

**ГОУ ВПО «ОРЛОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

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НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Учебно-методическое пособие
по грамматике английского языка

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Целью учебно-методического пособия является развитие и автоматизация навыков и умений правильно употреблять грамматические структуры в устной и письменной форме, преодолеть ошибки, возникающие вследствие интерференции родного языка.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначается для курсантов, студентов и адъюнктов, обучающихся по специальностям юридического профиля.

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The Infinitive
(Неопределенная форма глаголов)
Aspect Distinctions, Voice Distinctions

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

Ex.1. Revise the forms of the irregular verbs:

A. to be; to have; to read; to write; to see; to hear; to speak; to meet; to build; to set; to make; to do; to drive; to shoot; to hang; to give; to take; to forget; to forgive; to shave; to wear; to grow; to spend; to come; to go; to find; to think; to get; to teach; to learn; to know; to mistake; to sleep; to stand; to lend; to break; to awake; to tell; to say; to leave; to catch; to fight; to eat; to drink; to steal; to hold; to keep; to shake; to shake.

B. Infinitive Past Indefinite Past Participle

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle
be	.../...	been
make	made	...
drive	...	driven
break	broke	...
give	gave	...
mistake	mistook	...
see	saw	...
...	ate	eaten
hung	hang	...
write	wrote	...
...	slept	slept
come	came	...
grow	grew	...
shoot	shot	...
steal	stole	...

Ex.2. State the form of the Infinitive.

Model: to be riding – Continuous Active (Cont. Act.)

To have done; to be driving; to have been met; to bring; to have been leading; to be lifted; to have seen; to elect; to be heard; to have made; to be spoken; to have been shot; to be solving; to have identified; to pass; to have been traced; to be waiting; to be said; to have been stolen.

Ex.3. State the forms of the Infinitive.

1. The mouth of the labyrinth was full of many openings, and it wouldn't have been difficult for a murderer to have darted back and disappeared into the underworld of the caves.
2. "The Vicar has committed the suicide; he seems to have jumped into the sea. We ought to have looked after him; but there was much to look after", said Mr. Wallers.
3. This man had in him a very noble power to be perverted: the power of telling stories.
4. "What have you got to be smiling about now!"
5. "You see, my dear Professor," cried Lady Diana, "your Byzantine mummy was simply too exciting to be missed".
6. A man was hailed by Peter Wain as his uncle – a small but very stalwart and active man with a shaven head that looked bold, and a brown face that looked almost too brown to have ever been white.
7. Suppose somebody had flung old man Merton from the top of that tower of his, and let him be eaten by dogs at the bottom.
8. The man who did it did a wicked thing, but they went on further than their own wickedness; they weren't wicked enough to be dealing with spiritual powers.
9. In that particular case there seems to have been something behind it.
10. I thought I had a right to be alarmed because I was creeping through the bowels of the cave in the dark.
11. The early judge-made rules of England were brought by settlers to the American colonies to be used in the courts.
12. The bus driver volunteered to be placed under hypnosis and was able to recall all.
13. The trial court allowed the tape to be used as evidence but Florida court of appeals held that the tape could not be used.
14. All evidence sought to be admitted for use in a criminal or civil trial must be relevant to at least on the issues before the court.

Ex.4. Which translation is proper:

1. "I am glad to have seen you," he said
a) «Я рад видеть вас», - сказал он
b) «Я рад, что повидал вас», - сказал он
c) «Я рад, что увижу вас», - сказал он

