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## **НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА**

Методические указания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной  
работе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»  
для обучающихся всех специальностей  
и направлений подготовки бакалавриата

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## Предисловие

Методические указания «Английский язык. Неличные формы глагола» предназначены для студентов всех направлений подготовки бакалавриата.

Цель данных методических указаний – научить студентов практическому владению английской грамматикой, использованию грамматических форм в устной речи, развить быстроту реакции и достаточно высокую степень автоматизации грамматического навыка и обобщить грамматический материал по теме «Неличные формы глагола».

Методические указания состоят из 4 частей.

Основной задачей, стоящей перед студентами, является формирование грамматической компетенции, которая, безусловно, помогает им овладеть лингвистической компетенцией в целом.

Сводные таблицы и предложенные к большинству упражнений модели позволяют свести к минимуму комментарии преподавателя и использовать представленный материал для самостоятельной и индивидуальной работы студентов. Тренировочные упражнения обеспечивают практическое усвоение материала.

В методических указаниях используется оригинальный языковой материал, взятый из книг зарубежных и отечественных авторов, что предполагает систематическую работу студентов со словарем. Кроме того, грамматические явления рассматриваются на примерах английских пословиц и поговорок, анекдотов из студенческой жизни, иллюстрирующих употребление данных конструкций в разговорной речи.

## Part I: The Infinitive



### ***1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения:***

1. To read is useful. 2. Early to bed and early to rise is his slogan. 3. It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. 4. To hesitate would have been fatal. 5. It is dangerous to lean out of the window. 6. It took ages to build pyramids. 7. I know it is to be wise after the event. 8. To give advice is easier than to follow it. 9. I've have no idea where to look for the keys. 10. Jean has nothing to be displeased with. 11. There is nothing to sorry about.

### ***2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива:***

1. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door. 2. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months. 3. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom. 4. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall. 5. They seemed (to wait) for ages. 6. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 10. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 11. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 12. The enemy army

was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 13. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 14. You seem (to look) for trouble. 15. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

**3. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо:**

1. I'd like ... dance. 2. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 3. I saw him ... enter the room. 4. She did not let her mother ... go away. 5. Do you like ... listen to good music? 6. Would you like ... listen to good music? 7. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 8. I like ... play the guitar. 9. My brother can ... speak French. 10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 11. They wanted ... cross the river. 12. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 13. May I ... use your telephone? 14. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 15. I would rather ... stay at home today.

**4. Составьте предложения и переведите их:**

It	is	pleasant	to discuss the question
	was	useless	to read the books in the original
	will be	useful	to work with this paint
		good	to see you
		dangerous	to repair the tape – recorder
		amusing	to be reading this novel
		necessary	to protect nature

**5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive:**

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 2. The child did not like to be washed. 3. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded? 4. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 6. To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyze your speech. 7. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 8. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage.

9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

**6. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive:**

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 8. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 9. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 10. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra. 11. Sorry not to have noticed you. 12. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 13. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company. 14. I remembered to have been moved by the scene I witnessed.

**7. Употребите форму инфинитива в пассивном залоге согласно модели:**

**Model: He wants to tell the story. He wants the story to be told.**

1. Jill asked to help the children. 2. I hope to start the work. 3. I expect to read this book. 4. I don't like to interrupt you. 5. He wanted to paint the door. 6. They wish to publish the article. 7. They want to learn English. 8. She doesn't like to answer the questions. 9. I am glad to help you.

**8. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление «Complex Object»:**

a) 1. I want you to hurry. 2. We watched the planes take off. 3. We know Mark Twain to be a famous American writer. 4. What makes you think so? 5. Everyone expected the delegation to arrive in the morning. 6. What do you wish your son to do, go into business or become a lawyer? 7. He heard the telephone ring. 8. Did any of you see him enter the bank?

