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НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов
I, II курсов неязыковых специальностей

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Пособие состоит из трёх разделов, рассматривающих инфинитив, герундий и причастие. В каждой части даётся небольшой комментарий по данной неличной форме глагола, включающий определение, формообразование, синтаксические функции, способы перевода, устойчивые конструкции. Каждая часть сопровождается рядом упражнений для ознакомления, изучения и закрепления. Заключительная часть содержит тесты и упражнения для контроля умений и навыков.

Содержание учебно-методического пособия соответствует рабочей программе.

Для студентов I, II курсов неязыковых специальностей.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Если при работе с текстом у вас возникли проблемы с использованием неличных форм глаголов, внимательно изучите содержание данного пособия, постарайтесь выполнить предложенные упражнения, и это поможет вам избавиться от трудностей грамматики.

Пособие состоит из трех разделов, посвященных инфинитиву, герундию и причастию. В первом разделе «Инфинитив» рассматриваются формы инфинитива, функции инфинитива, способы перевода, инфинитивные конструкции, субъективные конструкции с инфинитивом (Complex Subject, Complex Object). Во втором разделе «Герундий» рассматриваются формы герундия и способы перевода. В третьем разделе «Причастие» рассматриваются формы причастия (The Participle I, The Participle II), объективный падеж с причастием (The Objective Participle Construction, The Absolute Participle Construction).

В каждой части дается небольшой теоретический комментарий по данной неличной форме глагола, включающий определение, синтаксические функции, способы перевода, устойчивые конструкции. Комментарий дается на русском языке, так как данные конструкции являются трудными для понимания и использования в речи, особенно для студентов, не владеющих английским языком на высоком уровне. Каждый аспект сопровождается рядом упражнений для ознакомления, изучения и закрепления. Упражнения расположены в порядке возрастания сложности. Заключительная часть содержит тесты и упражнения для контроля сформированности умений и навыков.

Работа поможет студентам научиться узнавать грамматические конструкции, использовать их в речи и уметь переводить. Кроме того, указания содержат упражнения творческого характера для индивидуальной работы и работы в группах, что позволяет преподавателю разнообразить деятельность студентов на уроке.

Предназначено для студентов I, II курсов неязыковых специальностей очного и заочного отделений.

1. ИНФИНИТИВ (THE INFINITIVE)

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола (не изменяется по лицам, числам и падежам), которая только называет действие. Инфинитив часто называют начальной формой глагола.

1.1. Формы инфинитива

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	The child likes <i>to ask</i> many questions.	I don't like <i>to be asked</i> private questions.
Continuous	You seem <i>to be asking</i> too many questions today. You shouldn't be so curious.	–
Perfect	I remember <i>to have asked</i> you this question once.	I remember <i>to have been asked</i> my opinion this problem.
Perfect Continuous	It's funny but you seem <i>to have been asking</i> one the same question since you came here.	–

Exercise 1. Render the sentences into Russian paying attention to the forms of the Infinitive.

1. I want you to promise me that you won't talk to Father without me.
2. There was nothing else to be done but to wait for the next bus.
3. How fortunate he was to have travelled all over the world and to have seen so much.
4. Professor Jenkins appears to know practically all European languages.
5. That woman is still sitting. She seems to have been waiting over an hour.

6. Doris seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on round her.
7. Good bye, Mr. Jackson. Glad to have been of service to you.
8. This day must be remembered by all people of our country forever.
9. I didn't find them in the airport. Their flight must have been cancelled.
10. This elderly woman must have been very beautiful many years ago.
11. According to the schedule, the plane was to have landed three hours ago.
12. We expected the conference to be held next month.
13. There are so many details in the plan to be paid attention to.
14. It was a secret, and no one else was to have been told!
15. There is no light in the window. He must be still sleeping.

Exercise 2. Choose between the two given variants from brackets.

A. Active or Passive.

1. I'm sorry (to disturb/to be disturbed) you but that man is still waiting (to give/to be given) a definite answer.
2. He wanted (to make/to be made) some changes in the project.
3. She would never (miss/be missed) a chance to show her knowledge.
4. I believe the child deserves (to know/to be known) the truth.
5. The book is likely (to publish/to be published) very soon.
6. All people like (to praise/to be praised).
7. The child was glad (to have taken/to have been taken) to the circus.
8. I was happy (to have finished/to have been finished) the work on time.
9. He was proud (to have helped/to have been helped) his elder brother.
10. We were grateful (to have given/to have been given) a good room with a big window.

B. Indefinite or Perfect or Perfect Continuous or Continuous.

1. He seems (to know/to have known) French quite well.
2. I was sorry not (to tell/to have told) you the news earlier.
3. The scientists are supposed (to work/to have been working) at the problem for half a year.
4. The parents were going (to have returned/to have been returning) home by midnight.
5. I only wanted (to help/to have helped) you, don't take offence.
6. This man must (be sitting/have been sitting) here for about an hour. Who can he (be waiting/have waited) for?
7. I think you should ask someone (to help/to be helping) you.
8. Don't worry about Dan, he is sure (to be having/to have been having fun) at the moment.

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I don't want to (talk) to him.
2. He must (read) something funny; he is smiling all the time.
3. No words can (describe) the beauty of this place: it must (see).
4. The next morning George seemed to (forget) all about our conversation.
5. The teacher wanted us to (come) to the class earlier next time.
6. She told them to (take off) their shoes at the door.
7. It seems to (rain) since we came to this town.
8. I've just seen Peterson passing the entrance door; so he can't (work) in the laboratory as you said.
9. You'd better (translate) this text tomorrow or even next week.
10. The only sound to (hear) was the ticking of the clock on the wall.
11. We seem to (fly) over the sea for quite a long time and yet there is no land to (see).
12. The girl pretended to (read) and not to (notice) me.
13. The students seem to (work) at their term papers since autumn and they still have a lot (do).
14. You seem to (look for) trouble!
15. I am glad to (tell) this news by you, not by someone else.

Exercise 4. Replace the parts in bold type by infinitive phrases.