2. It is so glorious to be loved
- a) Так прекрасно полюбить
 - b) Так прекрасно любить
 - c) Так прекрасно быть любимым
3. I've got my wife and little boy to look after
- a) У меня есть жена и ребенок, о которых я должен заботиться
 - b) У меня есть жена и ребенок, чтобы заботиться о них
 - c) У меня есть жена и ребенок, о которых я позабочусь
4. I don't like to be asked questions like that
- a) Мне не нравится, что мне задали подобные вопросы
 - b) Я не люблю задавать вопросы, подобные этим
 - c) Мне не нравится, когда мне задают подобные вопросы
5. When his engine broke down, it was the last to be repaired
- a) Когда его машина сломалась, её отремонтировали последней
 - b) Когда его машину сломали, её отремонтировали, но последней
 - c) Когда его машина сломается, её должны починить в последнюю очередь
6. Laws were not made to be broken
- a) Законы создавались не для того, чтобы их нарушали
 - b) Законы создаются не для их нарушения
 - c) Законы не создавались для их нарушения
7. I felt my heart jump
- a) Я чувствовал, как прыгает у меня сердце
 - b) Я ощущал, что сердце моё подпрыгнуло
 - c) Я почувствовал, что сердце у меня ёкнуло
8. They happened to be standing near a small conservatory
- a) В тот момент их как раз поставили около небольшой оранжереи
 - b) Ожидали, что их поставят как раз около небольшой оранжереи
 - c) В тот момент они как раз стояли возле небольшой оранжереи

9. I never saw you look so well before
- a) Я никогда не видел, чтобы ты смотрелась так хорошо
 - b) Я никогда не видел, чтобы вы раньше так хорошо выглядели
 - c) Я так и не увидел, как хорошо ты выглядишь

Ex.5. Which translation of the Infinitive is preferable:

1. The bus driver volunteered to be placed (чтобы поместить; которого поместили; чтоб его подвергли) under hypnosis and was able to recall all.
2. The procedure to be used (которой должны следовать; которую нужно использовать; которая используется) in collecting the print is to first photograph.
3. Philip carried a revolver, and that was how his death came to be called (должны были признать; была названа; признана) suicide.
4. To engage (чтобы завязать; вовлечение; чтобы быть вовлеченным) in a voluntary conversation with a private citizen requires no showing of authority by a law enforcement officer.
5. A warrant is not required to break down (чтобы взломать; чтобы была взломана; когда взламывают) a door to enter a burning home.
6. A few years ago, an FBI agent was waiting to be picked up (чтобы подбросить; которые подбросят; чтоб его подбросили) at the airport in Milwaukee.
7. "He said he expected to be rung (что ему позвонил; что он позвонит; чтобы ему звонил) by Wilton, the secretary", replied his uncle in dead voice.
8. They were given orders that he is not to be disturbed (чтобы он не беспокоил; что он не должен беспокоить; чтобы его не беспокоили) for half an hour.
9. It isn't like the young lady really howled so as to be heard (чтобы услышать; что было слышно; чтобы её слышали) half a mile.
10. Dr. Boyne was a big dark Irishman one of those rather baffling Irishmen to be found (чтобы найти; который должен быть найден; которого можно найти) all over the world.
11. A fingerprint and blood samples were found to match (подойдут; были подобраны; соответствовали) the defendant.
12. The little man had been the first to find (найдет; находит; нашел) the entrance.
13. A warrant is not required to rescue (чтобы спасал; чтобы спасти; чтобы быть спасённым) occupants or to bring emergency aid to an injured person.
14. To be recognized (когда её узнавали; чтобы быть узнаваемой; то, что её узнавали) afforded her a joy.

Ex.6. Find where the Infinitive is a Subject or an Adverbial Modifier and translate the sentences.

1. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court.
2. Ell took one of my dresses to be ironed.
3. To make a search warrant easier to obtain, an increasing number of states have enacted statutes which permit telephonic search warrants.
4. To fight against crime is the principle task of the Militia.
5. They thought any man alive, waking up in a coffin to find himself canonized like a saint.
6. To do the job of a juror a person doesn't need any special knowledge or ability.
7. Even to think of it gave him ineffable torture.
8. To practice as a lawyer it is necessary to get legal training.
9. To elect and to be elected is the constitutional right of every citizen.
10. To deter drinkers from driving, South Dakota has enacted an "implied consent" law.
11. This testimony was corroborated by that of a police department chemist who noted that it was "common" for balloons to be used in packaging narcotics.
12. To become a law a bill must not only be adopted in both houses of Parliament, but also get the Queen's approval.

Ex.7. Translate the sentences with the Infinitive in the function of an attribute.

