show
 C) has come / is showing D) is coming / will show
 E) come / shows
10. They ___ not object to your plan if you ___ it up perfectly.
 A) do / will make B) did / won't make
 C) will / make D) would / don't make E) don't / shall make
11. If ___ rings me up, tell him that I'll be in at 5.
 A) anything B) nobody
 C) everything D) something E) somebody
12. Hark will play tennis if he ___ his work in time.
 A) finish B) finished
 C) finishing D) finishes E) will finish
13. If you ___ after two hares you ___ none.
 A) run / catch B) run / will catch
 C) will run / will catch D) will run / catch
 E) ran / catch



- E) will / follow / goes
23. If I ___ you I ___ him.
- A) am / will help
B) to be / would help
C) were / would help
D) is / would have helped
E) are / will help
24. If my brothers ___ time now they ___ help me.
- A) has / helps
B) have had / have helped
C) have / help
D) is having / helped
E) had / would help
25. If I ___ the power I ___ people smoking at school and public places.
- A) had / stop
B) could have / would stop
C) had / stopped
D) had / would stop
E) have / would stop
26. If Helen ___ anywhere in the world she ___ in India.
- A) lived / live
B) live / would live
C) could live / would live
D) didn't live / would live
E) lives / would live
27. If I ___ you I ___ harder.
- A) am / will work
B) will be / work
C) be / shall work
D) were / would work
E) am / would have worked
28. If I ___ you I ___ it.
- A) am / regretted
B) am / regrets
C) were / wouldn't regret
D) is / didn't regret

Third Conditional for no possibility

If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.

The first conditional and second conditionals talk about the future. With the **third conditional** we talk about the **past**. We talk about a condition in the past that did **not** happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. The third conditional is also like a dream, but with **no possibility** of the dream coming true.

Last week you bought a lottery ticket. But you did not win.



<i>if</i>	condition	result
	Past Perfect	<i>would have + past participle</i>
If	I <i>had won</i> the lottery,	I <i>would have bought</i> a car.

Notice that we are thinking about an impossible past condition. You did not win the lottery. So the condition was not true, and that particular condition can never be true because it is finished. We use the **Past Perfect** tense to talk about the impossible past condition. We use ***would have + past participle*** to talk about the impossible past result. The important thing about the third conditional is that **both the condition and result are impossible** now.

Look at these example sentences:

<i>if</i>	condition	result
	Past Perfect	<i>would have + past participle</i>
If	I had seen Mary,	I would have told her.
If	Tara had been free yesterday,	I would have invited her.
If	they had not passed their exam,	their teacher would have been sad.
If	it had rained yesterday,	would you have stayed at home?



<i>if</i>	condition	result
	Past Perfect	<i>would have + past participle</i>
If	it had rained yesterday,	what would you have done?
result	<i>if</i>	condition
<i>would have + past participle</i>		Past Perfect
I would have told Mary	if	I had seen her.
I would have invited Tara	if	she had been free yesterday.
Their teacher would have been sad	if	they had not passed their exam.
Would you have stayed at home	if	it had rained yesterday?
What would you have done	if	it had rained yesterday?

Sometimes, we use ***should have, could have, might have*** instead of ***would have***, for example: *If you had bought a lottery ticket, you ***might have*** won.*

1. The boy ___ at home an hour before, if he ___ his school at one o'clock last Monday.

- A) would be / had left
C) had been / had left

- B) was / would leave
D) has been / left

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- E) would have been / had left
2. ___ he would have signed his name in the corner.
- A) If he would have painted the picture
 B) If he paints the picture
 C) If he painted the picture
 D) If he shall paint the picture
 E) If he had painted the picture
3. If you ___ him yesterday he ___ you everything.
- A) asked / told B) has asked / will tell
 C) asked / would tell D) had asked / would have told
 E) would ask / would have told
4. If you had worked more, you ___ to translate this article yesterday.
- A) are able B) was able
 C) were able D) would have been able
 E) has been able
5. If you ___ to me yesterday, we ___ this article.
- A) came / shall translate
 B) would come / should translate
 C) had come / should have translated
 D) come / having translated
 E) were coming / should be translating
6. If you ___ in time yesterday we ___ this work.
- A) had come / would have done B) came / would have done
 C) come / shall go D) will come / shall go
 E) come / would go
7. She ___ if she ___ that she was ill.
- A) won't go out / knows B) didn't go out / knew
 C) hasn't gone out / has known
 D) wouldn't have gone out / had known
 E) doesn't go out / knows
8. -He failed his exam and he has to take it again in summer. -
 If he ___ so many lessons he ___ it. But he didn't follow the teacher's advice.
- A) didn't miss / would pass
 B) hadn't missed / would have passed
 C) doesn't miss / won't pass
 D) has missed / will pass
 E) will miss / doesn't pass
9. "I ___ my work if you ___ me then. Thank you."
- A) shan't finish / don't help.

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

- B) haven't finished / don't help.
 C) shouldn't have finished / hadn't helped.
 D) don't finish / won't help.
 E) didn't finish / helped.
10. – Why didn't you do the task? – If he ___ everything from the start we ___ it earlier.
 A) hadn't spoilt / would have done
 B) didn't spoil / would have done
 C) doesn't spoil / will do
 D) wouldn't spoil / did
 E) spoils / shall have done
11. The children ___ in the open air if the weather ___ better last Sunday.
 A) had played / was
 B) played / was
 C) would have played / had been
 D) will play / is
 E) would play / were
12. If we ___ a letter at 8 o'clock yesterday, we ___ on the same day.
 A) got / started
 B) had got / had started
 C) would get / had started
 D) had got / should have started
 E) should have got / had started
13. If you ___ so many lessons you ___ all the exams.
 A) didn't miss / passed
 B) hadn't missed / would have passed
 C) haven't missed / would pass
 D) missed / will pass
 E) had missed / would have passed
14. I would have sent you a postcard while I was on holiday if I ___ your address.
 A) had
 B) was having
 C) had had
 D) will have
 E) would have
15. If the driver ___ the accident wouldn't have happened.
 A) didn't
 B) doesn't stop
 C) won't stop
 D) hadn't stopped
 E) hasn't stopped
16. If he ___ all right, he ___ with us yesterday.
 A) was / was
 B) had been / would have been
 C) were / would be
 D) had been / would be
 E) would be / would have been
17. If she ___ a new dress, I ___ her then.

- A) hadn't been wearing / might have recognized
 B) didn't wear / might recognize
 C) wasn't wearing / might recognize
 D) wouldn't wear / would recognize
 E) hadn't been wearing / might recognize
18. They ___ for the examination better if they ___ about it earlier.
- A) would prepare / knew B) prepare / know
 C) prepared / knew D) would have prepared / had known
 E) will prepare / know

Mixed conditionals

We can mix the second and third conditionals:
 IF + 2ND CONDITIONAL | 3RD CONDITIONAL
 This type of mixed conditional expresses a general condition with an imaginary result in the past:

*If I **spoke** better English, I **could have got** the job.*
 (I don't speak English well enough, so I didn't get the job)
*If you **were** smarter, you **wouldn't have borrowed** money in the first place.* (you are not smart; that's why you borrowed money)

IF + 3RD CONDITIONAL | 2ND CONDITIONAL
 This type of mixed conditional expresses a hypothetical condition in the past with an imaginary result in the present:

*If we **had followed** the sign, we **wouldn't be** lost now.*
 (we didn't follow the sign, and now we are lost)
*If you **had drunk** less last night, you **wouldn't have** a hangover.*
 (you drank too much last night; that's why you have a hangover now)

Test

1. If you ___ the dictionary yesterday I ___ to translate the article today.
- A) had given / would be able B) give / am able
 C) gave / will be able D) will give / am able
 E) have given / was able
2. If the help ___ in time, the experiment ___ tomorrow afternoon.
- A) had offered / would he completed
 B) was offered / will be completed
 C) had been offered / would be completed
 D) is offered / would be completed
 E) are offered / will be completed

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

3. If you ___ these pills yesterday you ___ well now.
 A) had taken / would be B) took / would be
 C) had taken / had been D) took / will be
 E) would take / would be
4. If I had gone to the party last night, I ___ tired now.
 A) will be B) am C) would be
 D) would have been E) was
5. She didn't know if the letter ___ by the time she ___
 A) would be delivered / will come
 B) would deliver / comes
 C) will be delivered / came
 D) would have been delivered / came
 E) was delivered / came
6. If he ___ English well, he ___ the article without difficulty yesterday.
 A) knew / would have translated
 B) know / had been translated
 C) has known / will have translate
 D) would know / will translate
 E) would have known / would have translated
7. If you ___ harder last year you ___ English well now.
 A) worked / had known B) work / will know
 C) had worked / would know D) will work / know
 E) would work / would have known
8. If you ___ harder you ___ more money and now you ___ to buy a car.
 A) have worked / would earn / could
 B) had worked / would have earned / would be able
 C) had worked / would earn / will be able
 D) has worked / would have earned / could
 E) worked / would earn / might
9. If you ___ your swimming suit you would be able to go for a swim now.
 A) don't leave B) weren't leaving
 C) will not leave D) haven't left
 E) hadn't left

MODULE IV

MODALS

Modal verbs are used to show the speaker's attitude toward the action or state indicated by the infinitive, i. e. they show that the action indicated by the infinitive is considered as possible, impossible, probable, improbable, obligatory, necessary, advisable, doubtful or uncertain, etc. The modal verbs are: can (could), may (might), must, should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare. The modal expressions to be + Infinitive and to have+ Infinitive also belong here.

Modal verbs are called defective because all of them (except dare and need) lack verbals and analytical forms (i. e. compound tenses, analytical forms of the Subjunctive Mood, the Passive Voice). Besides they do not take in the third person singular. They also have the following peculiarities:

1. All of them (except ought and sometimes dare and need) are followed by the infinitive without the particle to.

2. All of them (except dare and need) form the negative and the interrogative form without the auxiliary do.

3. All the modal verbs have two negative forms — a full one and a contracted one:

should not — shouldn't

may not — mayn't

must not — mustn't

need not — needn't

dare not — daren't

Note the peculiar contracted form of some modal verbs:

cannot — can't [ka:nt] shall not — shan't [ʃa:nt] will not — won't [wəʊnt]

Can

The verb **can** has two forms: can for the Present Tense and could for the Past Tense; the expression to be able and the verb to manage are used to supply the missing forms of the verb can.

"I can't explain it," said Therese. "I can't explain anything I did today" (Heym)

He jumped as high as ever he could. (Galsworthy)

How weakened she was I had not been able to imagine until I saw her at the railway station in Chinkiatig. (Buck)

Can expresses ability or capability, possibility, incredulity or doubt, astonishment.

1. Physical or mental ability.

Cousin Val can't walk much, you know, but he can ride perfectly. He's going to show me the gallops. (Galsworthy)

I don't know what Captain Loomis was doing there, but you can guess — it was about Thorpe. (Heym)

In this meaning it can be used only with the Indefinite Infinitive. Could is used to talk about what someone was generally able to do in the past.