1. I hope **that I will speak** to the dean tomorrow.
2. I am glad **that I was able** to assist you.
3. He left the window open **that I might hear** the music.
4. How clever of you **that you have sent** them souvenirs.
5. I was sorry **that I had missed** the beginning of the match.
6. The software, **which will be installed in your computer**, was specially designed for architects.
7. I was so surprised **that I couldn't say a word**.
8. Alice is happy **because she is having a talk** with her favourite actor.
9. The team members were satisfied after **they had been given** the second prize.
10. Nobody likes **when he is told** lies.

Exercise 5. Render the sentences into English using infinitives of different forms.

1. Мы решили подыскать новую квартиру.
2. Эдвард терпеть не может, когда над ним шутят.
3. Посмотрите, кажется, он спит!
4. Я рад, что вы проводили меня домой.
5. Вы, кажется, уже давно здесь сидите.
6. Дети любят, когда с ними разговаривают как со взрослыми.
7. Я очень доволен, что мне прислали специальное приглашение.
8. Моя подруга обожает давать всем советы.
9. Я рад, что смог вам помочь.
10. Она притворяется, что слушает музыку.

Употребление частицы to перед инфинитивом

Частица **to** не ставится:

1. После модальных глаголов: must, can/could, may/might, needn't, should,

но ставится после: have to, be to, ought to, be able to.

– We must wait for the others before we can start.	– We are to meet here this time tomorrow.
– You needn't get up early tomorrow.	– I'll be able to help you only if you want it.

2. После глаголов let и make, глаголов восприятия (feel, hear, see...), в сложном дополнении:

The situation **made us change** our plans.
I **heard somebody open** the door upstairs.
Let me tell you the truth.

Но в сложном подлежащем частица **to** перед инфинитивом ставится:

I was made **to** tell the truth.
Nobody was seen **to** come in through that door.

3. После выражений had better, would rather, would sooner.
You'd **better go** home, it's late.
I'm grateful for your help, but I'd **rather do** the work myself.

Exercise 6. Insert the particle "to" where necessary.

1. The teacher made me ... repeat it all over again.
2. You seem ... know this city very well.
3. You needn't ... ask me for permission. I let you ... take my books whenever you like.
4. He heard the door ... open and saw a shadow ... move across the floor.
5. He is expected ... arrive in a few days.

6. You'd better ... make a note of this information.
7. We'd like ... stay here a little longer.
8. We got Mother ... cut some sandwiches for us.
9. I'll have ... go there alone.
10. I'd rather ... walk a little before going to bed.
11. There doesn't seem ... be anything wrong with you.
12. Rose wanted them ... stop laughing.
13. What made you ... tell me lies?
14. There is nothing ... do but ... wait till somebody comes ... let us out.
15. You ought not ... sit up so late.
16. I'll make him ... come earlier.
17. Suvorov was never known ... retreat.
18. Have you ever heard him ... complain of difficulties?
19. He would sooner ... die than ... betray his friends.
20. You should ... have spoken to your parents long ago.

1.2. Функции инфинитива и способы его передачи на русский язык

1. Инфинитив – подлежащее:

To make the right choice was difficult. *It was* difficult *to make* the right choice. (формальное подлежащее *it*)

Сделать правильный выбор было трудно.

2. Инфинитив – дополнение:

The father asked his son *to help* him. Отец попросил сына помочь ему.
We found *it* difficult *to help* him. Нам было трудно помочь ему.

3. Инфинитив – определение:

He was always the last *to come*. Он всегда приходил последним.
The bridge *to be erected* has some drawbacks. Возводимый мост (мост, который будет построен) имеет несколько недостатков.

4. Инфинитив – часть сказуемого:

I'm sorry *to disturb* you. Простите, что беспокою вас.
You must *know* the truth. Вы должны знать правду.

5. Инфинитив – обстоятельство:

I read the story the second time *to understand* it better. Я прочел рассказ ещё раз, чтобы лучше его понять.
It was too late *to go* for a walk. Было уже поздно идти гулять.
He stopped for a second in order *to rest*. Он остановился ненадолго, чтобы отдохнуть.

Exercise 7. Render the sentences paying attention to the functions of the infinitives.

1. It was impossible to explain what happened.
2. I intended to use the opportunity, as it was too good to be missed.
3. It was getting too hot to work, and we decided to take a short break.
4. He came into the room to shut the windows.
5. The Hermitage is too big to be seen in one day.
6. Do you want me to read the book aloud?
7. There is nothing to worry about.
8. We need a place to live in.
9. Jack decided to take a holiday from his work for a day.
10. She knows English well enough to read Shakespeare in the original.
11. He looked at the shelves of books to be read and understood.
12. The only way was to transport the injured by helicopter.
13. Can anything be done to prevent such accidents?
14. We should give him some work to do.
15. The suitcase was full, but there were still many things to be packed.

Exercise 8. Change the structure of the sentences according to the model.

A. It's *difficult to explain* this problem. = This problem is *difficult to explain*.

1. It is rather hard to read his handwriting.
2. It's very pleasant to listen to him.
3. It was easy to answer this question.
4. It's hard to polish a diamond.
5. It is rather charming to stay at the house, but it will be inconvenient to live in it.

B. She is *pleasant to look at*. = It's *pleasant to look at* her.

1. The rule is easy to remember.
2. The reason of his success is easy to understand.
3. To watch this scene was amusing.
4. My Grandfather's armchair was very comfortable to sit in.
5. His stories are always funny to listen to.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with logical endings (инфинитив – подлежащее).

1. The poem is short. It's easy to ...
2. She is a kind person. She is pleasant to ...
3. Bert is stubborn. He is difficult to ...
4. The text contains many technical terms. It's hard to ...
5. The flat has all conveniences. It's comfortable to ...
6. He is always at work. It's impossible to ...

Exercise 10. Replace the parts of sentences by infinitive phrases (инфинитив – определение).

Model: There weren't many children in the yard *that I could play with*. = There weren't many children in the yard for me *to play with*.

1. He is a man *one can trust*.
2. He was the first person *who came to the bar* and *the last who left it*.

3. He was the first man *who guessed* what George was trying to say.
4. There is nothing *we must discuss now*. Everything is settled.
5. A good housewife will always find something *that must be done* about the house.
6. He is not a man *who you can easily forget*.
7. We didn't know the way, and there wasn't anyone *who we could ask*.