1. The Magna Carta came in time to be regarded as a corner stone of British liberties.
2. The ancient Greeks were among the first to develop a concept of law that separated everyday law from religious beliefs.
3. Because there are many cases to be heard and because trials are expensive, judges encourage people to come to an agreement in their case before trial.
4. We hope that you find your experience as a juror to be interesting.
5. The judge instructed the jurors on the law to be applied to the case they have heard.
6. Incriminating statements, to be admitted for use in a courtroom as evidence must be relevant and material to the issues before the court.
7. He was the person to say that the law should consider the person being tried as well as the crime he or she has committed.
8. Joseph I. Guillotin petitioned for a single method of capital punishment to be used for all crimes demanding the death sentence.
9. In determining the weight and the credit to be given to the testimony of a witness, juries and judges use their common knowledge and experience.
10. The Cardinal de Richelieu was the first to use the Bastille as a state prison in the 17th century.
11. With the lost, stolen, and valuable property, which appears to be abandoned, an effect would be made to determine the identity of the owner.
12. The driver is physically incapable of deciding upon steps to be taken to deal with his property.

13. The powers of a police officer in England and Wales to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 1984.

Ex.8. State which Infinitive is an attribute or an adverbial modifier. Translate the sentences.

1. A shop lifter had to leave a store not to be convicted of larceny (theft).
2. The first hypnosis case to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court was argued in 1987.
3. Florida police thought at first they had a hard case to solve.
4. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him.
5. Incriminating statements to be admitted for use in a courtroom as evidence must be relevant and material to the issues before the court.
6. His wife drives the car to Florida, where she leaves it to be loaded up with drugs.
7. The trial court permitted the evidence obtained by means of electronic eavesdropping to be used in the trial.
8. He was a type to be found here and there in that hearty and sociable population.
9. Mr. Aubrey Trial was apparently the last to have seen the murdered man alive.
10. The single advantage of trace evidence relates to the fact that there must usually have contact for an exchange of trace material to have occurred between persons and things.
11. The weight to be given to a witness's testimony is made by the judge or jury.
12. The Sixth Amendment gives defendants the right to compel witnesses to appear on his behalf and the right to be confronted by the witnesses against him.
13. To issue a search warrant, probable cause must exist to believe that contraband or evidence of a crime is at the place (or on the person) to be searched.
14. The lady, supposed to be in some sense already betrothed to him, was certainly beautiful enough to contract him.
15. The witness had enough knowledge to be subpoenaed.
16. A one-family dwelling is fenced so as to be protected from observation from people passing by.
17. One of the men confessed that there was a plan to rob a bank.

Ex.9. State the forms and functions of the Infinitive, translate the sentences.

1. To be caught red-handed means to be caught in the act of crime.
2. The people need to be involved in the justice system.
3. Imprisonment gradually came to be accepted not only as a device for holding persons awaiting trial but also as a means for punishing convicted criminals.
4. A female police officer asked the agents if the respondent had consented to be searched.
5. As you were the first to believe in the miracle, we all feel you ought to be the first to have signed the document.

6. The juror's duty is to accept what the judge says about the law to be applied to the case he has heard.
7. It is to be feared that a hundred detective stories have begun with the discovery that an American millionaire has been found murdered.
8. There is a small number of people who present such a danger to the community or to themselves that they need to be detained.
9. "It's better than believing that I ought to be shut up in a room like a padded cell", answered Fenner.
10. Unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial are presumed to be innocent.
11. I don't want to be asked any questions.
12. If a juror is excused, he will return to the juror waiting area and wait to be called for another panel.
13. To be eligible a person must be over 18 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident in the country in which he is to serve as a juror, able to communicate in the English language.
14. At the police station, an arrested person will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained.