Our daughter could walk when she was nine months old.

2. Possibility.

(a) due to circumstances:

The video can be rented from your local store.

Can you come on Sunday?

"Can I have a cup of tea, Miss?" she asked. But the waitress went on doing her hair. "Oh," she sang, "we're not open yet." (Mansfield) (Here the speaker does not ask the waitress's permission to have a cup of tea but she merely wants to know whether the place is open and whether she can have a cup of tea.)

We use was/were able to or managed (but not could) when we are saying that something was possible on a particular occasion in the past.

I was able/ managed to find some useful books in the library.

In negative sentences could not can also be used.

We weren't able to/ didn't manage/ couldn't get there in time.

(b) due to the existing laws:

The more she studied, the less sure she became, till idly turning the pages, she came to Scotland. People could be married there without any of this nonsense. (Galsworthy)

You cannot play football in the street (i. e. you have no right).

Can expressing possibility is used with the Indefinite Infinitive only.

(c) due to permission:

Can and cannot (can't) are the most common words used for asking, giving or refusing permission.

Can I borrow your calculator?

You can come with us if you want to.

You can't park your car here.

May (may not) is a more polite and formal way of asking for or giving permission.

Can is also used when we offer to do things.

Can I get you a cup of coffee?

Can I help you, madam?

Note. (1) Could is often used in polite requests.

Could you give us a consultation tomorrow, please?

(2) Could is used to refer to the possibility of some future actions, especially when suggestions are being made.

When you go to London, you could stay with Pat.

In these cases could is not the past form of can and does not refer to the past.

3. Incredulity, doubt, astonishment (they are closely connected).

In these meanings can is used with all the forms of the Infinitive in interrogative and negative sentences, though astonishment is expressed only in interrogative sentences.

No wonder her father had hidden that photograph... But could he hate Jon's mother and yet keep her photograph? (Galsworthy) — Не удивительно, что ее отец спрятал эту фотографию... Но неужели он мог ненавидеть мать Джона и все-таки хранить ее фотографию?

"That is not true!" exclaimed Linton, rising in agitation. "It cannot be; it is incredible, it cannot be." (E. Bronte) — «Это неправда, — воскликнул Линтон, вскакивая в волнении. — Не может этого быть, это невероятно, не может этого быть». Can she be waiting for us? — Может ли быть, что она нас ждет?

Can (could) she have said that? — Да неужели она это сказала?

"Oh!" cried Fleur. "You could not have done it." (Galsworthy) — «О, — вскричала Флер, — не может быть, чтобы вы это сделали».

Can she have been waiting for us all the time? — Может ли быть, что она нас все это время ждет?

She cannot have been waiting for us all the time. — Не может быть, что она нас все это время ждет.

Note. The Russian negative-interrogative sentences of the type 'Неужели она не читала эту книгу?' are rendered in English by complex sentences:

Can it be that she has not read this book?

4. Could (couldn't) with the Perfect Infinitive is used to refer to the fact that someone had the ability or the opportunity to do something in the past, which was not realized.

We did not go out last night. We could have gone to the cinema but we decided to stay at home. (We had the opportunity to go out but we didn't.)

The football match was cancelled last week. Jack couldn't have played anyway because he was ill.

May

The verb **may** has two forms: *may* for the Present Tense and *might* for the Past Tense. The expressions *to be allowed* and *to be permitted*, which have the same meaning, can be used to supply the missing forms of the verb *may*.

"May I come along?" asked Karen. (Heym)

Jolyon thought he might not have the chance of saying it after. (Galsworthy)

You are to stay in bed until you are allowed to get up. (Du Maurier)

May expresses permission, uncertainty, possibility, reproach.

1. Permission.

"May I use your phone?" (Heym)

At any rate she murmured something to the effect that he might stay if he wished. (Hardy)

As has been mentioned *may* is used as a polite and fairly formal way to ask for or give permission. It is often used in official signs and rules:

Visitors *may* use the swimming pool between 7 a.m. and 7p.m.

Students *may not* use the college car park.

May expressing permission is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive. Here we must observe the difference in the expression of permission and prohibition.

Whereas the former is always expressed by *may*, the latter has other ways of expression besides *may not*. Very often the negative answer to the question containing a request for permission is *don't* or *must not*.

May I read the letter?

No, *don't*, please.

Don't is less strict than *may not*, it is rather asking somebody not to do something than actually prohibiting something, which is expressed by *may not*. (The form *mayn't* is almost never used in Modern English.)

Must not mean that it is not the person who prohibits the action, but that there are facts, rules, or circumstances prohibiting it.

You *must not* smoke so much.

2. Uncertainty as to the fulfilment of an action, state or occurrence, supposition implying doubt, possibility of an action.

"You may think you're very old," he said, "but you strike me as extremely young." (Galsworthy) — «Может быть, вы думаете, что вы очень старая, — сказал он, — но мне вы кажетесь совсем молодой».

She was and remains a riddle to me. She may and she may not prove to be a riddle to you. (Dreiser) — Она была и остается загадкой для меня. Может быть, она окажется загадкой и для вас, а может быть, и нет.

I'm not sure where to go for my holidays but I may go to Spain.

Not which follows may expressing uncertainty is always strongly stressed.

As is seen from the above examples this meaning of may is rendered in Russian by может быть, возможно.

Sometimes when Mr. de Winter is away, and you feel lonely, you might like to come up to these rooms and sit here. (Du Maurier) — Иногда, когда мистер де Винтер уедет и вы почувствуете себя одинокой, вам, может быть, захочется прийти посидеть в этих комнатах.

The last example shows that might denoting uncertainty has no temporal meaning, i. e. it does not express uncertainty referring to the past. Sometimes might expresses greater reserve or uncertainty on the part of the speaker than may, but as a rule there is no important difference between may and might in this meaning.

Might instead of may is often used because of the sequence of tenses.

That was like her — she had no foresight. Still — who knew? — she might be right. (Galsworthy) — Это похоже на нее — она не умела смотреть вперед. Все же — кто знает? — может быть, она и права.

Mrs. Page reflected that though Andrew looked hungry he might not be hard to feed. (Cronin) — Миссис Пейдж подумала, что хотя у Эндрю голодный вид, его, может быть, и не трудно будет прокормить.

May and might denoting uncertainty are used with all the forms of the infinitive.

A Forsyte might perhaps still be living in that house, to guard it jealously. (Galsworthy)

It was then that his voice grew tired and his speech impeded. The knowledge that he had entirely lost touch with his audience may have been the cause. (Greene) — Именно тогда в голосе его слышалось утомление и речь его стала прерывистой. Быть может,

мысль, что он совершенно потерял контакт с аудиторией, была этому причиной.

How long the silence lasted the Gadfly could not tell; it might have been an instant, or an eternity (Voynich)

For all I knew, she may have been waiting for hours.

When uncertainty is expressed the time of the action is indicated by the form of the infinitive and not by the form of the modal verb, as both may and might can refer to the present or to the past in accordance with the form of the infinitive. If the action refers to the past, the Perfect Infinitive is used.

Why didn't he say hello when he passed us in the street?

He might have been day-dreaming.

It is possible to use could instead of may or might in such cases, but with could the possibility looks smaller.

3. Possibility due to circumstances.

May is used in this sense only in affirmative sentences. Can is also possible in this meaning.

In this museum you may see some interesting things.

You may see him every morning walking with his dog.

In this meaning it is generally used with the Indefinite Infinitive.

4. Reproach.

Only might is used in this meaning but not may.

You might lend me a razor. I was shaved this morning with a sort of bill-hook. (Galsworthy)

When might is used with the Indefinite Infinitive it is rather a request made in the tone of a reproach, as the above example shows. When it is used with the Perfect Infinitive, it expresses reproach.

I realize now how you spent your days and why you were so forgetful. Tennis lesson, my eye. You might have told me, you know. (Du Maurier)

Must

The verb must have only one form. The expressions to have to and to be obliged to, which have the same meaning, can be used to supply the missing tense forms of the verb must.

And now I must go back to my social duties. (Voynich)

I felt that I had to have the air. (De la Roche)

Baring, because of the type of work in which he was engaged, had been obliged to forego making friends. (Wilson)

Must expresses obligation, necessity, an urgent command or prohibition, and a supposition bordering on assurance.

1. Obligation, necessity.

(a) due to circumstances (in this meaning it is equivalent to have to and is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences):

He must write. He must earn money. (London)

This education is indispensable for whatever career you select, and it must not be slipshod or sketchy. (London)

The absence of necessity is expressed by need not:

Must I go there tomorrow?

Yes, you must. No, you needn't.

(b) arising out of the nature of man and consequently inevitable:

All experience tended to show that man must die. (Galsworthy)

A command, an urgent (emphatic) request or a prohibition. In this meaning it is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

You must leave the room at once!

You must come to see me every vacation. (Voynich)

You must not speak to a prisoner in a foreign language, madam. (Voynich)

The negative forms must not (mustn't) and don't have to are completely different in their meanings. The former means that it is necessary not to do something, while the latter means that there is no necessity to do something.

You mustn't tell anyone what I said.

I don't have to wear a suit to work but I usually do.

3. Probability or supposition.

Supposition bordering on assurance, almost a conviction. In this meaning must is used with all the forms of the Infinitive in affirmative sentences only. It corresponds to the Russian должно быть. If the action refers to the present the Indefinite Infinitive is used; if the action refers to the past the Perfect Infinitive is used.

Surely, they don't want me for myself. Then they must want me for something else. (London) — Безусловно, я не нужен им сам по себе. Тогда я, должно быть, нужен им для чего-то другого.

Oh, Mae, think how he must be suffering! Poor man! (Webster) — О, Мэй, подумай только, как он, должно быть, страдает (как он должен страдать)! Бедняга!

What a comfort you must have been to your blessed mother.
(Dickens) — Каким утешением ты, должно быть, была для твоей дорогой матушки.

Is she still waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour. —
Она все ждет? Должно быть, она ждет уже целый час.

The negation of supposition is achieved by the use of can't.

They must be telling lies. — They can't be telling lies.

A less emphatic negation of must in this meaning may be achieved with needn't or don't have to (especially American English).

It must be hot now in Florida.

It needn't be hot in Florida now.

It doesn't have to be hot in Florida now.

In negative sentences supposition is also expressed by means of the modal word evidently.

Evidently, she did not know my address.

Supposition referring to the future cannot be expressed by must. The modal word probably or the modal expression to be likely are to be used instead.

She is not likely to come so late.

She will probably come tomorrow.

Note. Must have a sarcastic use in some utterances.

Why must you always be finding fault with Sally?

Should and ought

The modal verbs **should** and **ought** are treated together here as there is hardly any difference between them. Very often they are interchangeable.

I ought to have married; yes, I should have married long ago.
(Poutsman)

There is, however, a difference in construction. Whereas should is followed by the infinitive without the particle to, ought is always followed by the to-infinitive.

Should and ought are used with the Indefinite Infinitive, the Continuous Infinitive and the Perfect Continuous Infinitive.

The government should do something about the economy.