б) 1. Я слышал, как кто-то вошел в комнату. 2. Мы хотели, чтобы они рассказали нам что-нибудь о Лондоне. 3. Мы видели, как дети побежали в сад. 4. Никто не видел, как мальчик взял деньги из ящика. 5. Энн хочет, чтобы вы позаботились о ее дочери. 6. Энн хочет, чтобы об ее дочери позаботились. 7. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы эта статья была опубликована. 8. Это заставит тебя подумать, как исправить ошибку.

**9. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление «Complex Subject»:**

а) 1. Mr. Johnson is considered to be an experienced lawyer.

Mr. Huxley is believed to know five languages. 3. Her cousin was known to have been living in Sweden since the end of World War II. 4. Fifteen planes were reported to be taking part in the operation. 5. Who is considered to be a hardworking student among your friends? 6. He wasn't expected to inherit the family business. 7. Mary was said to be very attractive to boys.

б) 1. Известно, что он выдающийся художник. 2. Как сообщают, оба астронавта чувствуют себя хорошо. 3. Его считают опытным врачом. 4. Говорили, что доктор Стром осуществил свой план. 5. Оказалось, что Билл – хороший переводчик. 6. Ожидается, что студенты проведут конференцию в мае. 7. По-видимому, она согласилась принять предложение Джона.

**10. Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами:**

**Model: He is so old that he cannot skate.**

**He is too old to skate.**

1. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 2. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it. 3. They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing. 4. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it. 5. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation. 6. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater. 7. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 8. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 9. The baby is so little that he cannot walk. 10. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 11. She is so busy that she

cannot talk with you. 12. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 13. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 14. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke.

**11. Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами:**

**Model: The boy had many toys which he could play with.**

**The boy had many toys to play with.**

1. Here is something which will warm you up. 2. Here is a new brush which you will clean your teeth with. 3. Here are some more facts which will prove that your theory is correct. 4. Here is something which you can rub on your hands. It will soften them. 5. Here are some screws with which you can fasten the shelves to the wall. 6. Here are some tablets which will relieve your headache. 7. Here are some articles which must be translated for tomorrow. 8. Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something I could write with. 9. I have brought you a book which you can read now, but be sure and return it by Saturday. 10. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem that we were to consider. 11. The girl was quite young when both her parents died and she remained alone with two younger brothers whom she had to take care of. 12. I have no books which I can read. 13. Is there anybody who will help you with your spelling? 14. Don't forget that she has a baby which she must take care of. 15. Have you got nothing that you want to say on this subject? 16. There was nothing that he could do except go home. 17. I have only a few minutes in which I can explain these words to you. 18. I have an examination which I must take soon, so I can't go to the theatre with you. 19. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights who would serve him after he had divided up his kingdom.

**12. Переведите предложения, различая инфинитив в функции подлежащего или обстоятельства цели:**

- 1) To analyse this effect is to give special attention to all the elements of the circuit.
- 2) To analyse this effect we will discuss all the elements of the circuit.
- c) To heat a body heat must be applied to it.
- d) To prove charging by induction is not difficult at all.



- e) To prove charging by induction we have to make some experiments.
- f) To prove charging by induction one has to make some experiments.
- g) To solve the problem of pressure is absolutely necessary for our task.
- h) To translate this text you should use a dictionary.
- i) To melt this metal a higher temperature must be used.
- j) To carry out this research work requires special knowledge and training.
- k) We use thermometers to measure temperature.
- l) We study English to read English books on our speciality.

***13. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции определения:***

**A**

- 1) The devices to be used in this experiment will be very effective.
- b) The power station to be built here will be the largest in Europe.
- c) There were many questions to be answered in this field of science.
- d) The results to be obtained from the experiment will give an answer to this question.
- e) The methods to be described were used at our laboratory.

**B**

- a) He was the last to answer the teacher's question.
- b) Galileo was the first to observe sun spots with the Optic Tube in 1609.
- c) The expedition to explore that region consisted of 20 men.
- d) I was the first to apply this method.
- e) The engineer to conduct that experiment graduated from our Institute.