Exercise 11. Paraphrase the sentences using infinitive phrases (инфинитив – обстоятельство).

Model:

- 1) The storm was so strong *that we couldn't go out*. = The storm was *too strong to go out*.
- 2) The text is short *that it can be translated* in an hour. = The text is short *enough to be translated* in an hour.

1. It was so dark *that he couldn't see anything before him*.
2. He was so angry; *he wouldn't speak to me*.
3. You are so experienced; *you should know it better*.
4. The boy was so short *that he couldn't switch on the lights*.
5. His English is very poor; he can't make himself understood.
6. I know French so well that I can read French books in the original.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences using the infinitives:

1. My hobby is ...
2. Write down this rule ...
3. The night was too dark ...
4. The next thing to be done is ...
5. ... was the only thing to do.
6. After classes we stayed at the university ...
7. ... was impossible.
8. We must hurry so as not ...
9. The weather is warm enough ...
10. In the kindergarten children are taught ...

11. ... you must work hard.
12. We all promised ...
13. ... is usual thing for my sister.
14. I was too surprised ...
15. You don't know this person well enough ...

Exercise 13. Give the most appropriate English variant of the following sentences using the infinitives:

1. Я встал в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на автобус.
2. Все, что нам удалось сделать, – это узнать номер телефона.
3. Неплохо было бы поехать завтра за город.
4. План работы будет обсуждаться на заседании кафедры, которое должно состояться на следующей неделе.
5. Он с сожалением понял, что ничего нельзя сделать.
6. Вы помните, кто первым вошёл в дом?
7. Ему трудно угодить.
8. Вопрос достаточно простой, чтобы ответить без подготовки.
9. Побывать на море и не искупаться было очень обидно.
10. Он всегда найдёт над чем посмеяться.
11. Вы приехали для участия в конференции?
12. Эта книга слишком велика, чтобы прочесть её за день.
13. Я прочитал рассказ ещё раз, чтобы лучше его понять.
14. Выходить на улицу в такую погоду просто невозможно.
15. На этот факт нужно обратить особое внимание.

1.3. Инфинитивные конструкции

1.3.1. Инфинитивная конструкция с предлогом *for* (*For-to-Infinitive Construction*)

Конструкция состоит из предлога **for**, местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного и инфинитива с частицей **to**.

It will be convenient **for** all of us Нам всем будет удобно провести встречу в пятницу.

It is advisable for you to know Желательно, чтобы вы это знали.

Exercise 14. Render the sentences into Russian paying attention to the For-to-Infinitive construction:

1. It seemed impossible for either of us to remain much longer in the house.
2. The book is very good for a young writer to have written it.
3. For the show to be a success much rehearsal must be done.
4. It was difficult for Soames to pay a compliment.
5. I can't wait for you to make a decision.
6. She was sitting there alone waiting for the phone to ring.
7. It was so dark in the room that I waited for my eyes to get used to darkness.
8. There is no need for you to worry.

Exercise 15. Construct *for*-phrases using the words from brackets.

1. The people gave way for (we, to pass).
2. It is rather strange for (they, to leave) without letting us know.
3. He asked for (a catalogue, to send).
4. The runners listened for (the signal, to give).
5. Don't you find it odd for (she, to keep) it secret so long.
6. I always thought my friend an excellent example for (everybody, to follow).

Exercise 16. Paraphrase, using the infinitives:

1. This is a problem you should solve all by yourself.
2. He spoke loudly so that everyone might hear him.
3. It is quite natural that he should act like that.
4. That a man of his age should be so active and full of life is something extraordinary.
5. The ice has become too thin; it's dangerous to go skating.
6. He is just the man who you should have consulted.
7. Let us wait till they solve this problem.

Exercise 17. Finish the sentences with *for*-phrases:

1. The teacher won't come. There is no need ...
2. It's already 7 a.m., dear. It's high time ...
3. I can't stay here any longer. Mum is waiting ...
4. He looks ill. It's necessary ...
5. I can't open the door. Could you hold it ...?
6. Tell me when it's time to go. It's very important ...

*1.3.2. Объектная конструкция
с инфинитивом (Complex Object)*

Конструкция выполняет в предложении функцию дополнения и состоит из местоимения в объективном падеже или существительного и инфинитива.

My mother wanted <i>me to become</i> a doctor.	Мама хотела, чтобы я стал доктором.
Would you like <i>me to repeat</i> the question?	Вы хотите, чтобы я повторил вопрос?
We know <i>Mr. Stanton to be</i> a good PR specialist.	Мы знаем, что мистер Стентон хороший специалист по связям с общественностью.

Частица **to** перед инфинитивом в данной конструкции не употребляется после сказуемого, выраженного глаголами восприятия (see, hear, feel и т. д.) и глаголами let и make.

I heard <i>somebody mention</i> my name.	Я услышал, что кто-то упомянул моё имя.
The teacher made <i>the pupil repeat</i> the sentence.	Учитель заставил ученика повторить предложение.
Let <i>me help</i> you with the bags.	Позвольте помочь вам с сумками. (Давайте я помогу вам с сумками.)

Exercise 18. Render the sentences and point out the Complex Object (if there is any in the sentence):

1. There's a scientific conference in Moscow, and he wants to go there.
2. Father wants you and your brother to go with him.
3. I heard somebody open the front door.
4. I heard some strange noise downstairs.
5. I would like to speak to Mrs. Jason.
6. Would you like me to order dinner right now?
7. He saw the secretary go out of the room holding a file in her hand.
8. We have just seen Benjamin in the street.

Exercise 19. Give the most appropriate Russian variant paying attention to the Complex Object:

1. You may depend on me not to let you down.
2. The thought of my family made me feel happier.
3. We expect some steps to be taken in this direction.
4. I felt something hard fall on my foot.
5. The rising wind made the windows rattle.
6. I could hardly believe it to have happened.
7. I'd like to see him say it to my face.
8. Why don't you get the children to go to bed?

Exercise 20. Construct the Complex Object using words from the brackets.