You should be learning your lessons, Jack, and not talking with Mary.

You ought to be helping your mother with your salary and not squandering your money.

He should have been trying to break through the isolation the hospital had set around Thorpe, he should have been doing many things other than walking along the Seine quay (Heym)

When reference is made to the present or future, the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

In wartime a man should not part with his rifle. (Heym)

It's murder, and we ought to stop it. (London)

When reference is made to the moment of speaking or some other given moment, the Continuous Infinitive is used. The implication is that the advisable action is not being carried out.

I should be gardening in this warm weather. (But I'm not)

When reference is made to the past the Perfect Infinitive shows that the obligation was not carried out, that something was done in the wrong way.

"You should have been here last night when they brought back the DP's to the mines," said Yates. (Heym).

She ought to have known that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night. (Galsworthy)

I know that I was weak in yielding to my mother's will. I should not have done so. (London)

She had no nerves; he ought never to have married a woman eighteen years younger than himself. (Galsworthy)

Note. The Past Indefinite Passive of the verb to suppose (was/were supposed to) means much the same as should or ought used with the Perfect Infinitive.

The policeman was supposed to make a report about the burglary. (He did not make the report.)

You should be more careful. (London) — Вам следует быть осторожнее.

You ought to have Warmson to sleep in the house. (Galsworthy) — Нужно было бы, чтобы Уормсон спал у вас в доме.

3. Something which can be naturally expected.

It's the last of the Madeira I had from Mr. Jolyon... it ought to be in prime-condition still. (Galsworthy) — Это последняя бутылка мадеры, которую я получил от мистера Джолиона... она должна быть еще в отличном состоянии. If it's a story by Wodehouse it should be amusing. — Если это рассказ Вудхауса, он должен быть забавным.

In more general cases of this usage should and ought express probability.

Do you think you'll be late home tonight? I don't think so.

I should be home at the usual time.

She's been studying very hard, so she ought to pass her test.

To be + Infinitive

To be + Infinitive is a modal expression. Some of its meanings are close to those of modal verbs and expressions denoting obligation must, shall, should, ought, to have + Infinitive).

This modal expression can be used in two tenses — the Present Indefinite and the Past Indefinite (was, were).

Dear Jim, I am to be shot at sunrise tomorrow. (Voynich)

They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon. (Galsworthy)

To be + Infinitive expresses a weakened order, an arrangement, possibility, something thought of as unavoidable. The ways of rendering this expression in Russian differ in accordance with its meaning.

1. An order which is generally the result of an arrangement made by one person for another, an arrangement which is not to be discussed. In this case only the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

You are to go straight to your room. You are to say nothing of this to anyone. (De la Roche) — Ты должна идти прямо в свою комнату. Ты никому не должна ничего говорить об этом. Schlaghammer frowned. It was not up to him to judge Pettinger. but it was in his province to interpret orders. He was to blast the entrances of the mine. (Heym) — Шлагхаммер нахмурился

He ему судить Петтингера, но толковать приказы — это его право. Он должен взорвать все входы в шахту.

2. An arrangement, or agreement, part of a plan.

In this meaning both the Indefinite and the Perfect Infinitive can be used; the Perfect Infinitive shows that the action was not carried out.

I'm sorry, Major, we had an agreement — I was to do the questioning here. (Heym) — Простите, майор, мы условились, что допрос буду вести я.

"Have you seen him?" Martini asked. "No, he was to have met me here the next morning." (Voynich) — «Вы его видели?» — спросил Мартини. «Нет, он должен был встретить меня здесь на следующее утро».

3. Possibility.

In this meaning the passive form of the Infinitive is used unless it is a question beginning with the interrogative adverb how. Here the

meaning of the modal expression comes very close to that of the verb can.

How are they to know that you are well connected if you do not show it by your costume? (Shaw) — Как могут они знать, что у вас большие связи, если вы не показываете этого своей манерой одеваться?

And he knew that higher intellects than those of the Morse circle were to be found in the world. (London) — И он знал, что можно найти людей с более высоким интеллектом, чем у тех, которые принадлежали к кругу Морзов.

4. Something thought of as unavoidable.

Sally wished Morris could be on the same terms of easy friendliness with her as he was with everybody else. But evidently, it was not to be. (Prichard) — Салли хотела, чтобы Моррис поддерживал с ней такие же простые дружеские отношения, как и со всеми остальными. Но, очевидно, этому не суждено было быть. I went about brooding over my lot, wondering almost hourly what was to become of me. (Dreiser) — Я все время размышлял о своей судьбе, беспрестанно задавая себе вопрос, что со мной станет.

To have + Infinitive

The modal expression to have + Infinitive is used in three tense forms: the Present Indefinite, the Past Indefinite and the Future Indefinite.

I have to get up at six every day

When water was rushing through the tents and everybody had to sleep in wet blankets, it was treated as a joke. (Prichard)

I shall have to take the pupils into the hills, as usual, and see them settled there. (Voynich)

The negative and interrogative forms of this modal expression are formed with the help of the auxiliary do.

Did you have to walk all the way home?

I did not have to walk, I took a tram.

Only the Indefinite Infinitive Active and Passive can be used in this modal expression.

I had imagined we should have to hold a large house-party for the occasion. (Du Maurier)

I wouldn't look through the letters — disappointment had to be postponed, hope kept alive as long as possible. (Greene)

To have + Infinitive expresses an obligation or necessity arising out of circumstances. To have + Infinitive is more impersonal than

must and tends to lack the implication that the speaker is in authority. Its meaning is close to that of to be obliged. It is often rendered in Russian by приходится, должен, вынужден.

Bing knew that if Willoughby demanded it, he had to give the report. (Heym) — Бинг знал, что, если Уиллоуби этого требует, он должен дать отчет

And if my father was fighting drunk sometimes he wouldn't let us into the house so that we had to stay out all night- (Walsh) — И если мой отец в пьяном виде дрался, он иногда не впускал нас в дом, так что нам приходилось ночевать на улице.

Though both the modal expressions to be + Infinitive and to have + Infinitive express a shade of obligation or necessity, there is a great difference in their meaning.

Compare:

As I was to be there at 5 sharp (part of an arrangement), I had to take a taxi (necessity arising out of this arrangement). — Так как я должен был быть там ровно в пять, мне пришлось взять такси.

In colloquial English and especially in American English have got + Infinitive is often used in the same meaning as have + Infinitive.

This modal expression is used in the Present Indefinite tense only.

Okay, we'll beat 'em to it. Dick, we've got to keep awake, we've got to watch things and be ready. (Lindsay)

The negative and interrogative forms are formed without any auxiliary.

Have you got to do all this work yourself?

No, I have not got to work so much.

There is a tendency in Modern English to use got + Infinitive in the same meaning.

You can smile away till you split your cheeks, but you still got to do a day's work to earn a day's wages, and apples don't grow on monkey-trees. (Lindsay)

Note 1. Have to and have got to are used in sarcastic utterances like those illustrated for must (§ 4).

Do you have to make that noise when you eat?

Note 2. Pay special attention to the difference between I have something to tell you and I have to tell you something. In the latter case the speaker expresses the necessity of telling something to somebody, whereas in the former the verb to have preserves to a certain extent its meaning of possession and the speaker merely states

that he has something which he either wants or must communicate to somebody. The difference in word order is caused by the difference in the meaning of the verb to have. In the first case it is not a modal verb, thus, have is a simple predicate, something is a direct object and the infinitive is an attribute. In the second sentence have to tell is a modal expression, so it is a compound verbal modal predicate and something is an object to the infinitive.

Shall

Shall is never a purely modal verb. It always combines its modal meaning with the function of an auxiliary expressing futurity.

As a rule shall as a modal verb is not translated into Russian, its meaning is rendered by emphatic intonation.

1. Shall expresses volition with the first person subject in formal style.

We shall uphold the wishes of the people. — Мы поддержим желания народа.

2. In interrogative sentences shall is used with the first and third persons to inquire after the wish of the person addressed.

Shall I shut the door, madam? (Dickens) (Do you want me to shut the door?) — Закрыть дверь, сударыня?

Shall he go there? (Do you want him to go there?) — Идти ему туда?

It is also used for making suggestions about shared activities.

What shall we do this evening? Shall we go to the theatre?

Note. It is only in such questions that shall cannot be regularly replaced by will.

3. Compulsion or strict order.

In this meaning it is always used with the second and third persons and has a strong stress.

Paula. I've got to tell Mr. Tanqueray.

Hugh. By God, you shall do nothing of the sort. (Pinero)

Паула. Я должна сказать мистеру Тэнкери.

Хью. Клянусь богом, вы этого не сделаете.

"She shall go off tomorrow, the little artful creature," said Mrs Sedley, with great energy. (Thackeray) — «Она уедет завтра же эта маленькая интриганка», — энергично заявила миссис Седли.

4. Threat or warning.

In this meaning it is also used with the second and third persons and with a weak stress.

"That's the last time!" she cried. "You shall never see me again!" (Maugham) — «Это конец! — закричала она. — Вы никогда меня больше не увидите!»

You shall repent of this neglect of duty, Mr. Gummer. (Dickens) — Вы еще раскаетесь в том, что пренебрегаете долгом, мистер Гаммер.

5. Promise.

It is also used with the second and third persons and with a weak stress.

Don't be afraid, Jane, I saw it was an accident. You shall not be punished. (Ch. Bronte) — Не бойся, Джейн, я видела, что это произошло случайно. Тебя не накажут. I shall make you happy, see if I don't. You shall do what you like, spend what you like. (Thackeray) — Я сделаю вас счастливой, вот увидите. Вы будете делать что хотите и тратить сколько хотите.

In the latter three cases shall sounds archaic and 'authoritarian' in tone.

6. A restricted use of shall with the third person occurs in legal or quasi-legal discourse, in stipulating regulations or legal requirements. Here shall is close in meaning to must.

The vendor shall maintain the equipment in good repair. — Продавцу надлежит поддерживать оборудование в хорошем состоянии.

Will

Will is hardly ever a purely modal verb. It generally combines its fiodal meaning with the function of an auxiliary expressing futurity.

The modal verb will expresses volition, intention on the part of the sPaker, or insistence. 1. Volition, intention.

In most eases this meaning is rendered in Russian by emphatic 'donation, but sometimes the verb хотеть is used. It is used with all Arsons but mostly with the first person.

"What is this? Who is this? Turn this man out. Clear the office!" cried Mr. Fang. "I will speak," cried the man. "I will not be turned out..." (Dickens) — «Что это? Кто это? Выставьте этого чело- века за дверь! Очистите помещение!» — закричал мистер Фанг. «Нет, я буду говорить! — крикнул человек. — Меня не выставят!»

Besides, since happiness is irrevocably denied me, I have a right to get pleasure out of life: and I will get it, cost what it may (E. Bronte) — Кроме того, раз счастье для меня невозможно я вправе

получать от жизни удовольствия; и я буду получать их, чего бы это ни стоило.

Tell Mr. Osborne it is a cowardly letter, sir, a cowardly letter — I will not answer it. (Thackeray) — Скажите мистеру Осборну, что это трусливое письмо, сэръ, трусливое; я на него не отвечу.