***14. Определите функции инфинитива. Переведите предложения:***

- a) To design such a mechanism required much special training.
- b) To design such a mechanism he has to know many things.
- c) Our country was the first to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

- d) The new computers to be used at our plants will help an industrial engineer in his work.
- e) The periodic law was used to solve many research problems.
- f) His task was to measure voltage.

## Part II: The Participle



*1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия:*

1. Being very ill, she could not go to school. 2. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill. 3. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 4. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 5. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened. 6. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way. 7. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one. 8. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help. 9. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother. 10. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands. 11. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came. 12. The broken arm was examined by the doctor. 13. While being examined, the boy could not help crying. 14. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 15. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter. 16. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 17. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger. 18. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 19. People watching a performance are called an audience.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle:**

1. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer. 2. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 3. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 4. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 5. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm. 6. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 7. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 8. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 9. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 10. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 11. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 12. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 13. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 14. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.

**3. Переведите следующие группы слов, используя правильную форму причастия:**

1) Человек, получающий письма; письмо, полученное вчера; получая письма; получив письмо.

2) Студенты, слушающие доклад; прослушав последние известия; слушая радио.

3) Девочка, читающая книгу; прочитанная книга; читая книгу; прочитав книгу.

4) Студент, показывающий свой проект; проект, показанный нам; показывая свой проект; показав свой проект.

**4. Выберите причастие, соответствующее по форме и содержанию русским группам слов:**

I.

a. having tested the device

b. testing a device

c. a tested device

испытывая прибор

II.

a. finished work

b. having finished the work

c. having been finished the work

закончив работу

### III.

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. achieving good results            | когда хорошие результа- |
| b. having been achieved good results | ты достигнуты           |
| c. the results achieved              |                         |

### IV

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. changing voltage       |                       |
| b. having changed voltage | измененное напряжение |
| c. changed voltage        |                       |

### V.

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| a. having lost the book      |               |
| b. the lost book             | потеряв книгу |
| c. the book having been lost |               |

### VI.

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. having used the device      |                    |
| b. having been used the device | использовав прибор |
| c. using the device            |                    |

### **5. Составьте предложения, переведя русские причастия, данные в скобках:**

- (Наклонившись) over the register, he looked at it closely.
- Pictures (представляющие) British life and landscape and British people (написанные) Hogarth, Turner, Romney soon became famous all over the world.
- In the valley they saw a hill with the ruins of a medieval castle (разрушенного) by the English under Henry V.
- (Покинув) his wife and children Strickland went to Paris (надеясь) to become a good painter.
- The decision (предлагаемое) by you is not the best one.
- (Пересекая) the Atlantic last December, I promised myself to use a plane for this purpose next time.
- (Взволнованная) by the news she went to her sister for advice.

### **6. Переведите предложения:**

- Услышав его шаги, она побежала его встречать.
- Приехав туда, он встретил свою кузину.
- Медленно повернувшись, она вышла.
- Он не согласился идти с нами в театр, сказав, что занят.
- Молодой человек, написавший эту пьесу, автор нескольких книг.
- Когда он был ребенком, его возили в столицу.
- Войдя в зал, он сразу же пошел к своему месту.
- Будучи иностранцем, он не смог этого понять.
- Мальчики

наблюдали за тем, как Том Сойер красил забор. 10. Я хочу, чтобы вы сделали эту работу сейчас же. 11. Никто из нас не видел, как доставили телеграмму.

**7. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия:**

1. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.  
b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
2. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.  
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?  
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.  
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
5. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best student.  
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
6. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
8. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
9. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
11. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the students of the 10th form.
12. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
13. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
14. I will show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
15. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
16. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
17. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
18. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
19. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
20. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
21. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
22. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
23. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
24. «How do you like the film?» he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.

25. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.

26. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

**8. Определите функцию причастия в предложениях. Переведите предложения:**

a) Parks and gardens laid out in the city formed a green belt around it.

b) The experiment being made at our laboratory shows the action of catalysts.

c) If made of good material, electrical devices can work for a long time.

d) Being installed in the satellite the instruments give necessary information to the scientists.

e) Being produced of modern materials devices met all requirements.

f) All the equipment being prepared for the experiment was installed in the laboratory.

**9. Переведите следующие предложения с причастиями в перфектной форме в функции обстоятельства:**

**Model: a. Having been tested the material showed good properties. – Когда материал испытали, он обнаружил хорошие свойства.**

**b. Having come home he looked through periodicals. – Придя домой, он просмотрел газеты.**

1. Having collected all the necessary data we should analyse them. 2. Having been asked to make a report at the conference he promised to do it. 3. Having entered the institute he began his scientific work in the students' scientific society. 4. Having been included to a student construction detachment (SCD) he went to the Far East. 5. Having made a report he answered all the questions. 6. Having been used for a long time the device was out of order. 7. Having discussed all the reports the participants pointed out the best ones. 8. Having explained the rules the teacher gave us a number of problems to be solved.

**10. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия:**

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. 10. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi. 11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

**11. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I и Participle II:**

1. a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.

b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.

c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.

2. a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.

b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

c) While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.

3. a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.

b) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.

**12. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия:**

1. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился. 2. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 3. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову. 4. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше. 5. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 6. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 7. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке. 8. Он положил на стол смятое письмо. 9. Плачущая девочка была голодна. 10. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе. 11. Она любит смотреть на играющих детей.

12. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять. 13. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу. 14. Принеся свои игрушки в комнату, ребенок начал играть. 15. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал этого писателя.

***13. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот:***

1. The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed. 2. About eleven o'clock, the snow having thawed, and the day being finer and a little warmer than the previous one, he went out again. 3. Dinner being over, we assembled in the drawing room. 4. The fifth of June arriving, they departed. 5. His directions to the porter finished, he came up to his niece. 6. This being understood, the conference was over. 7. The constraint caused by the old man's presence having worn off a little, the conversation became more lively. 8. This done, and Sikes having satisfied his appetite, the two men lay down on chairs for a short nap. 9. The concert being over, the lottery came next. 10. Dinner being over, the old lady asked Barbara to come and sit on the sofa near her. 11. Then, the house search proving that she was not there, Asa went outside to look up and down the street. 12. All the necessary preparations having been made with utmost secrecy, the army launched an attack. 13. The cathode heated, the electrons leave the surface and move to the anode. 14. Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.



## Part III: The Gerund



*1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий:*

1. Repairing cars is his business. 2. It goes without saying. 3. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 4. Iron is found by digging in the earth. 5. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane. 6. Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 7. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion. 8: Have you finished writing? 9. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 10. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 11. She likes sitting in the sun. 12. It looks like raining. 13. My watch wants repairing. 14. Thank you for coming. 15. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 16. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 17. Let's go boating. 18. He talked without stopping. 19. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.

*2. Составьте предложения или ситуации, в которых герундий употребляется после данных ниже слов и словосочетаний:*

to stop/finish  
admit/deny  
fancy/imagine  
enjoy

reading  
improving  
explaining  
climbing

to insist on	studying
prevent from	writing
succeed in	dancing
approve of	going

to be worth	seeing
afraid of	swimming
sure of	buying
fond of	cooking

**3. a) Переведите предложения:**

1. I am all for discussing it at once. 2. What is worth doing is worth doing well. 3. I couldn't help telling Walter about it. 4. Reading Agatha Christie is the nation's favourite pastime. 5. Go on speaking. 6. When we came, Mrs. Koppel was busy talking with someone over the phone.

**б) Закончите предложения:**

**Model: I don't want (you) to go there.**

**I am against (you, your) going there.**

1. I don't want to raise the question. I am against... 2. I don't want you to raise the question. I am against... 3. We don't want to speak about it at the meeting. We are against... 4. Dr. Hunter doesn't want Mary to join us. Dr. Hunter is against...