1. Your enthusiasm makes (I, feel) young again.
2. We considered (the idea, be) wrong.
3. He asked (they, come) next morning.
4. She heard (the footsteps, move) in her direction.
5. Don't let (the child, play) with matches.
6. I want (we, be) good friends.
7. She saw (his face, change) suddenly.

Exercise 21. Paraphrase the sentences using the Complex Object:

1. I noticed that he said something to her.
2. We expect that he will make a report at the conference.
3. I felt that he touched me on the shoulder.
4. He didn't want to tell the truth, but I made him.
5. My daughter likes when I read to her.
6. I often see how he waits for somebody on the corner of the street.

*1.3.3. Субъектная конструкция
с инфинитивом (Complex Subject)*

Конструкция состоит из местоимения в именительном падеже или существительного и инфинитива с частицей **to**. В предложении выполняет функцию подлежащего. Глагол-сказуемое, как правило, выражен пассивным залогом.

<i>He</i> is said to know several foreign languages.	Говорят, он знает несколько иностранных языков.
<i>This part of land</i> is believed to have been under the sea once.	Считается, что эта часть суши раньше была дном моря.
<i>The waves</i> were heard to dash against the rocks.	Было слышно, как волны бьются о скалы.

Complex Subject употребляется со следующими глаголами в активном залоге и выражениями:

He seems not to approve of your idea.	Кажется, он не одобряет ваш план.
We appeared to have met somewhere.	Оказалось, что мы уже где-то встречались.
Our ways happen to have never crossed.	Наши пути никогда не пересекались раньше.
My fears proved to be groundless.	Мои страхи оказались беспочвенными.
He turned out to be a true friend.	Он оказался настоящим другом.
Their team is sure to win the championship.	Их команда обязательно выигрывает чемпионат.

His article **is likely** (unlikely) to appear in the next issue.
This medicine **is certain** to help you.

Вероятно, его статья (не) появится в следующем выпуске.
Это лекарство обязательно поможет тебе.

Exercise 22. Give the most appropriate Russian variant of the following sentences.

1. The boy was made to repeat his story twice.
2. Mr. Taylor is said to have been a soldier in his youth.
3. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Summerville happened to pause and look out of the window.
4. Our efforts are unlikely to help now.
5. You seem to know very little about the yesterday's event.
6. The Crimea climate is considered to be very healthy.
7. Bernard Shaw was known to have been a very witty man.
8. A good walk in a park is sure to make you a lot of good.
9. The earthquake is reported to have caused much damage.
10. Mineral water is believed to be good for liver.
11. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone.
12. The performance appeared to be a success.

Exercise 23. Paraphrase the following sentences with the help of the verb in brackets so as to use Complex Subject.

1. The morning sun has more ultra violet rays (to find).
2. He is the best candidate to the post (to consider).
3. The truth will come out (to be sure).
4. I don't think my answer will please you (to be likely).
5. A new epidemic has appeared in South Asia (to report).
6. The expedition will return after New Year (to expect).
7. We didn't recognize each other (to appear).
8. He knows everything about St. Petersburg sights (to seem).

Exercise 24. Render the sentences into English using Complex Object or Complex Subject.

1. Ожидается, что зима в этом году будет суровой.
2. Вы, кажется, очень устали.
3. Книга оказалась учебником физики.
4. Как известно, Леонардо да Винчи первым предложил модель подводной лодки.
5. Вам обязательно понравится фильм.
6. На экзамене студентам разрешается пользоваться словарем.
7. Я знаю его как одного из умнейших и добрейших людей на свете.
8. Я спал и не слышал, как родители ушли.
9. Было слышно, что кто-то вошел в комнату.
10. Я считаю, что такое решение будет неправильным.
11. Считается, что данная задача не имеет решения.
12. Я заставлю его поверить мне.
13. Его заставили рассказать всю правду.
14. Мы полагаем, что он – лучшая кандидатура на эту должность.
15. Полагают, что раньше в Солнечной системе было десять планет.

Infinitive. Revision exercise. Render the following sentences into Russian:

1. Central Asia with its folded and platform formations is believed to have almost all known types of crust materials of the Earth.
2. Under the influence of certain forces, the Earth mantle appears to heat up periodically.
3. Propane can be transported in containers with a reasonable wall thickness.
4. In Figure 2 the stabilizing fin is assumed to be moving forward.
5. The Yale scientists used electrodes implanted in the brain to stimulate various forms of behaviour in rats, monkeys, and humans.
6. A 10-second radio stimulus caused a mother monkey to neglect her child for about 20 minutes.

7. To make the ferroelectric ceramics, a chemically mixed powder is prepared.

8. Chargers should be disconnected, allowing the battery to cool.

9. Large tankers need 15 minutes and several miles to come to rest from their cruising speed.

10. At the same time, the user can request information to be displayed in the form of a diagram.

11. A rigid body is known to be a system of particles that always have a fixed relation to each other.

12. In the graphic method, the quantities are to be represented by corresponding lines or areas.

13. Two parallel forces, equal in amount, opposite in direction, and with different lines of action are known to constitute a couple.

14. The direction of the vector is said to show the direction of its plane and rotation.

2. ГЕРУНДИЙ (THE GERUND)

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, обладающая чертами существительного и глагола одновременно. Не имеет соответствия в русском языке.

Madeline stopped <i>answering</i> my letters and I began <i>worrying</i> about it.	Мэделин перестала отвечать на мои письма, и я начал беспокоиться.
He left without <i>having paid</i> the bill.	Он ушел, не заплатив по счету.
I can't help <i>smiling</i> when I see a little child.	Не могу удержаться от улыбки при виде малыша.

Следующие глаголы и сочетания обычно используются с герундием:

1) глаголы без предлога: to begin, to start, to finish, to stop, to prefer, to remember, to mention, to suggest, to allow, to like, to love, to need, to require, to avoid, to hate, to regret, to postpone, to put off, to deny, to enjoy, can't help, to afford, to continue, to keep, to cease, to imagine, to fancy.