Very often will is used after the conjunction if in conditional clauses where it retains its modal meaning, that of volition.

You may laugh if you will but I was sure I should see her there. (E. Bronte) — Можете смеяться, если хотите, но я был уверен, что встречу ее там.

The modal verb will is used in polite requests. Will you have a cup of tea?

Will you give me a piece of bread, for I am very hungry? (Ch. BroMë)

2. Persistence referring to the present or to the future.

"Don't tell me." "But I will tell you," repeated Sikes. (Dickens) — «Не говорите мне про это». «А я все равно скажу», — повторил Сайке.

She begins to act very strangely. She will not speak, she will not eat; finally she dies. (Maugham) — Она начинает вести себя очень странно. Она не желает говорить, она не желает есть, наконец, она умирает.

It is used in speaking about habits.

She will listen to music, alone in her room, for hours.

It is also used in speaking about lifeless things when the speaker is annoyed at something and speaks about a thing or a phenomenon of nature as if it possessed a will of its own (there is an element of personification here).

It's no use trying to open the door, it will not open. — Нечего стараться открыть эту дверь — она все равно не откроется.

3. Prediction referring to the present or to no particular time (in timeless statements).

That'll be the postman (on hearing the doorbell ring). Oil will float on water.

Would

Would was originally the past tense of will in the same way as should was the past tense of shall. But while the latter has acquired new shades of meaning, would has preserved those of will. Thus it expresses volition, persistence referring to the past.

1. Volition.

In this meaning it is mostly used in negative sentences.

She was going away and would not say where she was going.
(Dreiser) — Она уезжала и не хотела сказать, куда едет.

2. Persistence.

I asked him not to bang the door, but he would do it. — Я просил его на хлопать дверью, а он все продолжал хлопать. Several times Eckerman tried to get away, but Goethe would not let him go. (Maugham) — Несколько раз Эккерман пытался уйти, но Гёте ни за что не отпускал его.

Would is used to describe things that often happened in the past. It is very close to used to in these cases, but it is more formal and needs to be associated with a time indicator.

When we were children, we lived by the sea. In summer, if the weather was fine, we would all get up early and go for a swim.

It is also used in speaking about lifeless things in the same way as (see § 9), but in this use would is more common than will.

... and that was all he could see, for the sedan doors wouldn't open and the blinds wouldn't pull up. (Dickens) — ... и это было все, что ему было видно, ибо двери портшеза никак не открывались и занавеси никак не поднимались.

Would you open the door for me, please?

Would you like to have a sandwich?

It is more polite than will in this meaning.

Dare

Dare means to have the courage (or impertinence) to do something'. In the negative it denotes the lack of courage to do something.

"How dare you ask the little Kelveys into the courtyard," said her cold, furious voice. (Mansfield)

The verb dare as well as need has some peculiarities which make it different from other modal verbs.

It is used both as a normal verb (taking the auxiliary do in the interrogative and negative forms, in the third person singular and the Go-Infinitive) and as an anomalous verb (without any auxiliary in its interrogative and negative forms, without in the third person singular and without the particle to before the infinitive which follows it). Dare has two forms — dare for the Present and dared for the Past.

Did he dare to strike me when I was down? (E. Bronte)

He did not dare to meet his uncle. (Kruisinga)

How dare you go out by yourself after the orders I gave you?
(Shaw)

You dare address me in that tone! (Shaw)
 Sometimes dare takes the auxiliary but is followed by the bare infinitive. This is more typical of spoken English.

You know you didn't dare give the order to charge the bridge until you saw us on the other side. (Shaw)

Dare is mostly used in interrogative and negative sentences. However, we often come across I dare say which has become a stock phrase and acquired a new meaning "I suppose". Dare is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

Need

Need expresses necessity. It is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences.

You needn't be in such a fright. Take my arm. (Shaw) — He надо так бояться. Возьмите меня под руку.

Note. When need is used in the meaning of to be in want of it is treated as a normal verb.

He needs a new pair of shoes.

Need has only one tense form — the Present. In the same way as dare, need is used as a normal and as an anomalous verb.

One need to be careful. (Zandvoort)

He did not need to be told twice. (Zandvoort)

Why need he bother us? (Kruisinga)

I am here. You needn't be afraid. (Greene)

I need hardly say I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen's happiness. (Wilde)

Need is used both with the Indefinite and with the Perfect Infinitive.

I suppose I needn't have made that observation. (Pinero) — Пожалуй, не к чему мне было делать такое замечание.

Test

1. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he _____ go into hospital for an operation.

A) will have to

B) must

C) had to

D) ought to have

2. You _____ any more aspirins; you've had four already.

A) mustn't take

B) needn't have taken

C) shouldn't have taken

D) had better not take

3. I've searched everywhere for Bob but I _____ to find him.

A) wasn't able

B) am not able

MODULE V

THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (THE VERBALS)

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

Like the finite forms of the verb the verbals have tense and voice distinctions, but their tense distinctions differ greatly from those of the finite verb.

There are three verbals in English: the participle, the gerund and the infinitive.

In Russian we also have three non-finite forms of the verb, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив).

Note. In some modern grammar textbooks no distinction is made between Participle I and the gerund. Both forms are referred to as 'ing forms' or '-ing participle'. However, as shown below, there exist clear-cut differences between these two verbals, which give grounds for their differentiation.

The characteristic traits of the verbals are as follows:

1. They have a double nature, nominal and verbal. The participle combines the characteristics of a verb with those of an adjective; the gerund and the infinitive combine the characteristics of a verb with those of a noun.

2. The tense distinctions of the verbals are not absolute (like those of the finite verb), but relative; the form of a verbal does not 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 the action expressed by the finite verb or prior to it.

3. All the verbals can form predicative constructions, i. e. constructions consisting of two elements, a nominal (noun or pronoun) and a verbal (participle, gerund or infinitive); the verbal element stands in predicate relation to the nominal element, i. e. in a relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate of the sentence. In most cases predicative constructions form syntactic units, serving as one part of the sentence.

They sat down to supper, Manston still talking cheerfully. —
Они сели ужинать; Мэнстон продолжал весело разговаривать.

Manston still talking cheerfully is a predicative construction with a participle: the participle talking stands in predicate relation to the noun Manston, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

In the sentence a verbal may occur:

singly, i. e. without accompanying words.

She... went away smiling. — Она... ушла, улыбаясь. Reading is out of the question — I can't fix my attention on books. — О чтении не может быть и речи — я не могу сосредоточить свое внимание на книгах. To decide is to act. — Решить — значит начать действовать.

in phrases, i. e. with one or several accompanying words (an object or an adverbial modifier to the verbal). These phrases form syntactic units serving as one part of the sentence.

A phrase should not be confused with a predicative construction: between the elements of a phrase there is no predicate relation as it does not include a noun or a pronoun denoting the doer of the action expressed by a verbal.

The windows of the drawing-room opened to a balcony overlooking the garden. — Окна гостиной выходили на балкон, с которого был виден сад.

She tried to tranquillize him by reading aloud. — Она пыталась успокоить его тем, что читала ему вслух. Not to disquiet his sister, he had said nothing to her of the matter. — Чтобы не встревожить сестру, он ничего не сказал ей об этом.

in predicative constructions

My mistress being dead..., I had to look out for a new place. — Так как моя хозяйка умерла, мне пришлось искать другое место.

There is no mistake about his being a genius. — Не может быть никакого сомнения в том, что он — гений. She heard him unbar the door and go out into the yard. — Она слышала, как он отодвинул засов и вышел во двор.

The Participle

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character.

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

Note. These traditional terms are open to objection on the ground that Participle I does not necessarily refer to the present Just as Participle II need not refer to the past. The difference between

them is not a difference in tense, but chiefly a difference in voice. In modern grammar textbooks they are also termed '-ing participle' and '-ed participle'.

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb; the following spelling rules should be observed:

If a verb ends in a mute e, the mute e is dropped before adding the suffix -ing: to give — giving, to close — closing.

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

A final l is doubled if it is preceded by a vowel letter rendering a short vowel sound, stressed or unstressed: to expel — expelling, to travel — travelling.

The verbs to die, to lie and to tie form Participle I in the following way: dying, lying, tying.

Note. A final y is not changed before adding the suffix -ing: to comply — complying, to deny — denying.

As has already been stated, the participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character. Its adjectival or adverbial character is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of attribute or adverbial modifier.

I hated the hollow sound of the rain pattering on the roof. — Мне был отвратителен глухой шум дождя, стучавшего по крыше.

And then she turned to the title-page, and looked at the name written in the schoolboy hand. — Затем она открыла книгу на титульном листе и посмотрела на имя, написанное ученическим почерком. Having garaged his car, he remembered that he had not lunched. — Поставив машину в гараж, он вспомнил, что не завтракал. When left to herself she spent her time at her writing desk. — Оставшись одна, она провела время за своим письменным столом.

Note. Some participles have lost their verbality altogether and have become adjectives: interesting, charming, alarming, etc., complicated, distinguished, furnished, etc. E. g. an interesting book, a charming girl, the alarming news; a complicated problem, a distinguished writer, a furnished apartment.

The verbal characteristics of the participle are as follows:

1. Participle I of a transitive verb can take a direct object. Opening the door, he went out on to the terrace.
2. Participle I and Participle II can be modified by an adverb.

Leaving the room hurriedly, he ran out. Deeply effected, Priam Farll rose and left the room.

3. Participle I has tense distinctions; Participle I of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. In Modern English Participle I has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

The tense distinctions of the participle

Like the tense distinctions of all the verbals, those of the participle are not absolute but relative. Participle I Indefinite Active and 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.

When reading *The Pickwick Papers*, one can't help laughing.
 When reading *The Pickwick Papers*, I couldn't help laughing.
 When reading *The Pickwick Papers*, you will roar with laughter.

He looked at the carpet while waiting for her answer. — Он смотрел на ковер, ожидая ее ответа. He returned to the hut, bringing in his arms a new-born lamb. — Он вернулся в хижину, неся на руках новорожденного ягненка.

Not being able to read, think, or work, Bathsheba asked Liddy to stay and breakfast with her. — Так как Батшеба не была в состоянии (не будучи в состоянии) ни читать, ни думать, ни работать, она попросила Лидди остаться позавтракать с ней.

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. — После последнего поворота они вышли на дорогу, ведущую в Бат.

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

Mr. Bumble, having spread a handkerchief over his knees... began to eat and drink. — Мистер Бамбл, разостлав платок на коленях..., стал есть и пить. They were, indeed, old friends, having been at school together. — Они и в самом деле были старыми друзьями, так как вместе учились в школе.

Having already been informed that he always slept with a light in the room, I placed one of the two lighted candles on a little table at the head of the bed... — Так как мне уже сообщили, что он всегда

спит при свете, я поставил одну из двух зажженных свечей на столик у кровати.

It should be noted that a prior action is not always expressed by Participle I Perfect: with some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant.