**с) Переведите предложения:**

1. Я против того, чтобы упоминать об этом факте. 2. Я против того, чтобы он упоминал об этом факте. 3. Роберт против того, чтобы мы поддержали их. 4. Дональд против того, чтобы мы объявляли об этом всем.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме:**

1. He was always ready for (to help) people. 2. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty. 3. On (to allow) to leave the room the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play). 4. In (to make) this experiment they came across some very interesting phenomena. 5. The results of the experiment must be

checked and rechecked before (to publish). 6. David was tired of (to scold) all the time. 7. The watch requires (to repair). 8. The problem is not worth (to discuss). 9. Jane Eyre remembered (to lock) up in the red room for (to contradict) Mrs. Reed. 10. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 11. She tried to avoid (to speak) to. 12. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 13. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 14. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist? 15. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me. 16. She showed no sign of (to surprise). 17. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business. 18. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия:**

1. The machine needs (to clean). 2. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 3. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child. 4. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter. 5. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do. 6. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance). 7. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see). 8. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark. 9. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark. 10. She accused him of (to steal) her purse. 11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her. 12. This job is not worth (to take). 13. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back. 14. After (to look) through and (to mark), the papers were handed back to the students. 15. These clothes want (to wash). 16. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt. 17. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase. 18. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 19. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion. 20. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 21. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 22. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 23. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa.

**6. а) Переведите предложения:**

1. I am so sorry I missed the chance of visiting Greenwich.  
2. What's the reason for Howard being so upset? 3. Everybody

recognizes the importance of learning foreign languages. 4. We gave up all hope of ever seeing him again. 5. His habit of arguing over everything is most annoying. 6. No doubt he could change his way of living if he only wanted to.

**b) Составьте предложения:**

	hates		becoming a doctor
I	likes		going to Spain
Donald	doesn't like	the idea of (her)	consulting Mr. Jones
Who	suggested		taking a holiday
	gave up		visiting them in spring

**c) Выразите следующие сообщения в косвенной речи.**

**Начинайте с like (hate) the idea of:**

**Model: «I don't want to go to Egypt,» said Lawrence.**

**Lawrence didn't like the idea of going to Egypt.**

1. «I don't want to be treated by Doctor Howard,» she said.
2. «I'm against Mr. Carr being sent to Vienna,» he said.
3. «I don't want to take a holiday in January,» said Mark.
4. «I don't want to spend the week-end at the Hartwell's», said John.

**d) Постройте вопросы, начиная с What's the use of...?:**

**Model: It's useless to argue with him. – What's the use of arguing with him?**

1. It's useless to accuse him.
2. It's useless to object to it.
3. It's useless to consult a bad doctor.
4. It's useless to teach them.
5. It's useless to talk, let's get down to work.

**e) Переведите предложения:**

1. Какой толк с того, что я лежу в постели?
2. Какой смысл спорить? Его не убедишь
3. Какой смысл рисковать жизнью?
4. Какой смысл ехать туда зимой?

**7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий:**

1. Он думал о том, чтобы поступить в университет.
2. Он обвиняет меня в том, что я ему не помогаю.
3. Я не могу не чувствовать стыда.
4. Она не отрицает того, что живет в плохих условиях.
5. Продолжайте разговаривать.
6. Я настаиваю на том,

чтобы сказать ему правду. 7. Они боялись опоздать на поезд. 8. Я не одобряю того, что ты играешь в компьютерные игры. 9. Мы оставили мысль о поездке за город. 10. Она бросила танцы. 11. Мама возражает против того, что я привожу в дом друзей. 12. Вы не возражаете, если я позвоню вам?