2) глаголы с предлогом: to insist on, to accuse of, to rely on / upon, to keep on, to go on, to suspect of, to approve of, to complain of / about, to agree on, to object to, to prevent from, to provide for, to give up, to look forward to, to succeed in, to result in, to count on, to remind of, to get rid of, to boast of, to persist in, to engage in, to think of, to feel like.

3) предлоги: on, after, for, in, without, by, of, against, besides.

4) словосочетания: to be good at, no use in, to be used to, to be clever at, to be proud of, to be sure of, to be interested in, to be pleased with, to be guilty of, to be fond of, to be keen on, to be surprised at, to be worth (while), in spite of, instead of, nothing like.

Exercise 25. Render the sentences paying attention to the use of gerunds:

1. Writing quickly tires my hand.
2. I remember seeing the purse on the table.
3. She is an experienced actress, but she can't help feeling nervous before going to the stage.
4. Would you mind waiting a moment in the hall?
5. Keep on moving! I'll be watching you.
6. We gave up trying to find out the details of the event.
7. Trying to persuade him to stay at home is quite impossible.
8. Why do you avoid talking to me?
9. I understand perfectly your making this mistake.
10. I insist on asking everyone about the accident happened last night.

Exercise 26. Render the sentences paying attention to *preposition+gerund* combinations:

1. He couldn't answer the teacher's questions without my prompting him.
2. I don't think Mum will approve of your going to the disco so late.
3. In discussing this problem, we touched upon some very interesting items.
4. There is no use in writing a letter: he is coming tomorrow.
5. We are all looking forward to having a proper rest during holidays.
6. There is nothing like having a glass of icy juice on such a hot day.
7. I don't like the idea of staying at that hotel.
8. Do you feel like going to the cinema tonight?
9. At last he managed to find his shirt by opening all the drawers in the wardrobe.
10. Take your time and think it over before giving any definite answer.

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Simple	<i>Discussing</i> the problem with colleagues is always helpful. Обсудить проблему с коллегами всегда полезно.	<i>In being discussed</i> , the problem appeared to be more complicated. Во время обсуждения выяснилось, что проблема более сложная.
Perfect	He mentioned <i>having discussed</i> this problem with his colleagues. Он упомянул о том, что уже обсуждал эту проблему с коллегами.	—

Exercise 27. Render the sentences, pay attention to the forms of gerunds:

1. On being introduced, they easily fell to talking.
2. The matter is not worth speaking of.
3. You never mentioned having visited this town before.
4. The camera needs adjusting.
5. Excuse me for having given you so much trouble.
6. I hope you won't mind being transferred to another group.
7. The equipment must go through a number of tests before being installed.
8. I hate going to overcrowded parties.
9. There is very little hope of the work being done in time.
10. He was accused of having entered the country illegally.
11. I insist on being listened to, I have the right for it.
12. I suspected him of having told my secret to everyone.

Exercise 28. Think of your own endings for the sentences. Use gerunds.

1. I never thought of ...
2. Who is responsible for ... ?
3. I've got no experience in ...
4. We must go on ...
5. Everyone enjoys ...
6. I suggest ...
7. Please, stop ...
8. I always avoid ...
9. My friends and I are looking forward to ...
10. Do you mind ... ?
11. After ... I felt very tired.
12. Take your time before ...
13. ... is my favourite pastime.
14. When you have a problem there's no use ...
15. I have a bad habit of ...

Exercise 29. Give the most appropriate English variant using gerunds:

1. Бесплезно звонить ему: его никогда не бывает дома в это время.
2. Вы не против подождать его пару минут?
3. При объяснении новой темы учитель привёл несколько примеров.
4. Я буду отрицать, что говорил что-либо об этом.
5. Я не мог не задать ему этот вопрос.
6. Мой приятель трижды бросал курить, но не смог.
7. Мы все боялись задать этот вопрос.
8. Вы совершили ошибку, придя сюда.
9. Он ушёл, не извинившись.
10. Я терпеть не могу, когда мне задают глупые вопросы.
11. Зайди ко мне перед отъездом в Москву.
12. Дождь перестал?
13. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть на большом экране.
14. Твоя комната нуждается в основательной уборке.

Использование только простой формы герундия характерно для устной речи.

Gerund. Revision. Render the sentences into Russian.

1. Rectangular coordinates serve for characterizing the position of a point in the plane.

2. By applying the method of coordinates we solve complex mathematical problems.

3. After being introduced by Descartes, the method of coordinates found universal recognition and application.

4. Studying higher mathematics starts with the so-called real consideration.

5. The name “integral” was introduced by Leibniz for suggesting the way in which the limit is obtained.

6. The major periods of active mountain forming took place for 30 – 50 million years.

7. This method is used for measuring very small concentrations of substances.

8. As demands for faster computers increase, the Bell Company scientists are studying methods of storing and recovering data optically.

9. The automatic regeneration process is initiated by starting a synchronous timer.

10. On being given the necessary information by the driver, the electronic system automatically selects an optimal operating regime for the electric brakes.

3. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I, II (THE PARTICIPLE I, II)

3.1. Причастие I (The Participle I)

Причастие (the Participle) является неличной формой глагола, в которой сочетаются признаки имени прилагательного или наречия с признаками глагола.

В английском языке наиболее употребительны Participle I и Participle II. (В английской грамматике Participle I называется Present Participle, а Participle II – Past Participle.)

The forms of Participle I

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	<p>Using в функции 1) определения – применяющий (иногда: применявший) for example: The student writing this article is our monitor. – Студент, пишущий эту статью, наш староста. 2) обстоятельства – применяя for example: Translating the article, he consulted the dictionary. – Переводя статью, он пользовался словарём. 3) составной части простого глагольного сказуемого с глаголом to be в соответствующем времени, образуя Continuous, Perfect tenses:</p>	<p>Being used в функции 1) определения – применяющийся, применяемый, который применяется for example: The house being built in our street is very beautiful. – Дом, строящийся на нашей улице, очень красивый. 2) обстоятельства – будучи применён, когда применяется for example: Being built of reinforced concrete the house will be durable. – Так как дом строится из железобетона, он будет прочным.</p>

	for example: a) He <i>is using</i> this book now. – Он сейчас работает с этой книгой b) He <i>has been using</i> this book since 12 o'clock. – Он работает с этой книгой с 12-ти часов.	
Perfect	Having used в функции обстоятельства: применив (применяв) for example: Having finished my work I went home. – Закончив работу, я пошёл домой.	Having been used в функции обстоятельства – после того, как применяют, так как применяют, когда применили. For example: Having been translated into many languages the book became known everywhere. – Так как книга была переведена на многие языки, она стала известна повсюду.