Turning down an obscure street and entering an obscurer lane, he went up to a smith's shop. — Свернув на темную улицу и войдя в еще более темный переулок, он подошел к кузнице.

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.

His sister's eyes fixed on him with a certain astonishment, obliged him at last to look at Fleur. — Взгляд сестры, устремленный на него с некоторым недоумением, заставил его, наконец, взглянуть на Флер.

I was reminded of a portrait seen in a gallery. — Мне вспомнился портрет, который я видела в картинной галерее.

In some cases Participle II denotes an action referring to no particular time.

He is a man loved and admired by everybody.

The voice distinctions of the participle

Participle I of transitive verbs has special forms to denote the active and the passive voice.

When writing letters he does not like to be disturbed.

Being written in pencil the letter was difficult to make out.

Having written some letters he went to post them.

Having been written long ago the manuscript was illegible.

Participle 2 of transitive verbs has a passive meaning, e. g. a broken glass, a caged bird. Participle 2 of intransitive verbs has no passive meaning; it is used only in compound tense forms and has no independent function in the sentence unless it belongs to a verb which denotes passing into a new state, e. g. a withered flower, a faded leaf.

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 next berth she could hear her stepmother breathing heavily. — Ей было слышно, как на соседней койке тяжело дышит ее мачеха.

The participle breathing is in predicate relation to the noun stepmother; which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

In the Objective Participial Construction Participle I Indefinite Active or Participle II is used. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object. It usually corresponds to a subordinate object clause in Russian.

The Objective Participial Construction may be found:

(a) after verbs denoting sense perception, such as to see, to hear; to feel you to find, etc.

Then he looked out of the window and saw clouds gathering. — Потом он выглянул из окна и увидел, что собираются тучи.

(b) after some verbs of mental activity, such as to consider, to understand.

I consider myself engaged to Herr Klesmer. — Я считаю себя помолвленной с господином Клесмером.

(c) after verbs denoting wish, such as to want, to wish, to desire. In this case only Participle II is used.

The governor wants it done quick. — Отец хочет, чтобы это было сделано быстро.

(d) after the verbs to have and to get; after these verbs only Participle II is used. In this case the Objective Participial Construction shows that the action expressed by the participle is performed at the request of the Person denoted by the subject of the sentence. Thus I had the piano tuned means 'I made someone tune the piano'.

I had my coat altered. — Я переделала пальто (т. е. поручила кому-то переделать его).

Occasionally the meaning of the construction is different: it may show that the person denoted by the subject of the sentence experiences the action expressed by the participle.

The wounded man had his leg amputated. — Раненому ампутировали ногу.

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.

In rendering this construction in Russian a complex sentence is generally used; the principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called 'indefinite personal' (неопределенно-личное предложение).

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.

They were heard talking together...

This construction is chiefly used after verbs of sense perception.

The horse was seen descending the hill. — Видно было, как лошадь спускалась с холма.

Then Bathsheba's footsteps were heard crossing the room. — Было слышно, как Батшеба прошла через комнату.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case; the noun or pronoun is not the subject of the sentence.

The door and window of the vacant room being open, we looked in. — Так как дверь и окно пустой комнаты были открыты, мы заглянули в нее.

In the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction Participle I (in all its forms) or Participle II is used. This construction is generally rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier. It can be an adverbial modifier:

(a) of time.

The lamp having been lit, Mrs. Macallan produced her son's letter. — Когда зажгли лампу, миссис Макаллан достала письмо от сына.

This duty completed, he had three months' leave. — Когда эта работа была закончена, он получил трехмесячный отпуск.

(b) of cause.

It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs. — Так как было довольно поздно, мы взяли свечи и пошли вверх.

A knock had come to the door, and there being nobody else to answer it, Clare went out. — Послышался стук в дверь, и, так как больше некому было открыть, Клэр вышел. We were walking by ourselves for an hour, George having remained behind in the hotel to write a letter to his aunt. — Мы гуляли одни в течение часа, так как Джордж остался в отеле, чтобы написать письмо своей тетке.

(c) of attendant circumstances. In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is mostly placed at the end of the sentence. In rendering it in Russian a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот* is used.

He turned and went, we, as before, following him. — Он повернулся и вышел; как и прежде, мы последовали за ним.

One morning he stood in front of the tank, his nose almost pressed to the glass. — Однажды утром он стоял перед витриной, почти прижавшись носом к стеклу.

(d) of condition. In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction occurs but seldom and is almost exclusively used with the participles permitting and failing.

Weather (time, circumstances) permitting, we shall start tomorrow. — Если погода (время, обстоятельства) позволит, мы поедем завтра.

Conciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, no further hope of conciliation is left. — Если не удастся достигнуть примирения, приходится применить силу; но если сила не помогает, не остается никакой надежды на примирение.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction very often occurs in fiction and scientific literature; the use of this construction in colloquial English is rare.

The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction

The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition with and is then called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. It is in most cases used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

This construction is rendered in Russian by a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот*.

They were walking on again, with Hugh calmly drawing at his pipe. — Они снова шли вперед; Хью спокойно покуривал свою трубку.

The daughter sat quite silent and still, with her eyes fixed on the ground. — Дочь сидела молча и неподвижно, опустив глаза в землю.

Absolute constructions without a participle

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

1. The Nominative Absolute Construction. It is used in 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.

Breakfast over, he went to his counting house. — Когда закончили завтракать, он пошел в свою контору.

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

Manston went homeward alone, his heart full of strange emotion. — Мэнстон отправился домой один; душа его была переполнена странными чувствами. There he stood, his face to the south-east... his cap in his hand. — Он стоял, повернувшись к юго-востоку... с шапкой в руке.

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

2. The Prepositional Absolute Construction. It is mostly used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. In rendering this construction in Russian a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот* is used.

I found him ready, and waiting for me, with his stick in his hand. — Он был готов и ждал меня; в руке у него была палка.

Sikes, with Oliver's hand still in his, softly approached the low porch, and raised the latch. — Сайке, все еще не выпуская руку Оливера из своей, подошел потихоньку к невысокому крыльцу и поднял щеколду.

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

Grandcourt... rose and strolled out on the lawn, all the dogs following him.

Mr. Tulkinghorn comes and goes pretty often; there being estate business to do.

Then he started out, bag and overcoat in hand, to get his cup of coffee.

Prepositional Absolute Constructions are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

It was a balmy, radiant day, with the trees and grass shining exceedingly green after the rain of the night before.

He was there, writing busily at a distant table, with his back towards the door.

The Gerund

The gerund developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character.

The gerund is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb, and coincides in form with Participle I.

The double nature of the gerund

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

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative.

They say smoking leads to meditation. (SUBJECT)

I like making people happy. (OBJECT)

The duty of all progressive mankind is fighting for peace. (PREDICATIVE)

2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.

I am very, very tired of rowing.

3. Like a noun the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.

"I wonder at Jolyon's allowing this engagement," he said to Aunt Ann. — «Меня удивляет, что Джо/ион допустил эту помолвку», — сказал он тетушке Энн. Is there any objection to my seeing her? — Кто-нибудь возражает против того, чтобы я повидался с ней?

The verbal characteristics of the gerund are the same as those of the participle:

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

I had now made a good progress in understanding and speaking their language.

2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

She burst out crying bitterly.

3. The gerund has tense distinctions; the gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. The forms of the gerund in Modern English are as follows:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

There is no gerund in the Russian language and the English gerund is rendered in Russian in different ways:

(a) by a noun.

Dancing had not begun yet... — Танцы еще не начались.

(b) by an infinitive.

She had tea with Cipriano before leaving. — Перед тем как уйти, она выпила чаю с Чиприано. It is no good hiding our heads under our wings. — Бесплезно прятать голову под крыло.

(c) by *деепричастие*.

And without waiting for her answer he turned and left us. — И, не дожидаясь ее ответа, он повернулся и вышел.

On seeing Bella he stopped, beckoned her to him, and drew her arm through his. — Увидев Беллу, он остановился, подозвал ее к себе и взял под руку.

(d) by a subordinate clause.

He regretted now having come. — Теперь он сожалел, что пришел.

It should be observed that though the active forms of the gerund may be rendered in different ways, the passive forms are nearly always rendered by a clause.

As she contemplated the wide windows and imposing signs, she became conscious of being gazed upon.— Когда она рассматривала широкие витрины и внушительные вывески, она почувствовала, что на нее смотрят.

The tense distinctions of the gerund

The tense distinctions of the gerund, like those of the participle, are not absolute but relative.

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

He can swim for any number of hours without tiring. — Он может плыть много часов подряд, не уставая. She walked on without turning her head. (Hardy) — Она шла не поворачивая головы.

Gwendolen will not rest without having the world at her feet. — Гвендолен не успокоится, пока весь мир не будет у ее ног.

No one could pass in or out without being seen. — Никто не мог ни войти, ни выйти так, чтобы его не видели.

The Perfect Gerund denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

She denies having spoken with him. — Она отрицает, что говорила с ним.

He was ashamed of having shown even the slightest irritation. — Ему было стыдно, что он проявил раздражение, хотя и очень слабое.

She really had been crying... out of anger at having been driven so hard. — Она действительно плакала... возмущенная тем, что с ней так жестоко поступили.

However, a prior action is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund; in some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund. This occurs after the verbs to remember; to excuse, to forgive, to thank and after the prepositions on (upon), after and without.

I don't remember hearing the legend before. — Я не помню, чтобы я когда-нибудь слышала эту легенду. You must excuse my not answering you before. — Вы должны извинить меня за то, что я не ответил вам раньше.

I thank you for restraining me just now. — Я благодарен вам за то, что вы сейчас помогли мне сдержаться.

On leaving the house we directed our steps to the nearest shade. — Выйдя из дома, мы направились в тень. After walking about ten yards, he found the hat among the leaves. — Пройдя ярдов десять, он нашел свою шляпу в кустах.

She passes through and disappears in the pantry without noticing the young lady. — Она проходит и исчезает в буфетной, не заметив молодую девушку.

The Perfect Gerund may also be used after the above mentioned verbs and prepositions.

They parted at Cohen's door without having spoken to each other again. — Они расстались у двери дома Коэна, не сказав друг другу ни слова.

The voice distinctions of the gerund

The gerund of transitive verbs has special forms for the active and the passive voice.

He liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to— Он не любил ни читать вслух, ни слушать чтение.

It is to be observed that after the verbs to want, to need, to deserve, to require and the adjective worth the gerund is used in the active form, though it is passive in meaning.

"The slums want attending to, no doubt," he said. — «Без сомнения, трущобами надо заняться», — сказал он. He realized that his room needed painting. — Он понял, что его комнату надо покрасить.

The child deserves praising. — Ребенок заслуживает того, чтобы его похвалили.

They were not worth saving. — Их не стоило спасать.

Predicative constructions with the gerund

Like all the verbals the gerund can form predicative constructions, i. e. constructions in which the verbal element expressed by the gerund is in predicate relation to the nominal element expressed by a noun or pronoun.

I don't like your going off without any money.— Мне не нравится, что вы уходите без денег. Here the gerund going off is in predicate relation to the pronoun your, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the gerund.