Ex.10. Which form is preferable:

1. I think there's a lot (to say, to be saying, to have said) for these old material religions.
2. He was given orders that he is not (to disturb, to be disturbed, to have disturbed) for half an hour.
3. "This is not the sort of little rural paradise for a journalist (to leave, to be leaving, to have been leaving) in a hurry", replied the priest.
4. The voluntariness test continues (to use, to have used, to be used) as one of several tests determining the admissibility of confessions.
5. Five days after a murder, defendant Lewis was asked (to come, to be coming, to have come) to a Ohio police department to answer questions in regard to the crime.
6. Stolen property recovered after the burglaries, thefts or robberies is often taken to a police property room (to hold, to have held, to be held) as evidence until the trial of the defendant.
7. "It would be simple enough (to lose, to be losing, to have lost) me my job", answered the secretary.
8. A voluntary consent as a question of fact (to determine, to be determining, to be determined) from all the circumstances.
9. You are the sort of man to whom one wants (to tell, to have told, to be told) the truth.
10. In the midst of all this tornado of heatitude was a little man struggling (to hear, to be heard, to have heard).
11. It is silly for you (to pretend, to have pretended, to be pretended) to be old.

12. In William's trial for murder, all the evidence obtained during the automobile trip was permitted (to use, to be used, to have used) as evidence.

Ex.11. Choose the proper form of the Infinitive.

1. It became easy ... the vehicles.

- a) to steal b) to have stolen c) to be stolen d) to be stealing

2. The defendant was surrounded by police officers and watched his companion ...

- a) frisk b) be frisking c) have frisked d) be frisked

3. Federal law requires vehicles ... a vehicle identification number.

- a) to carry b) to be carried c) to have carried d) to be carrying

4. Later in the evening the officer saw the defendant ... a restaurant and ... to three known addicts.

- a) enter/speak b) have been entering/speaking c) be entered/spoke
d) have been entered/spoke

5. His literary works were so steeped in a mellow and imaginative sympathy with the European past, that it often gave strangers a start to hear him ... with an American accent.

- a) speak b) be spoken c) have spoken d) have been spoken

6. All states require vehicles ... and operators ...

- a) to register/to license b) to be registered/ to be licensed
c) to have registered/to have licensed d) to be registering/to be licensing

7. The trial court permitted the business records ... as evidence.

- a) to use b) to be used c) to be using d) to have been used

8. This man never moved or stirred ... anybody.

- a) to greet b) to be greeted c) to have greeted d) to have been greeted

9. The one thing he was careful of was ... the secret of who he was, and he was kept it still.

- a) to keep b) to be kept c) to have kept d) to have been kept

10. "Well", replied the priest slowly, "she wanted us ... the murders were miracles".

- a) to think b) to be thought c) to have been thoughtd) think

11. Property such as TVsets and other items ... are likely often marked by their owners.

- a) to steal b) to be stolen c) to have stolen d) to be stealing

12. As they drew nearer to the house it was seen ... like an island/

a) to isolate b) to be isolated c) to have isolated d) to have been isolated

13. The President has the power ... all federal judges.

a) to name b) to be named c) to have named d) to have been named

Complex Subject (Сложное подлежащее)

Подлежащее и инфинитив, следующий за сказуемым, представляют собой оборот, если сказуемое выражено одним из перечисленных глаголов:

to think –	думать, полагать
to know –	знать
to report –	сообщать
to suppose –	сообщать
to expect –	ожидать
to consider –	считать
to believe –	полагать
to hold –	полагать
to take –	полагать
to assume –	допускать
to be likely –	по-видимому; вероятно, что
to be unlikely –	вряд ли ... чтобы; маловероятно, что
to seem –	по-видимому
to say –	говорить
to see –	видеть
to hear –	слышать
to find –	находить, обнаруживать, считать

Ex.1. State Complex Subject and underline it with one line:

1. As the Professor laid a finger on the goldcross, the wooden props, that bent very slightly in supporting the lifted lid of store, seemed to jump and straighten themselves with the jerk.
2. The fourth flash of the silver foam seemed to be fixed in the sky.
3. Mr. Vandam seemed to feel that this was something like a polite dismissal.
4. His rolling eyes had roamed round the table and rested on the plain face of the priest, to whom he now seemed to be speaking.
5. His long finger seemed to be tracing patterns on it like the plans of dead cities.
6. “Well”, said Father Brown with a smile, “as I suppose you’re both a policeman and a doctor, I seem to be rather in a minority.”
7. His origin seems to be vague; they say he was a foundling; some say he was a gypsy.
8. The truth is, I happen to be awfully fond of dogs.
9. It came to me in a flash when I happened to mention Snaith and Sherlock Holmes.
10. The Vicar happens to be a good bit of an archaeologist himself and has been able to find a good deal more than I know yet.
11. A knock entry would be likely to endanger the life or the safety of the officer or other persons.