**8. Опираясь на формальные признаки, назовите номера предложений с отглагольными существительными. Затем переведите все предложения:**

- a) The new method of reading rapidly is of great importance.
- b) We have succeeded in rapid reading of these new articles on ultrasonics.
- c) By reading quickly one can get a great deal of information.
- d) After reading the article I wrote down an abstract.
- e) I cannot do my research without reading this new journal.
- f) I came to the library yesterday with the aim of reading the latest journal.
- g) The student reading a journal is my brother's friend.
- h) While reading journals one can meet the unknown words.
- i) The reading of this scientific book will help you in your investigation.
- j) The readings of the meter should be checked.

**9. Выделите герундий в функции подлежащего. Переведите предложения:**

- a) Using a dictionary we can translate any technical article on our speciality.
- b) Using symbols in mathematics is customary.
- c) Solving such a problem is not an easy task.
- d) Solving that problem he carried on a very serious scientific research.
- e) Playing chess we did not notice when he came in.
- f) Playing chess is his favourite occupation.
- g) Walking, riding, flying, dancing and sailing are familiar examples of motion.
- h) Knowing the physical properties of all the substances is very important to the chemist.
- i) Reading this article he looked up several words in a dictionary.

j) Reading aloud improves your pronunciation.

**10. Выделите предложения с герундием в функции определения. Переведите предложения:**

- a) He is proud of having been awarded the order.
- b) I don't like the idea of discussing this theme at the next lesson.
- c) I think of going to the South this summer.
- d) There are various ways of charging a body with electricity.
- e) He heard of using these data for constructing the device.
- f) Soviet scientists had developed a new method of producing electric power.

**11. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом of:**

**Model: She thought she would go to the country for the weekend. – She thought of going to the country for the weekend.**

1. I thought I would come and see you tomorrow. 2. I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? – I don't know now; I thought I would go to the zoo, but the weather is so bad that probably I won't go. 4. I hear there are some English books at our institute bookstall now. – So you are thinking that you will buy some, aren't you?

**12. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after:**

**Model: When she had bought everything she needed, she went home. – After buying everything she needed, she went home.**

1. After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to study for her examination. 2. When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first. 3. After I had hesitated some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4. When she had graduated from the university, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5. When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines.

## Part IV: Revision



*1. Прочитайте следующие забавные ситуации, обращая внимание на перевод и употребление в разговорной речи неличных форм глагола-инфинитива, причастия и герундия:*

1. *First student:* «The dean says he is going to stop smoking in the college.»

*Second student:* «Huh! Next thing he'll be asking us to stop it too»

2. *Reporter:* «What is the professor's research work?»

*Professor's housekeeper:* «It consists principally in hunting for his spectacles».

3. *Freshman:* «Say, what's the idea of wearing my raincoat?»

*Roommate:* «Well, you wouldn't want your new suit to get wet, would you?»

4. *Rich man:* «There's no sense in teaching the boy to count over 100. He can hire accountants to do his book-keeping.»

*Tutor:* «Yes, sir, but he'll want to play his own game of golf, won't he?»

There is no sense – нет смысла

5. *Belleville:* «Is Glenshaw getting ready for the fishing season?»

*Butler:* «Well, I saw him buying an enlarging device for his camera.»

enlarging device n – увеличитель

6. A fisherman got such a reputation for stretching the truth that he bought a pair of scales and insisted on weighing every fish he caught, in the presence of a witness. One day a doctor borrowed the fisherman's scales to weigh a new-born baby. The baby weighed forty-seven pounds.

stretch the truth	преувеличивать
a pair of scales	взвешивать
witness	свидетель
borrow	брать в долг

7. When a group of women got on the car, every seat was already occupied. The conductor noticed a man who seemed to be asleep and, fearing that he might miss his stop, he nudged him and said:

«Wake up!»

«I wasn't asleep,» the man protested.

«Not a sleep? But you had your eyes closed.»

«I know. I just hate to look at ladies standing up in a crowded car.»

nudge – слегка подталкивать

8. «I was sorry for your wife in church this morning when she had a terrific attack of coughing and every one turned to look at her.»