The nominal element of the construction can be expressed in different ways.

1. If it denotes a living being it may be expressed:

(a) by a noun in the genitive case or by a possessive pronoun.

His further consideration of the point was prevented by Richard's coming back to us in an excited state. — Его дальнейшие размышления были прерваны тем, что вернулся Ричард в чрезвычайно возбужденном состоянии. Do you mind my smoking? — Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я курил?

(b) by a noun in the common case.

I have a distinct recollection of Lady Chiltern always getting the good conduct prize! — Я отлично помню, что леди Чильтерн всегда получала награды за примерное поведение.

Note: Thus in Modern English there are two parallel constructions of the type:

Fancy David's courting Emily! and Fancy David courting Emily!

These two constructions may be used indifferently, but sometimes there is a slight difference in meaning: in the first example the action (the verbal element of the construction) is emphasized, whereas in the second the doer of the action (the nominal element of the construction) is emphasized.

Occasionally examples are found where the nominal element of the construction is expressed by a pronoun in the objective case.

I hope you will forgive me disturbing you. — Надеюсь, вы простите меня за то, что я вас побеспокоил.

There are cases when the nominal element of the construction, though denoting a living being, cannot be expressed by a noun in the possessive case, but only by a noun in the common case, namely when it consists of two or more nouns or when it is a noun modified by an attribute in post-position.

I object to Mary and Jane going out on such a windy day. He felt no uneasiness now in the thought of the brother and sister being alone together. — Его теперь не смущала мысль о том, что брат и сестра остались вдвоем.

Did you ever hear of a man of sense rejecting such an offer? — Слышали ли вы когда-нибудь, чтобы разумный человек отказался от такого предложения?

2. If the nominal element of the construction denotes a lifeless thing, it is expressed by a noun in the common case (such nouns, as a rule, are not used in the genitive case) or by a possessive pronoun.

I said something about my clock being slow. — Я сказала, что мои часы отстают.

... Peggotty spoke of... my room, and of its being ready for me. — ... Пеготти говорила., о моей комнате и о том, что она уже приготовлена для меня.

3. The nominal element of the construction can also be expressed by a pronoun which has no case distinctions, such as all, this, that, both each, something.

I insist on both of them coming in time. — Я требую, чтобы они оба пришли вовремя.

Again Michael... was conscious of something deep and private stirring within himself. — Майкл опять почувствовал, что в его душе шевельнулось что-то глубокое и затаенное.

Note. Some grammarians recognize the existence of two separate constructions: the gerundial construction (a construction whose nominal element is expressed by a noun in the genitive case or by a possessive pronoun) and a construction with a half gerund (a construction whose nominal element is expressed by a noun in the common case, a pronoun in the objective case, or a pronoun which has no case distinctions).

A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered in Russian by a subordinate clause, generally introduced by *то, что; тем, что; как*, etc.

His being a foreigner, an ex-enemy was bad enough. — *То, что он был, иностранец, бывший неприятель, было уже плохо.*

Her thoughts were interrupted at last, by the door opening gently. — *Ее мысли были, наконец, прерваны тем, что дверь тихонько открылась.*

I began to picture to myself... my being found dead in a day or two, under some hedge. — *Я начал представлять себе, как через день или два меня найдут мертвым под каким-нибудь забором.*

The use of the gerund

In Modern English the gerund is widely used and often competes with the infinitive.

In the following cases only the gerund is used:

I. With the verbs and verbal phrases: to avoid, to burst out, to deny, to enjoy, to excuse, to fancy (in imperative sentences as an exclamation of surprise), to finish, to forgive, to give up, to go on, to keep (on), to leave off (to mind (in negative and interrogative sentence), to postpone, to put off, cannot help and some others.

He avoided looking at Savina. — *Он избегал смотреть на Савину.*

... she burst out crying. — *Она расплакалась.*

We all burst out laughing. — *Мы все рассмеялись.*

She denied having been at the station that evening. — *Она отрицала, что была в тот вечер на станции.*

... he enjoyed thinking of her as his future wife. — *Ему доставляло удовольствие думать о ней как о своей будущей жене.*

Excuse my leaving you in the dark a moment. — *Извините, что я на минуту оставлю вас в темноте.*

Fancy finding you here at such an hour! — *Я даже и представить себе не мог, что застану вас здесь в такое время!*

Forgive my speaking plainly. — *Простите, что я говорю так прямо.*

When the Committee had finished deciding on its politics, he had gone home. — *Когда комитет кончил разрабатывать свой план действий, он пошел домой.*

Willoughby gave up singing and looked at Karen and Yates from under drooping Eyelids. — *Уиллоуби перестал петь и исподлобья посмотрел на Карен и Йейтса.*

They went on talking. — *Они продолжали разговаривать.*

Doctor keeps coming and having a look at me. — Доктор продолжает (не перестает) навещать меня и осматривать.

It was quite rough; but I kept on rowing. — Озеро было неспокойно, но я продолжал (не переставал) грести.

I have left off shooting. — Я перестал охотиться.

Do you mind my asking you one or two more questions? — Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я задал вам еще один-два вопроса?

We could put off going over the house. — Мы могли бы отложить осмотр дома.

She couldn't help smiling. — Она не могла не улыбнуться.

With the following verbs and verbal propositions used with proposition: to accuse of, to agree to, to approve of to complain of to depend on, to feel like, to insist on, to look like, to object to, to persist in, to prevent from, to rely on, to speak of, to succeed in, to suspect of, to thank for, to think of, to give up the idea of, to look forward to, not to like the idea, to miss an (the) opportunity of and some others.

They accuse me of having dealt with the Germans. — Меня обвиняют в том, что я имел дело с немцами. It was clear now... that Abraham never had agreed to their being married today. — Теперь было ясно, что Авраам никогда не соглашался на то, чтобы они поженились сегодня.

You did not approve of my playing at roulette. — Вы не одобряли того, что я играла в рулетку.

All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me. — Все счастье моей жизни зависит от того, полюбите ли вы меня.

I don't feel like going out. — Мне не хочется выходить.

I insist on being treated with a certain consideration. — Я настаиваю на том, чтобы ко мне относились внимательнее.

It looks like raining. — Похоже, что будет дождь.

I object to his having any acquaintance at all with my sister. — Я против того, чтобы он был знаком с моей сестрой.

I rushed out to prevent her from seeing this dreadful sight. — Я выбежал, чтобы не дать ей увидеть это ужасное зрелище.

... you may rely on my setting matters right. — Вы можете рассчитывать на то, что я все улажу. My medical adviser succeeded in saving my life... (Collins)- Моему врачу удалось спасти мне жизнь...

Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist. — Не упустите случая послушать этого пианиста.

3. With the following predicative word-groups (with or without a preposition): to be aware of, to be busy in, to be capable of, to be

fond of, to be guilty of, to be indignant at, to be pleased (displeased) at, to be proud of, to be sure of, to be surprised (astonished) at, to be worth (while), and some others.

Sir Pitt Crawley was not aware of Becky's having married Rawdon. — Сэр Питт Кроули не знал, что Бекки вышла замуж за Родона.

I felt physically incapable of remaining still in any one place and morally incapable of speaking to any one human being. — Я чувствовал, что я физически не в состоянии оставаться на одном месте и морально не в состоянии говорить с кем бы то ни было.

I am very fond of being looked at. — Я очень люблю, когда на меня смотрят.

You are really guilty of having connived with a German officer to help his escape. — Вы действительно виновны в том, что способствовали побегу немецкого офицера.

Mr. Osborne was indignant at his son's having disobeyed him. — Мистер Осборн был в негодовании от того, что сын его ослушался.

... she was not pleased at my coming. — Она была недовольна, что я пришел.

... nobody knows better than I do that she (Mrs. Copperfield)... is proud of being so pretty. — Уж я-то знаю: она... гордится тем, что она такая хорошенькая. Are you quite sure of those words referring to my mother? — Вы совершенно уверены, что эти слова относятся к моей матери?

The bridal party was worth seeing. — Свадьбу стоило посмотреть.

The gerund and the infinitive

With a number of verbs and word-groups both the gerund and the infinitive may be used. The most important of them are: to be afraid, to begin, to cease, to continue, can (cannot) afford, to dread, to fear to forget, to hate, to intend, to like (dislike), to neglect, to prefer, to propose to remember, to recollect, to start, to stop, to try.

If the word-group to be pleased (displeased) is followed by a noun or pronoun the preposition with is used

I'm pleased with you (with your paper)

The young man began turning over the pages of a book.

At length she began to speak softly.

She continued standing near the piano.

She continued to look at him...

It is sometimes possible to find a reason for the use of a given form. With some verbs and word-groups, such as to be afraid, to forget, to hate, to like (dislike), to prefer the infinitive is mostly used with reference to a special occasion, the gerund being more appropriate to a general statement.

The child was not afraid of remaining alone, but he was afraid to remain alone on such a stormy night. — Ребенок (вообще) не боялся оставаться один, но он боялся остаться один в такую бурную ночь.

I was always afraid of losing his goodwill. — Я всегда боялся потерять его расположение.

Gwendolen answered rather pettishly, and her mamma was afraid to say more. — Гвендолен ответила несколько раздраженно, и ее мать побоялась продолжать разговор.

Don't forget shutting the windows when you leave home. — Не забываете закрывать окна, уходя из дома.

Don't forget to shut the window when you leave home, it is very windy today. — Не забудьте закрыть окно, когда будете уходить из дома; сегодня очень ветрено.

I don't like interrupting people. — Я не люблю отрывать людей от дела.

I don't like to interrupt him, he seems very busy. — Мне не хочется мешать ему, он, кажется, очень занят.

With the verb to remember the infinitive usually refers to the future, and the gerund to the past.

I remember seeing the book in many bookshops. — Я помню, что видел эту книгу во многих магазинах.

Remember to buy the book. — Не забудьте купить эту книгу

With the verb to stop the infinitive and the gerund have different syntactical functions.

The gerund forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.

They stopped talking when he came in. — Когда он вошел, они перестали говорить.

The infinitive has the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose.

She stopped to exchange a few words with a neighbour. — Она остановилась, чтобы поболтать с соседкой.

When the verb to try is used with the infinitive it means to attempt (to do), to make an effort (to do). With the gerund it means to do something as an experiment or test.

Please try to be quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep. — Пожалуйста, постарайся не шуметь, когда придешь домой. Все будут спать.

I've got a terrible headache. I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help. — У меня ужасно болит голова. Я попробовал принять аспирин, но это не помогло.

The gerund and the participle

In most cases the differentiation between the gerund and the participle does not present any difficulty.

Unlike the participle the gerund may be preceded by a preposition, it may be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun; it can be used in the function of a subject, object, and predicative. In the function of an attribute and of an adverbial modifier both the gerund and the participle may be used, but the gerund in these functions is always preceded by a preposition.