Exercise 27. Read and render the sentences. Comment on the function of the Participle I:

1. I saw you dancing at the party.
2. I will always be here waiting for you!
3. Her mother was always there for her and for John, advising them when they asked, rooting for them, cheering them on. Meredith had always been mother and father for them both.
4. My days are spent taking books off shelves and putting them back on the shelves.
5. The article being typed now will be published tomorrow.
6. Being an architect and a designer, he was an extremely visual man and so it was her looks that had initially attracted him to her.
7. Having spent all the money he started looking for work.
8. Having been shown wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
9. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
10. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.

Exercise 28. Open the brackets using Participle I (Present or Perfect).

1. I saw the cup (slip) from her hand and (fall) to the floor.
2. (Live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St.Peterburg's White Nights in summer.
3. (Read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
4. (Phone) the agency, he left (say) he would be back in two hours.
5. (Approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine.
6. She went to work, (leave) the child with the nurse.
7. (obtain) new results, they decided to publish them.
8. She smiled (remember) the joke.
9. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun.
10. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.
11. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (give) such a wonderful present.
12. The boy came out of the water (snake) from top to toe.

Exercise 29. Replace the subordinate clauses by participial phrases.

For example: The woman who is talking with the students is our lecturer. → The woman talking with the students is our lecturer.

1. As I didn't know Chinese, I had to turn to the guide for help.
2. The boy sat back in his chair, and bit his lower lip, and fought the sudden rush of emotions, which filled his throat.
3. After she took a deep breath, she banged the door open and stood back to wait.
4. He went and threw money around.
5. They watched the sun, which was setting and admired the sight.
6. He ignored her question and went on reading.

Exercise 30. Render the following sentences into English.

1. Женщина, сидящая в кресле, – жена редактора.
2. Стоящий у доски мужчина – наш преподаватель.

3. Из-за младенца, плакавшего в соседней комнате, я вчера вечером не мог заснуть.
4. Встретив Нэнси, Энн от радости заплакала.
5. Будучи занятым, Джек отказался от предложения.
6. Прочитав газету, он написал несколько деловых писем.
7. Я видел, как ты танцуешь, и я никогда этого не забуду.
8. Вы когда-нибудь слышали кого-либо говорящим по-испански?
9. Вернувшись домой, он обнаружил, что дети лечили собачку.
10. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять.
11. Лёжа на диване, он читал книгу.
12. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше.
13. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился.

3.2. Причастие II (The Participle II)

Причастие II неизменяемо: written, regarded, translated, fallen, frightened.

Причастие II выражает не сам процесс, а состояние, качество лица или предмета, приобретенное вследствие внешних факторов: письмо оказывается «написанным», стол – «накрытым», человек – «приехавшим» и т.п.

The forms of Participle II

Participle II
Written в функции: 1) Определения for example: The article <i>written</i> by that student is very important. – Статья, написанная этим студентом, очень важна.
2) Обстоятельства for example: When <i>written</i> the article was handed to the editor. – Когда статья была написана, она была отдана редактору.

- 3) Составной части простого глагольного сказуемого
 - а) с глаголом to be в соответствующем времени образует любое время страдательного залога.
for example: The article was *translated* without a single mistake. – Статья была переведена без единой ошибки.
 - б) с глаголом to have образует Present, Past и Future Perfect Active
for example: We have *translated* the article. – Мы перевели статью.

Exercise 31. Read and render the sentences. Comment on the function of Participle II.

1. The wounded were transported on a jam-packed lorry.
2. Where are you? I am totally lost without you.
3. Lost in the world of imagination, I forgot my sad, lonely existence for a while.
4. He was tired of sitting, and he felt cramped after the drive from Paris.
5. The girls sat silently as if transported into another world.
6. “Gone with the Wind” is a fascinating and unforgettable book.
7. She arrived at her father-in-law’s office unannounced. He looked startled and put out by her unexpected visit, but being a gentleman of the old school, he invited her into his inner office.
8. The articles written by this political observer are read with great interest all over the world.

Exercise 32. Give the appropriate Russian variant of the sentences with conjunctions “if, when, though”.

1. If asked to assess the chances of advisory in a war, the computer will analyze facts quite differently from a military expert.
2. When presented historically, the subject seemed more interesting.
3. If used economically, these food supplies could last for a month.
4. When informed of new repressions, the workers went on strike.
5. Though defeated, he remained a popular leader.

Exercise 33. Change the sentences using Participle II.

For example: Though he was defeated, he remained a popular leader. – Though defeated, he remained a popular leader.

1. Though he was offered a large reward, he would not disclose the truth.
2. Though he was well educated, he lacked any coherent philosophical background.
3. Although these publication remained unconfirmed, they stirred considerable unrest.
4. Though the explorers were exhausted by heat and privations, they would not give in.
5. Though he was asked about it, he could say nothing.

Exercise 34. Change the sentences using Participle II.

1. The events and the characters which are described in this book are purely functional.
2. The house, which was built two hundred years ago, stood in a long green valley.
3. He applied for a job. It was advertised in the paper.
4. The millionaire bought a picture. It was painted by Picasso.
5. They were disappointed with the meal. They complained to the manager.
6. The suspect was arrested by the police. He turned out to be the wrong man.
7. The church was built in the fifteenth century. It's in need of repair.
8. The girl went to the party. Her boyfriend accompanied her.
9. His words had the effect which he desired.

Exercise 35. Complete the sentences with the expressions from the list below.

1. I'm starving! The only thing I ... in at the moment is food.
2. The students ... in many extracurricular activities.
3. Adam ... to his childhood sweetheart.