«You needn't worry about that – she was wearing a new spring hat.»

a terrific attack of coughing – страшный приступ кашля

***II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст, пользуясь словарем; перескажите с опорой на слова:***

A season is set for everything,

A time for every experience under heaven:

A time for being born and a time for dying,

A time for planting and

A time for uprooting the planted;

A time for slaying and a time for healing,

A time for tearing down and a time for building up;

A time for weeping and a time for laughing,



A time for wailing and a time for dancing;  
A time for throwing stones and a time for gathering stones,  
A time for embracing and a time for shunning embraces;  
A time for seeking and a time for losing,  
A time for keeping and a time for discarding;  
A time for ripping and a time for sewing,  
A time for silence and a time for speaking;  
A time for loving and a time for hating,  
A time for war and a time for peace.

Ecclesiastes, 3: 1-8 (Kohelet)

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## Приложение

### Неличные формы глагола в английском языке



*Table 1. Именные свойства*

	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Gerund</b>	<b>Participle</b>
<b>Subject</b>  <b>подлежащее</b>	To learn much is to know much. Много учить – значит много знать.	Drawing is his hobby.  Рисование – его увлечение.	-----
<b>Part of a predicate</b>  <b>часть сказуемого</b>	He can't read English.  Он не умеет читать по-английски.	My favourite sport is swimming. Мой любимый вид спорта – плавание.	The table is laid.  Стол накрыт.
<b>Object</b>  <b>дополнение</b>	She likes to speak English. Она любит говорить по-английски.	I enjoy skating.  Мне нравится кататься на коньках.	I hear the bell ringing. Я слышу, как звенит колокольчик.
<b>Adverbial modifier</b>  <b>обстоятельство</b>	To obtain this alloy the process lasted several hours. Чтобы получить этот сплав, процесс длится несколько часов.	The hall was used for dancing.  Зал использовали для танцев.	Being ill he didn't come.  Будучи больным, он не пришел.
<b>Attribute</b>  <b>определение</b>	He had a great wish to meet her again.  Ему очень хотелось встретить ее снова	I know the reason for his giving up the studies. Я знаю, почему он бросил учебу.	People coming to London visit Hyde Park. Люди, приезжающие в Лондон, посещают Гайд Парк.

**Table 2. Глагольные свойства**

	Infiniti		Gerund/ Participle I		Participle I
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	
<b>Simple</b>	to write	to be written	writing	being written	written
<b>Perfect</b>	to have written	to have been written	having written	having been written	-----
<b>Continuous</b>	to be writing	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	-----	to have been writing	-----	-----	-----

**Table 3. Фразы с неличными формами глагола (с указанием функции придаточных обстоятельственных)**

Фразы	Функция придаточных обстоятельственных	
in		
on		
upon	герундий	
at		
before		придаточное
after		времени
while	причастие I	
when		
when	причастие II	
with		
in	герундий	придаточное
by		образа действия
as	причастие II	
with		придаточное
without	герундий	сопутствующих
		обстоятельств
for	герундий	придаточное
so as	инфинитив	цели
in order		
without	герундий	придаточное
unless	причастие I, II	условия
if	причастие II	
in spite of	герундий	придаточное
though	причастие I, II	уступки

as if	причастие I, II	придаточное
as though	инфинитив	сравнения
so ... as	инфинитив	придаточное
such ... as		результата

***Table 4. Глаголы, принимающие неличные формы  
в качестве дополнения***

<p>1. Глаголы, принимающие инфинитив: agree, aim, apply, arrange, ask, choose, consent, decide, decline, demand, desire, determine, expect, fail, hesitate, hope, learn, long, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seek, swear, tend, threaten, undertake, want, wish</p>
<p>2. Глаголы, принимающие герундий: admit, advise, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, deny, detest, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, favour, can't help, imagine, mind, miss, postpone, practise, recollect, recommend, resent, resist, risk, suggest</p>
<p>3. Глаголы, принимающие либо инфинитив, либо герундий: begin, cease, continue, hate, intend, like, love, omit, prefer, propose, start</p>

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## **НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА**

Методические указания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной  
работе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»  
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