There are cases, however, when the differentiation between the gerund and the participle presents some difficulty; for instance, it is not always easy to distinguish between a gerund as part of a compound noun and a participle used as an attribute to a noun. One should bear in mind that if we have a gerund as part of a compound noun, the person or thing denoted by the noun does not perform the action expressed by the ing-form: e. g. a dancing-hall (a hall for dancing), a cooking-stove (a stove for cooking), walking shoes, a writing-table, etc.

If we have a participle used as an attribute the person denoted by the noun performs the action expressed by the ing-form, e. g. a dancing girl (a girl who dances), a singing child, etc.

However, there are cases which admit of two interpretations; for example a sewing machine may be understood in two ways: a machine for sewing and a machine which sews; a hunting dog may be a dog for hunting and a dog that hunts.

The gerund and the verbal noun

The gerund should not be confused with the verbal noun, which has the same suffix -ing. The main points of difference between the gerund and the verbal noun are as follows:

1. Like all the verbals the gerund has a double character — nominal and verbal. The verbal noun has only a nominal character.
2. The gerund is not used with an article. The verbal noun may be used with an article.

The making of a new humanity cannot be the privilege of a handful of bureaucrats. I want you to give my hair a good brushing.

3. The gerund has no plural form. The verbal noun may be used in the plural.

Our likings are regulated by our circumstances.

4. The gerund of a transitive verb takes a direct object.

He received more and more letters, so many that he had given up reading them.

The verbal noun cannot take a direct object; it takes a prepositional object with the preposition "of".

Meanwhile Gwendolen was rallying her nerves to the reading of the paper.

The gerund may be modified by an adverb.

The Infinitive

The infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized, retaining at the same time some of its nominal properties. Thus in Modern English the infinitive, like the participle and the gerund, has a double nature, nominal and verbal.

1. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

(a) as the subject of a sentence.

To go on like this was dangerous.

(b) as a predicative.

Her plan was now to drive to Bath during the night.

(c) as an object.

I have never learnt to read or write.

2. The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

(a) the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

He... began to feel some curiosity...

(b) the infinitive can be modified by an adverb.

I cannot write so quickly.

(c) the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

In Modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	—
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	—

The tense and aspect distinctions of the infinitive

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

1. The Indefinite Infinitive expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future.

I am glad to meet you.

I was glad to see Mr. Paul.

Mr. Forsyte will be very glad to see you.

2. The Continuous Infinitive also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuous infinitive is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented.

They happened, at the moment, to be standing near a small conservatory at the end of the garden. — В этот момент они как раз стояли около небольшой оранжереи в конце сада.

3. The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

"I'm glad to have seen you," he said. — «Я рад, что повидел вас», — сказал он.

An intimate friend is said to have dined with him that day. — Говорят, что в этот день у него обедал его близкий друг.

After such verbs as to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope used in the Past Indefinite, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

I meant to have gone there. — Я собирался пойти туда (но не пошел).

I meant to have given you five shillings this morning for a Christmasbox, Sam. I'll give it you this afternoon, Sam. — Я хотел подарить вам пять шиллингов на рождество, Сэм; я подарю их вам сегодня, Сэм.

The same meaning can be conveyed by the Past Perfect of the finite verb followed by the Indefinite Infinitive.

I had meant to go there.

He had meant to marry me. — Он имел намерение жениться на мне.

Some English grammarians prefer the latter construction.

4. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form.

For about ten days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold meat, cake and bread and jam. — Дней десять мы, казалось, питались только холодным мясом, печеньем и хлебом с вареньем.

The voice distinctions of the infinitive

The infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for the Active and the Passive Voice:

It is so glorious to love and to be loved... — Так прекрасно любить и быть любимым.

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. There is no time to be lost. There is nothing to fear (to be feared).

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

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle to. In Old English to was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (to write meant 'in order to write'). Later on to was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and can't to be used not only to denote purpose but in other cases as well. Still there are cases when the so-called bare infinitive (the infinitive without the particle to) is used. They are as follows:

1. After auxiliary verbs.

I don't understand the meaning of this passage. We shall go there at once.

2. After modal verbs except the verb ought.

If one cannot have what one loves, one must love what one has.

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as to hear, to see, to feel, etc.

In a few minutes they heard him ascend the ladder to his own room. — Через несколько минут они услышали, что он поднимается по лестнице в свою комнату.

I never saw you look so well before. — Я никогда не видел, чтобы вы так хорошо выглядели.

I felt my heart jump. — Я почувствовал, что у меня ёкнуло сердце.

Note. The verb to be after the verb to feel is used with the particle to:

I felt this to be very true. — Я чувствовал, что это совершенно верно.

4. After the verb to let.

Let us be the best friends in the world!

5. After the verb to make in the meaning of 'заставлять' and the verb to have in the meaning of 'заставлять, допускать, велеть'.

What makes you think so? — Что заставляет вас так думать?

I... had them take my baggage. — Я... велел им взять мой багаж.

The verb to have in the meaning of 'допускать' is chiefly used after the modal verbs will and would in negative sentences.

I will not have you call him Daniel any more. — Я не допущу, чтобы вы продолжали называть его Даниэлем. I would not have you think that I am selfish. — Я не допущу, чтобы вы считали меня эгоистом.

6. After the verb to know when its meaning approaches that of to see, to observe (the verb to know never has this meaning in the Present Indefinite).

I have so often known a change of medicine work wonders. — Я так часто замечала, что перемена лекарства творит чудеса.

In this case, however, the particle to is sometimes used:

I have never known her to weep before. — Я никогда раньше не видел, чтобы она плакала.

Note. After the verbs to hear, to see, to make and to know in the Passive Voice the to-Infinitive is used.

He was heard to mention your name several times. — Слышали, как он несколько раз упомянул ваше имя.

They were seen to leave the house early in the morning. — Видели, что они рано утром вышли из дома.

The child was made to obey. — Ребенка заставили слушаться.

Sir Pitt Crawley was never known to give away a shilling or to do a good action. — Никто никогда не видел, чтобы сэр Пип Кроули дал кому-нибудь шиллинг или сделал доброе дело.

7. After the verb to bid.

I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me take a seat. — Я поклонился и подождал, думая, что она предложит мне сесть.

The verb to bid is obsolete and is not used in colloquial speech.

8. After the expressions had better; would rather; would sooner; cannot but, nothing but, cannot choose but.

You had better go to bed and leave the patient to me. — Вы бы лучше легли спать и оставили пациента на моем попечении.

I would rather not speak upon the subject. — Я бы предпочел не говорить на эту тему.

I cannot but think so. — Я не могу не думать так.

There was nothing left for him to do but watch and wait. — Единственное, что ему оставалось, — это наблюдать и ждать.

She does nothing but make scenes from morning till night. — Она только и делает, что устраивает сцены с утра до ночи.

I looked long at that picture, and could not choose but look. — Я долго смотрела на эту картину и не могла не смотреть на нее.

Had better; would rather; to do nothing but belong to colloquial English, whereas cannot but and cannot choose but are characteristic of elevated style.

9. In sentences of a special type (infinitive sentences) beginning with why.

Why not come and talk to her yourself? — Почему бы вам самой не прийти поговорить с ней?

The particle to is often used without the infinitive if it is easily understood from the context.

He and his three men could not defend Rollingen even if they wanted to. — Он и трое его солдат не могли бы оборонять Роллинген, даже если бы захотели.

The particle to may be separated from the infinitive by an adverb; this is the so-called split infinitive.

He was unable, however, to long keep silence. — Он был, однако, не в состоянии долго молчать.

It could be used in colloquial English.

Well, you ought to at least try.

As soon as I get the word, I'm going to really hurry.

Infinitive constructions

In Modern English we find 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.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

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

In translating the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction into Russian we nearly always use a subordinate clause.

He's a wonderful teacher and I've never seen him lose his temper or get angry about anything. — Он замечательный учитель, и я никогда не видел, чтобы он вышел из себя или рассердился из-за чего-нибудь.

However, sometimes a sentence containing the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is rendered by a simple sentence.

... the bombings at night made the old walls shake to their foundations. — От ночных бомбежек старые стены содрогались до самого основания (бомбежки заставляли стены содрогаться).

The use of the objective-with-the-infinitive construction

1. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting sense perception, such as to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe to notice, etc.

I haven't heard anyone call me. — Я не слышал, чтобы кто-нибудь меня звал.

I saw Brown enter the room. — Я видел, как Браун вошел в комнату.

I felt the blood rush into my cheeks, and then leave them again. — Я почувствовал, как кровь прилила к моим щекам и затем снова отхлынула от них.

After 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. — Я видел, как пожар постепенно потушили.

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

He saw Fleur coming.

Note 1. The verb to see is followed by a clause and not by the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction when it is not really a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means 'to understand'.

I saw that he did not realize the danger. — Я видел (понимал) что он не осознает опасности.

After the verbs to see and to notice the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is not used with the verb to be; a subordinate clause is used in such cases.

I saw that he was pale.

Note 2. When the verb to hear is not a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means 'to learn', 'to be told', a clause or a gerund (and not the Objective-with-the-Infinitive) is used.

I hear that he left for the South (of his having left for the South). — Я слышал (мне сказали), что он уехал на юг.

2. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after 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 col-loquial style.

I know you to be the most honest, spotless creature that ever lived. — Я знаю, что вы самое честное и безупречное существо из всех, когда-либо живших на свете.

I believe him to have no conscience at all. — Я считаю, что у него совершенно нет совести.

If you suppose that boy to be friendless, you deceive yourself — Если вы предполагаете, что у этого мальчика нет друзей, вы ошибаетесь.

Everybody expected her to marry Pete. — Все ожидали, что она выйдет замуж за Пита.

After verbs of mental activity the Perfect Infinitive is used but seldom.

The doctor found his heart to have stopped two hours before. — Доктор установил, что его сердце перестало биться два часа тому назад.

Note. With the verbs to think, to consider; to find the same idea can be expressed without an infinitive.

Boldwood thought her beautiful.

She found the subject rather interesting.

You consider yourself an impressive person, eh?

3. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs of declaring: to pronounce, to declare, to report.

The surgeon pronounced the wound to be a slight one. — Врач сказал, что рана легкая.

She declared him to be the most disobedient child in existence. — Она заявила, что это самый непослушный ребенок на свете.

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

I want you to come and dine with me. — Я хочу, чтобы вы пришли пообедать со мной.

I particularly wished those books to be returned tonight. — Я очень хотел, чтобы эти книги были возвращены сегодня.

She desired me to follow her upstairs. — Она велела, чтобы я пошла за ней наверх.

I did not mean you to learn the poem by heart. — Я не имел в виду, чтобы вы выучили стихотворение наизусть.

He intended me to go with him to India. — Он хотел, чтобы я поехала с ним в Индию.

I don't choose you to go by yourself to an hotel. — Я не хочу, чтобы вы одна жили в гостинице.

5. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs and expressions denoting feeling and emotion: to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear; etc.

I dislike you to talk like that. — Я не люблю, когда вы так говорите.

I hate him to be flogged. — Я терпеть не могу, когда его бьют.

I cannot bear you to speak of that. — Я не могу выносить, когда вы говорите об этом.

6. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after 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. — Мистер Мердль приказал, чтобы экипаж был готов рано утром.