4. The committee ... to the new tax plan.
5. My earrings ... of gold.
6. Where is my purse? – It ... ! – Oh no, not again!
7. What's the matter, boys? ... you ...?
8. The day before Christmas, the stores ... with last-minute shoppers.
9. George isn't doing well in school this semester. He ... about his grades.
10. My T-shirt ... of cotton.
11. Unfortunately I ... not ... for that job.
12. Richard loves his family very much. He ... to them.
13. Water ... of hydrogen and oxygen.
14. Vietnam ... in Southeast Asia.
15. What a hectic life! I

Be crowded, be made, be lost, be worried, be made, be interested, be involved, be gone, be qualified, be devoted, be composed, be engaged, be opposed, be exhausted, be located

Exercise 36. Open the brackets using Participle I and Participle II.

1. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say), he would be back in two hours.
2. (to write) in very bad hand writing, the letter was difficult to read.
3. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics.
4. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home.
5. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family.
6. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present.
7. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the conversation.

8. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humor of the original.

9. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine.

10. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room.

11. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.

12. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day.

13. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once.

14. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.

3.2.1 Объектный падеж с причастием (The objective participial construction)

«Объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени» (Objective-with-the-Present-Participle) представляет собой сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием настоящего времени. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов: to feel, to find, to hear, to listen, to look, to notice, to see, to watch.

Например:

I hear **the bell ringing** in the next room. – Я слышу, как звонит звонок в соседней комнате.

«Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени» (Objective-with-the-Past-Participle) представляет собой сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием прошедшего времени. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов: to have, to get, to want, to wish, to watch, to hear, to see, to find.

Например:

I want to have **a new dress made**. – Я хочу, чтобы мне сшили новое платье.

В тех случаях, когда нужно подчеркнуть не факт совершения действия, а то, что действие происходит или происходило в момент речи, часто употребляется Participle I.

Например:

We **saw him passing** the documents to the secretary. – Мы видели, как он передавал документы секретарю.

We **heard our colleagues discussing** the agenda of the conference. – Мы слышали, как наши коллеги обсуждали повестку дня конференции.

Если надо показать не процесс, а результат действия, в объектном причастном обороте употребляется Participle II. Например:

They **saw their luggage brought in**. – Они видели, что (как) внесли их багаж.

Exercise 37. Render the following sentences.

1. We watched the planes landing and taking off.
2. When we came back we found them still arguing.
3. You could hear the loudness of the teacher's voice changing according to what he was talking about.
4. He wanted his paper published as soon as possible.
5. He was pleased to hear his words quoted several times in the President's speech.
6. They heard a dog barking.
7. He saw the luggage being carried upstairs.
8. She heard her name spoken.
9. Her felt himself being lifted.
10. He heard the key being turned in the lock.

The Objective participial construction после глаголов to have, to get

Конструкция состоит из глагола to have (или to get) + прямое дополнение (smth.) + Participle II и означает, что действие, выраженное сказуемым, т. е. глаголом to have (to get) и Participle II совершает не само лицо (подлежащее), а кто-то другой для него или за него. На русский язык оборот может переводиться так же, как глагол совершенного вида, например,

I have **had my watch mended**. – Мне починили часы (Кто-то другой починил часы по моей просьбе).

They **had new equipment installed** in the library. – Им установили новое оборудование в библиотеке.

The administration *had (got) this scheme cancelled*. – Администрация добилась отмены этой программы.

Exercise 38. Render the sentences into Russian.

1. They had all his speeches recorded.
2. A publisher in London had Dr. Brown's book translated into English.
3. We must have all the equipment packed by tomorrow.
4. They got their children educated in the best British universities.
5. She had her manuscript typed without a single typing error.
6. I must have my TV set repaired.
7. She had her clothes washed.
8. He must have his shoes mended.
9. I must have my hair done.

Exercise 39. Complete the following sentences using the construction get or have something done.

For example: She went to the dentist to have her tooth taken out. – Она пошла к зубному врачу удалить свой зуб.

1. This coat is too long. I will
2. This article is too long, I shall never
3. Let us ... this business ... as soon as possible.
4. I must take my dog Patrick to the vet's to
5. Peter's wife can't stand his beard. So he is going to the barber's to
6. I must get to the optician's to

Exercise 40. Open the brackets using Participle I or Participle II.

1. In the Government Acts of the late 20's we see the central power (to take) more and more control of the local authorities.
2. After a long discussion they finally had their plans (to change).
3. We saw him (to leave) the house alone.

4. We often try to turn our thoughts in another direction when we find ourselves (to dwell) on death.

5. We see this point a view gradually (to gain ground) among the scientists.

**3.2.2. Обстоятельственный причастный оборот
(The Absolute Participle construction)**

В английском языке имеется два типа причастных оборотов, выполняющих функции обстоятельства: зависимые и независимые причастные обороты.

Обстоятельственный причастный оборот, который относится к подлежащему предложения, называется зависимым причастным оборотом.

Например: While teaching mathematics Tsiolkovsky continued his self-education. – Преподавая математику, Циолковский продолжал своё самообразование.

Причастие, относящееся к существительному или к местоимению в именительном падеже, которое не является подлежащим главного предложения, образует независимый причастный оборот.

Например: The resistance being very large, the current in the circuit was small. – Так как сопротивление было очень высоким, ток в цепи был слабым.

На русский язык этот оборот переводится придаточным обстоятельственным предложением, начинающимся союзами *если, так как, когда, после того, как* и другими, если «независимый причастный оборот» стоит в начале предложения.

Например: His father being very ill, he had to send for the doctor. – Так как его отец был очень болен, он должен был послать за доктором. His speech finished, the audience applauded. – Когда его речь была закончена, аудитория зааплодировала.

Предложение с «независимым причастным оборотом», стоящим в конце предложения, чаще всего переводится сложносочинённым предложением с союзами *причём, а, но, и*.

Например: Mendeleev discovered the Periodic law of elements, the table of elements bearing his name. – Менделеев открыл периодический закон элементов, и таблица элементов носит его имя.