12. The witness is more likely to search his mind for the fact the prosecutor seeks to have included in his testimony.
13. It is more likely to find important physical evidence in the immediate area surrounding the body in a homicide case than at some distance away.
14. The witness appeared to be biased in favor of the attorney who was cross-examining them.
15. After another repeated request, Long, again failed to respond when Howell who Howell thought “appeared to be under the influence of something”, turned from the officers and began walking toward the open door of the vehicle.
16. I may be wrong; but it seemed to me that the company made three attempts to get you to talk about an embalmed body said to be found in Sussex.
17. The trouble seems to have begun when one of these visitors approached the first building – which happened to be the mission.
18. A group of journalists asked him questions about all the subjects on which he was least likely to regard himself as an authority.

Ex.2. Use the right form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. The teenager was rumoured (to be tried, to have tried, to be trying) to hang himself in the cell.
2. The juvenile’s death will be viewed as controversial because juveniles are not supposed (to hold, to be held, to have been held) in police cells under any circumstances.
3. If you find a burglar in your living room holding some valuables that belong to you, then that person is said (to be caught, to be catching, to have been caught) red-handed.
4. Yet the rate of imprisonment in the U.S. appears (to be grown, to be growing, to have been grown).
5. Penal institutions appear (to do, to be done, to have been done) little to change behaviour patterns of the criminal population.
6. Those convicted of minor charges (vagrancy, drunkenness, prostitution, etc.) are more likely than serious criminal charges (to result, to be resulted, to be resulting) from an entire way of life.
7. On probation Lewis worked regularly and appeared (to devote, to be devoted, to have devoted) to his children; so a few years later he was discharged as “improved”.
8. States that abolished the death penalty do not seem (to show, to be shown, to have been shown) any change in the murder rate.
9. We adopt the rule that a witness may testify as to matters which can be known (to be recollected, to have recollected, to have been recollected) by that witness, prior to hypnosis.
10. Perhaps I’d better tell you the story as it is supposed (to have happened, to be happening, to have been happened), from the beginning.
11. He seemed (to be shaken, to be shaking) in every limb, yet he was shaken in part with an unnatural laughter.

12. To anybody who happens (to know, to be known, to have been known) a little about the Middle Ages the whole story was about as probable as Gladstone offering Queen Victoria cigar.
13. This man never moved or stirred to greet anybody; but the sight of him in the outer room seemed (to move, to have been moved, to be moved) Peter Wain to his first nervous query.
14. The statute declares that any person operating a vehicle in South Dakota is deemed (to be consenting, to have consented, to have been consented) to a chemical test of the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for driving while intoxicated.

Ex.3. Paraphrase the sentences to use the Complex Subject with the Infinitive.

1. It was reported that a person was carrying narcotics and a concealed weapon.
2. It seemed that the twilight grew oddly oppressive, and the very shadow of the top-heave Rock of Fortune lay on me like a load.
3. It seemed that only one other complication called for consideration.
4. There was a belief that Antonio Salieri, the composer, had poisoned Mozart.
5. It seemed that his bright and motionless eyes were pinched together by his pince-nez.
6. It appeared that the rescue doctrine was explicitly adopted only in California.
7. It is believed that the clothing of the suspect was the same worn when the crime was committed.
8. It appeared that the vehicle was heavily loaded.
9. It seems that the trouble have begun when one of these visitors approached the building of the mission-house.
10. It is supposed that he is paying serious attention.
11. It appeared that the man was assisting the police.
12. It seemed that his long grave face grew even longer and graver as he frowned down at the tablecloth.
13. When he showed his white teeth, it seemed that he lost a little of his dignity.
14. "It seems that your Wilson and your Irishman are just a couple of cut-throat murderers who killed their benefactor", cried the breezy gentleman.
15. A vehicle stop was made because it appeared that the occupant were of Mexican ancestry.
16. It is reported that the privilege exists in all of the jurisdictions of the United States.
17. It seemed that his mind had drifted back to a less practical part of the narrative.
18. It seemed that he had become suddenly attentive.
19. Are you standing up to me to tell me that it might happen that I had murdered my own brother-in-law.
20. It seemed that he had burst out of the world to time and space, and was living in the possible.
21. To their nervous sensibility it seemed that he had sprung up suddenly and silently like a mushroom.