She... had never allowed the name of John Gordon to pass her lips. — Она никогда не позволяла себе произносить имя Джона Гордона.

Mr. Dombey suffered Florence to play with Paul. — Мистер Домби неохотно разрешил (позволил скрепя сердце) Флоренс играть с Полем.

She suffered Mr. Franklin to lead her back into the room. — Она позволила мистеру Франклину отвести себя обратно в комнату.

Miss Jemima could not suffer Becky to leave the Academy without a present. — Мисс Джемайма не могла допустить, чтобы Бекки уехала из пансиона без подарка.

I won't have you speak like it, dear Tess! — Я не могу допустить, чтобы вы так говорили, милая Тэсс!

From these examples we see that 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.

If the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a living being and the infinitive is active we find two direct objects.

He ordered Alderson to perfect his plan.

They only allow me to write one letter in three months.

7. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting compulsion: to make (in the meaning of 'заставить'), to cause (in the meaning of 'заставить', 'распорядиться'), to get (in the meaning of 'добиться'), to have (in the meaning of 'заставить: сказать чтобы').

Light steps in the gravel made him turn his head. — Легкие шаги по гравию заставили его повернуть голову.

The noise caused her to awake. — От шума она проснулась (шум заставил ее проснуться).

She caused a telegram to be sent to him. — Она распорядилась, чтобы ему послали телеграмму.

I cannot get her to finish her lessons. — Я не могу добиться, чтобы она приготовила уроки.

Mr. Dalrymple had the drayman bring in the soap. — Мистер Далримпл велел возчику внести мыло в дом.

8. 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.

I rely upon you not to go over to the opposition. — Я рассчитываю, что вы не перейдете на сторону противника.

The gerund, however, is also possible here.

I rely on your coming in time. — Я рассчитываю, что вы придете вовремя.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (traditionally called the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction) 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.

Edith is said to resemble me. — Говорят, что Эдит похожа на меня.

The use of the subjective infinitive construction

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

1. With verbs denoting sense perception: to see, to hear, etc.

Mr. Bob Sawyer was heard to laugh heartily. — Слышно было, как весело смеется Боб Сойер.

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. — В этот момент они услышали, что подходит отец Тэсс.

2. With verbs denoting mental activity: to think, to consider; to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose.

He was thought to be honest and kindly. — Его считали честным и добрым человеком.

My father... was considered by many to be a great man. — Многие считали моего отца незаурядным человеком.

Philip Bosinney was known to be a young man without fortune. — Было известно, что Филипп Боснии — молодой человек без состояния.

I know that Priam Farll is supposed to have been buried in Westminster Abbey. — Я знаю, что считают (предполагают), будто бы Приам Фарл похоронен в Вестминстерском Аббатстве.

The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 15th century. — Полагают, что эта рукопись написана в XV веке.

3. With the verb to make.

Little Abraham was aroused... and made to put on his clothes... — Маленького Эбрахама разбудили и заставили одеться.

4. With the verbs to say and to report.

The gods had given Irene dark-brown eyes and golden hair, which is said to be the mark of a weak character. — Боги наделили Ирэн темно-кариими глазами и золотистыми волосами, что, как говорят, является признаком слабости характера

From these examples we can see that in translating sentences containing the Subjective Infinitive Construction after verbs in the Passive

Voice a complex sentence is mostly used: its principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called 'indefinite personal' (неопределенно-личное предложение).

After verbs in the Passive Voice the Subjective Infinitive Construction is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style, except with the verbs to suppose, to expect, to make; with these verbs the Subjective Infinitive can be found both in fiction and in colloquial language.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the word-groups to be likely, to be sure, and to be certain.

The parish is not likely to quarrel with him for the right to keep the child. — Приход вряд ли будет оспаривать у него право содержать этого ребенка.

But he is sure to marry her. — Но он бесспорно (несомненно) женится на ней.

This fire is certain to produce a panic in the morning. — Этот пожар бесспорно (несомненно) вызовет утром панику.

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 он придет.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the following pairs of synonyms: to seem and to appear; to happen and to chance (the latter is literary); to prove and to turn out.

They seemed to have quite forgotten him already. — Они, казалось (по-видимому), уже совершенно забыли его. Her eyes appeared always to gaze beyond, and far beyond. — Ее глаза, казалось, всегда были устремлены куда-то далеко-далеко.

Mrs. Cowperwood, in spite of the difference in their years, appeared to be a fit mate for him at this time. — Несмотря на разницу в возрасте, миссис Каупервуд в этот период его жизни, по-видимому (казалось), была для него подходящей женой.

Only yesterday we happened to see Scames Forsyte. — Только вчера мы случайно встретили Сомса Форсайта.

By 11 o'clock her mother had chanced to look into her room. — Около 11 часов мать случайно заглянула к ней в комнату.

The experiment proved to be a failure. — Опыт оказался неудачным.

They all turned out to be good fighters. — Все они оказались хорошими бойцами.

Note. The infinitive in sentences with the Subjective Infinitive Construction cannot refer to a future action except with verbs and word-groups whose meaning allows of it: 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.

The for-to-Infinitive Construction

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

In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used.

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

1. Subject (often with the introductory it).

For me to ask would be treason, and for me to be told would be treason. — Если бы я спросила, это было бы предательством; если бы мне сказали, это было бы предательством.

I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way. — Я часто думаю, что стыдно людям тратить на это так много денег.

2. Predicative.

That was for him to find out. — Выяснить это должен был он.

All the observations concerning the infinitive as subject, object, attribute and adverbial modifier of result hold good when these parts of the sentence are expressed by the/or-to-Infinitive Construction.

3. Complex object.

He waited for her to speak. — Он ждал, когда она заговорит.

He asked for the papers to be brought. — Он попросил при-нести бумаги.

I am very anxious for Mr. Headstone to succeed in all he undertakes. — Мне очень хочется, чтобы мистеру Хедстону удавалось все, за что он берется.

Erik saw that she was impatient for him to be gone. — Эрик видел, что она с нетерпением ожидает, когда он уйдет.

I hope you won't think it very odd for a perfect stranger to talk to you like this. — Я надеюсь, вы не сочтете странным, что совершенно незнакомый вам человек разговаривает с вами таким образом.

4. Attribute.

The best thing for you to do is to bide here with your load. I'll send somebody to help you. — Самое лучшее, что вы можете сделать, — это подождать здесь с вашей поклажей. Я пришлю когонибудь помочь вам.

There was really nothing for him to do but what he had done. — Ему действительно ничего не оставалось делать, кроме того, что он сделал (единственное, что ему оставалось сделать, было то, что он сделал).

There's nobody here for him to play with. — Здесь нет никого, с кем он мог бы поиграть.

He had even had a comfortable house for her (his niece) to live in. — У него даже был удобный дом, где она могла бы жить.

5. Adverbial modifier:

(a) of purpose.

Here's the thermometer: they've left it for the doctor to see instead of shaking it down. — Вот термометр; его не стряхнули, чтобы доктор мог посмотреть температуру.

He stepped aside for me to pass. — Он отошел, в сторону, чтобы я могла пройти.

(b) of result.

The pleasure of accompanying you was too great a temptation for me to resist. — Удовольствие сопровождать вас было так велико, что я не мог ему противиться.

But he had consented, and it was too late for him now to recede. — Но он уже дал согласие, и теперь было поздно отступить.

He spoke loud enough for you to hear. — Он говорил достаточно громко, чтобы вы могли его слышать. 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. — Он достаточно хорошо знал женщин, чтобы понимать, что отказ бывает часто лишь преддверием к согласию.

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.

I am very sorry to have done a man wrong, particularly when it can't be undone.

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.

TEST

I. Infinitives: Circle the infinitive(s) in each sentence. Underline the infinitive phrase. Label it as N, ADV, or ADJ. Some sentences may have more than one infinitive.

Infinitive= to + verb

STOP: Does the infinitive answer "why" about the main verb? If so, you have an ADV.

Does the infinitive answer "what" about the main action verb? If so, you have a DO and therefore, a N.

Does the infinitive come right after a LV and identifies the S? If so, you have a PN and therefore, a N.

Is the infinitive at the beginning of the sentence and the topic? If so, you have a S and therefore, a N.

Does the infinitive come right after a noun and describe that noun? If so, you have an ADJ.

1. Divergent has been the book to read lately.
2. Many people want to go to Europe to travel around the historic sites.
3. Now is the time to step up and study.
4. To give to others is the lesson Scrooge learned in The Christmas Carol, a famous novel by Charles Dickens and dedicated to his family.
5. "We read to know we are not alone."

II. Participles: Circle the participle. Underline the participial phrase. Write what the participle is modifying/ describing in the blank. Some sentences may have more than one participle.

Participles=Verbs that ACT like Adjectives

They modify or describe nouns or pronouns in the sentence

_____ 6. Noted for her beauty, Venus was sought by all the gods as a wife.

Complex grammatical structures in modern english (theory and tests)

_____7. Jupiter, seeing with her charms, married her to Vulcan who was the ugliest of the gods.

_____8. Mars, known as Ares to some, was the god of war.

_____9. Watching his actions, many people saw how cruel Mars was to those around him.

_____10. Mars, supposed to be a founding father of Rome, has a planet named after him.

III. Gerunds: Circle the gerund. Underline the gerund phrase. In the blank, label S=subject, DO = direct object, IO = indirect object, PN = predicate nominative, OP = object of preposition.

Gerunds=Verbs that LOOK like Nouns

STOP: Does the gerund answer "what" about an action verb? If so, you have a DO.

Does the gerund identify the subject and come after a LV? If so, you have a PN.

Does the gerund come after a preposition? If so, you have an OP.

Does the gerund come at the beginning of the sentence and is the topic? If so, you have a S.

Does the gerund come in between the DO and verb and answer "for whom"? If so, you have an IO.

_____11. Crying hysterically for hours on end can take a lot of energy.

_____12. We heard the high-pitched wailing of the siren and saw the coiled rope fill with water.

_____13. Jimmy crossed the deep stream by carefully stepping on stones without moss, but he fell in twice.

_____14. My dogs' insistent barking woke me up at 4:00 a.m.

_____15. Jennifer, Jon, and Joshi gave studying for their exam their attention for four hours.

_____16. Though remarkably inconvenient for my garden, the dog's rehab therapy is her digging of holes.

IV. Mixed: Look at each underlined verbal (phrase) below. In the blank, write the letter of the type of verbal.

A. infinitive B. gerund C. participle

To get a better picture of him, they imagined Mars dressed in shinning armor.

17._____ 18. _____



Smiling radiantly, Vulcan was happy to have such a beautiful bride.

19. _____ 20. _____

Pausing, the deer was sniffing the wind before stepping into the meadow.

21. _____ 22. _____

Watching the September 11th footage made us all feel like we have a broken heart.

23. _____ 24. _____

Digging in to our Thanksgiving lunch was incredible since we ate the fried okra, mashed potatoes, and green

25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____

beans that filled our stretched bellies to the breaking point.

28. _____ 29. _____



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