Exercise 41. Give the appropriate Russian variant of the following sentences into Russian:

1. Her proposal having been accepted, she took her seat.
2. Nobody having anything more to say, the meeting was closed.
3. The crisis having passed, they could think about the future.
4. The standard of living having improved after the First World war, the working class families could afford spending more money on foodstuffs.
5. His story told, he leaned back and signed.
6. The weather having changed, we decided to stay where we were.
7. She danced light as a teacher, eyes shining, feet flying, her body bent a little forward.
8. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist A.S. Popov.

Exercise 42. Change the sentences using the Absolute Participle construction.

1. Bill could not sleep the whole night, as there was something wrong with his eye.
2. As the situation was urgent, we had to go ahead.
3. When the greetings were over, old Jolyon seated himself in a chair.
4. If mother permits us, we shall go to the theatre.
5. The question was rather difficult to answer at once, and I asked for permission to think it over.
6. As the weather was perfect, Lydia played tennis every day.
7. There was in fact nothing to wait for, and we got down to work.
8. When the packing had been done, the girls left for the station.

Exercise 43. Render the sentences into English.

1. Если погода будет благоприятной, спортсмены могут показать хороший результат.
2. Так как было очень тепло, дети спали на открытом воздухе.
3. Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звёздочки.

4. Когда солнце село, туристы развели костёр.
5. Если погода позволит, мы пойдём на каток.
6. Мы долго разговаривали: он задавал мне вопросы, а я охотно на них отвечала.
7. Когда все приготовления были закончены, мы отправились в поход.
8. Когда солнце зашло, сразу стало темно.
9. Когда письмо было написано, она быстро побежала на почту.

Participle I and II. Revision. Render the sentences into Russian.

1. The formation of giant folds on the Earth's surface takes place in strictly defined areas.
2. The Earth's crust is continuously sliding over the mantle, carrying existing folds with it until the mantle hardens.
3. Gases are transported in a condensed state, which in case of propane means a pressure of about 10 atm.
4. The difficulties arising in the transport of condensed gases having a very low boiling point can be overcome by the use of spherical containers specially designed for this purpose.
5. Electrodes implanted in the brain are connected to a radio receiver fastened around the subject's neck.
6. Referring to the diagram above, a Barlow lens is placed inside the primary focus of the mirror or objective.
7. We had the Barlow lens mounted in chrome-plated brass tubing.
8. A transparent ceramic chip breaks polarized white light into two components, slowing one down.
9. Using areas no larger than dots on colour TV screens, ceramic matrices could be used for flat screen, hang-on-the-wall colour TVs.
10. Using models of ships, various auxiliary stopping systems were evaluated, including water parachutes, hinged underwater flaps and a water-duct system built into the ship's bow.
11. The use of computer in automated cartography has proved the feasibility of holding digitized data about a geographical region on a compact disc, and using the data to draw maps of specified information.

12. As show in the first figure, the relevant information in the database was searched and the map drawn on the display.

3.3. Упражнения для повторения (Revision exercises on verbals)

Exercise 44. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper verbal (infinitives, gerunds or participles).

1. After (get) (know) him better, I regretted (judge) him unfairly.
2. The man the police found (act) suspiciously in the shop doorway was charged with (loiter) with intent.
3. I can't bear the thought of (you, go) home without someone (accompany) you.
4. A job worth (do) is worth (do) well.
5. I should prefer (go) to the cinema rather than (sit) here (listen) to the radio.
6. Don't stand there (do) nothing.
7. He tried (speak) German but found that he couldn't. His attempts at (speak) Spanish were unsuccessful.
8. I tried (cook) eggs and bacon together, and found that this was a much quicker way of (prepare) a meal.
9. Surely you recollect (he, say) that he would agree to (I, borrow) his car if I didn't mind (pay) for the petrol.
10. You know I hate (disappoint) you, but much as I would like (go) out this evening, I have to finish (decorate) this room.
11. At present the new child is very shy of (join) in with the others, but very soon I expect (have, he, show) more confidence.

Exercise 45. Choose the right variant.

1. He seemed ... all about influenza and said there was nothing ... about.
 - a) To know, to worry
 - b) To be knowing, worrying
 - c) To know, to worry
 - d) To have known, to have been worried

2. She put down her book ... me ... ; and ... me as usual took her workbasket and sat into one of the old-fashioned armchair.
 - a) To see, coming in, have welcomed
 - b) Having seen, to come in, welcoming
 - c) On seeing, come in, having welcomed
 - d) After seeing, having come in, to welcome
3. I don't object ... there, but I don't want ... alone.
 - a) To your living, you living
 - b) You to live, your living
 - c) Your living, you to live
 - d) To your living, you to live
4. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs ... Irene ... the letters ... by the last post.
 - a) To watch, to sort, bringing
 - b) Watching, sorting, brought
 - c) Having watched, sorting, having brought
 - d) Being watched, having sorted, to have been brought
5. On his way home Andrew could not help ... what a charming fellow Ivory had turned out
 - a) To reflect, to be
 - b) Being reflected , have been
 - c) Reflecting, be
 - d) Reflecting, to be
6. I wouldn't like ... because I'm afraid
 - a) Drive fast, crashing
 - b) To drive fast, of crashing
 - c) Driving fastly, to crash
 - d) To be driven faster, to be crashed
7. Paper is said ... by the Chinese.
 - a) to have been invented
 - b) to have invented
 - c) to be invented
8. ... a few words about the author himself, the lecturer went on ... of his works.
 - a) After saying, to speak
 - b) Saying, to speak

- c) Having said, speaking
d) To have said, speaking
9. Did you remember ... the parcel I gave you? – Yes, I remember ... it a week ago.
- a) To post, posting
b) To post, to post
c) Posting, to post
d) Posting, posting
10. You ... go and check everything by yourself unless you ... it.
- a) Would better, want him to do it
b) Had rather, don't want his doing
c) Had better, want him to do it
d) Would rather, don't want him to do
11. I suggest ... as soon as possible. I ... before sunset.
- a) Us to start, would rather to come
b) Our starting, had rather come
c) Us starting, would prefer to come
d) Our starting, would rather come
12. I am afraid ... to him. What if he really has the power to stop ... there, and means ... them against me?
- a) To speak, me go, to turn
b) Of speaking, my going, turning
c) To speak, my going, to turn
d) Speaking, me going, to turn

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