



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Мировые языки и культуры»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

и тестовые задания

по дисциплине

«Коммуникативная грамматика английского языка»

«Verb patterns»

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Аннотация

Методические указания и тестовые задания по дисциплине «Коммуникативная грамматика английского языка» по теме «Verb patterns» для студентов 2-го курса очной формы обучения по специальности «Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация».

Настоящие методические указания и тестовые задания рекомендованы для студентов 2-го курса, изучающих курс коммуникативной грамматики английского языка. Тестовые задания включают упражнения и задания, направленные на закрепление грамматического материала по теме «Verb patterns». Данный материал представлен студентам в течение учебного года в соответствии с учебной программой по преподаваемой дисциплине.

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Verb patterns

Порядок выполнения тестовых заданий

- Тестовые задания следует выполнять в отдельной тетради. На титульном листе укажите курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, дату.
- Тестовые задания следует выполнять четким почерком с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний.
- Соблюдайте пронумерованную последовательность выполнения заданий.

Для того чтобы успешно справиться с выполнением тестовых упражнений и заданий, необходимо усвоить материал по теме «Verb patterns». Необходимо также знать об использовании глаголов с дополнением, возвратными местоимениями, правила употребления инфинитива, герундия. Студенты должны овладеть соответствующим грамматическим материалом на основе пособий Oxford English Grammar Course Intermediate Michael Swan and Catherine Walter Oxford University Press 2011, Murphy R English Grammar in Use Fourth Edition Oxford University Press 2012, Grammar for CAE and CPE Martin Hewings Cambridge University 2009.

Verbs followed by a *to*-infinitive

Some verbs can be followed immediately by a *to*-infinitive:

<i>afford</i>	<i>demand</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pretend</i>
<i>agree</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>promise</i>
<i>arrange</i>	<i>forget</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>refuse</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>mean (= intend)</i>	<i>remember</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>start</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>continue</i>	<i>intend</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>decide</i>	<i>learn</i>	<i>prefer</i>	

*I can't **afford to go** on holiday.*

*It **began to rain**.*

*She **hopes to go** to university next year.*

*My mother never **learnt to swim**.*

*Did you **remember to ring** Nigel?*

Verb patterns

Verbs followed by *-ing*

-ing but not *to*-infinitive

Some verbs are normally followed by the *-ing* form, not the *to*-infinitive:

admit *deny* *finish* *mind*
avoid *dislike* *give up* *miss*
(can't) help *enjoy* *imagine* *practise*
(can't) stand *fancy* *involve* *put off*
consider *feel like* *keep (on)* *risk*

*I always **enjoy cooking.***

Not: *I always enjoy to cook.*

*We haven't **finished eating** yet.*

Not: *We haven't finished to eat.*

*She **keeps changing** her mind about the wedding.*

New subject before *-ing*

Some of these verbs (e.g. *can't stand*, *dislike*, *imagine*, *involve*, *mind*, *miss*, *put off* and *risk*) can be used with a new subject before the *-ing* form (underlined in the examples below). If the new subject is a pronoun, it is in the object form (*me*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *them*):

*We just couldn't **imagine** Gerry **singing** in public.*

***Do you mind** me **being** here while you're working?*

*I don't want to **risk** him **losing** his job.*

Verbs followed by a *to*-infinitive or *-ing*

Hate, like, love, prefer

Hate, like, love and *prefer* can be followed either by *-ing* or a *to*-infinitive. The difference in meaning is often small. The *-ing* form emphasises the verb itself. The *to*-infinitive puts the emphasis more on the preference for, or the results of, the action.

Verb patterns

Compare

-ing form

*I **love cooking** Indian food.* (emphasis on the process itself and enjoyment of it)

*She **hates cleaning** her room.* (emphasis on the process itself and no enjoyment of it)

*Most people **prefer watching** a film at the cinema rather than on TV.* (emphasis on the process itself and enjoyment of it)

to-infinitive

*I **like to drink** juice in the morning, and tea at lunchtime.* (emphasis more on the preference or habit)

*I **hate to be** the only person to disagree.* (emphasis more on the result: I would prefer not to be in that situation.)

*We **prefer to drive** during the day whenever we can.* (emphasis more on the result and on the habit or preference. The speaker doesn't necessarily enjoy the process of driving at any time of day.)

Hate, like, love, prefer with would or should

When *hate, like, love* and *prefer* are used with *would* or *should*, only the *to*-infinitive is used, not the *-ing* form:

*She'd **love to** get a job nearer home.*

Not: *She'd love getting a job nearer home.*

***Would you like to have** dinner with us on Friday?*

To-infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

Some verbs can be followed by a *to*-infinitive or the *-ing* form, but with a change in meaning:

go on need remember try

mean regret stop want

Compare

-ing form

*Working in London **means leaving** home at 6.30.* (Because I work in London, this is the result or consequence.)

*He **went on singing** after everyone else had finished.* (He continued singing without stopping.)

*I **tried searching** the web and finally found an address for him.* (I searched the web to see what information I could find.)

*She **stopped crying** as soon as she saw her mother.* (She was crying, and then she didn't cry anymore.)

to-infinitive

*I didn't **mean to make** you cry.* (I didn't intend to make you cry.)

*She recited a poem, then **went on to sing** a lovely folk song.* (She recited the poem first, then she sang the song.)

*I **tried to email** Simon but it bounced back.* (I tried/attempted to email him but I did not succeed.)

*We **stopped to buy** some water at the motorway service area.* (We were travelling and we stopped for a short time in order to buy some water.)

Verb patterns

Verbs followed by an infinitive without *to*

Let, make

Let and *make* are followed by an infinitive without *to* in active voice sentences. They always have an object (underlined) before the infinitive:

Let me show you this DVD I've got.

*They **made** us wait while they checked our documents.*

Not: ~~They made us to wait ...~~

Help

Help can be followed by an infinitive without *to* or a *to*-infinitive:

*She **helped** me **find** a direction in life.*

*Everyone can **help to reduce** carbon emissions by using public transport.*

Verbs followed by *-ing* or an infinitive without *to*

A group of verbs connected with feeling, hearing and seeing can be used with *-ing* or with an infinitive without *to*:

feel notice see

hear overhear watch

When they are used with *-ing*, these verbs emphasise the action or event in progress. When they are used with an infinitive without *to*, they emphasise the action or event seen as a whole, or as completed.



Verb patterns

Compare

-ing

She **heard** people **shouting** in the street below and **looked out of the window**. (emphasises that the shouting probably continued or was repeated)

A police officer **saw** him **running** along the street. (emphasises the running as it was happening)

infinitive without to

I **heard** someone **shout** 'Help!', so I ran to the river. (emphasises the whole event: the person probably shouted only once)

Emily **saw** Philip **run** out of Sandra's office. (emphasises the whole event from start to finish)

Verbs followed by a direct object and a *to*-infinitive

Some verbs are used with a direct object (underlined> followed by a *to*-infinitive. These verbs include:

<i>advise</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>persuade</i>	<i>request</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>prefer</i>	<i>teach</i>
<i>challenge</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>recommend</i>	<i>tell</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>intend</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>remind</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>forbid</i>	<i>invite</i>			

*I **advised** him **to get** a job as soon as possible.*

*Did Martin **teach** Gary **to play** squash?*

Exercise 1. Use Infinitive or -ing form

It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring). At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

Exercise 2

Read the sentences and choose the best answer.

Verb patterns

Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established) The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence. (see / seeing / to see / to be seen) In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had) They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering) Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed / me believe / me believed / me to believe) Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say) Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away) It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked) My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought) They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

Exercise 3

Put one of the given verbs in the correct form – infinitive or gerund:

to see, to lock, to explain, to go, to show, to play, to listen, to do, to write, to earn, to discuss, to drive, to look, to speak, to understand, to do, to stay, to work, to spend

I wish ... the manager. — It's no use ... to him.
Don't forget ... the door before ... to bed.
My mother told me not ... to anyone about it.
He tried ... but she didn't want ...
Would you mind ... me how the lift works?
I'm beginning ... what you mean.
The boys like ... tennis but not ... this in bad weather.
Try ... this correctly.
He likes ... in his cabinet.

Verb patterns

I prefer ... my car myself.

I advice you ... at my place and ... for a new flat.

Let's ... this tomorrow, I'm tired now.

Most people prefer ... money. Some don't want ... them.

Exercise 4

Choose an appropriate verb to complete these sentences. Use a to-infinitive or an -ing form.

1 We were delighted.....you last weekend.

2 I was aware of..... hard, but I can't remember anything after that until I was being helped out of the car.

3 You are welcome..... around the farm at any time you want.

4 The agreement is conditional on..... permission from my employer.

5 The increase in fighting is certain..... UN troops in the area.

6 I'll be interested..... what he has to say.

7 I'm busy..... a lecture at the moment.

8 The government seems certain to raise taxes soon, but they are not keen..... it.

9 He's in such good form that he's almost certain of..... tomorrow's race.

Exercise 5

Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.

2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.

3. She was made ... repeat the song.

4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.

5. Let me ... help you with your work.

6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.

7. You ought ... take care of your health.

8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.

9. He was seen ... leave the house.

10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.

11. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.

12. Have you heard him ... play the piano?

13. You had better ... go there at once.

Verb patterns

14. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
15. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Exercise 6

Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
5. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
8. We are happy (to invite) to the party.
9. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
11. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
12. I want (to inform) of her arrival.
13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
14. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
15. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

Exercise 7

Make infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)

Verb patterns

7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Exercise 8

Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.

answer apply be be listen make see try use wash work write

1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Exercise 9

Put "to" where necessary.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.

Verb patterns

9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
22. She was made ... repeat the song.
23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?

Exercise 10

Translate into Russian.

1. The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
2. This is for you to decide.
3. The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
4. To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
5. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
6. I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
7. This writer is said to have written a new novel.
8. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
9. They watched the boy cross the street.
10. To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
11. He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
12. He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
13. To see is to believe.
14. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
15. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Verb patterns

Exercise 11

Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive Construction (Coplex Object) where possible.

1. Он хочет, чтобы мы пришли к нему сегодня.
2. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь.
3. Он хочет, чтобы его сын стал врачом.
4. Он хочет, чтобы его послали в С.-Петербург на конференцию.
5. Она хочет, чтобы ее пригласили на вечер.
6. Мы не хотели, чтобы нас прерывали.
7. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я вам помог?
8. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована.
9. Доктор не хочет, чтобы вы ехали на юг.
10. Он хочет, чтобы груз был застрахован.
11. Она не любит, чтобы дети готовили уроки вечером.
12. Она любит, чтобы обед был вовремя.
13. Он не любит, когда его прерывают.
14. Он хочет, чтобы ему задавали вопросы.