22. It seems that this priest of yours has got you all worked up about some story of a dreadful death and judgement.

Ex.4. Which translation suits better:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Something in the phrase seemed to please the more wild and restless spirit of the man from the West. | Показалось, что что-то во фразе (нравится, понравилось, понравится) дикому и неугомонному духу человека с запада. |
| 2. There seemed to be no windows at all in the lower part of the building. | Оказалось, что в нижней части строения совсем (нет, не было, не будет) окон. |
| 3. He wasn't likely to want the secret to be public property. | Маловероятно, что он (хочет, хотел, захочет), чтобы эта тайна стала достоянием общественности. |
| 4. The only man who did not seem to be frightened of a ghost was the man who had said openly that he might be frightened. | Единственный человек, который (казалось, не испугался призрака – не казался напуганным призраком – не окажется напуганным призраком), был человек, который заявил, что мог бы испугаться. |
| 5. His long finger seemed to be tracing patterns on it like the plans of dead cities. | Казалось, что его длинный палец (выводит, выводил, проведет) узоры, похожие на планы мертвых городов. |
| 6. A photograph proved to be a true representation of the person, place, or thing. | Доказано, что фотография (явилась, является, может быть) точным воспроизведением человека, места или предмета. |
| 7. A fingerprint and blood samples were found to match the suspect. | Было выявлено, что отпечаток пальца и образец крови (соответствовал, соответствует, подойдет) подозреваемому. |
| 8. The kidnapper was thought to be armed and violent. | Полагали, что похититель (вооружится, вооружен, вооружился) и склонен к насилию. |

9. That man Tarrant seems to suspect me merely because I am fond of clothes. Кажется, этот Тэррант (подозревает, заподозрил, заподозрит) меня только за то, что я люблю одеваться.
10. A staring negation stood in his eyes, and his mouth seemed to move in a mechanical way. Изумленное отрицание застыло в его глазах и, казалось, его рот (двигался, двигается, будет двигаться) машинально.

Ex.5. Point out Complex Subject and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I shouldn't wonder if he was lame or something, and that black leg was meant to be crooked.
2. The defendant didn't appear to be twenty-one years of age.
3. A photograph incriminating to a defendant is more likely to be contested.
4. Strake is said to have broken out in the most dreadful fashion, and sworn he would kill all three of the men.
5. Of greater importance are objects or areas that are suspected to have been the point of initiation of the fire.
6. His brother Herry seemed to be brooding on his bad luck at Monte Carlo.
7. "Do you know", asked the priest, "whether Dr. Valentine seemed to be very angry after the scene with secretary".
8. Men like Washington and Jefferson had seemed to be all the more republicans for being aristocrats.
9. Warren Wynd was not likely to be over-awed by such personages.
10. Professor Smail seemed anything but enlivened by his late experiment as a sightseer; indeed, he seemed to be striding as fast as possible from the sight, when they stopped him with a question.
11. They seemed to have proved something about the deadman's mental condition, for the courts set aside the will and the sons inherited.
12. A ring of white showed round the iris of the other man's eyes; he seemed to be making, with bursting eyeballs, a last effort to mesmerize and master his companion.
13. The eldest, who took up his position as squire, was supposed to have committed suicide in his garden.
14. Fingerprint evidence was permitted to be used despite the fact that State was unable to establish the twelve-point comparison used by the FBI.
15. You seem to like being atheists.

Ex.6. Point out Complex Subject and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They realized it long after they might well have expected to be accused, but long before I had accused them.
2. Persons in the lineup may be requested to speak certain words for purposes of voice identification.
3. If the witness appears to be hostile to the attorney who is questioning him, judges will permit leading questions to be asked.
4. The actual assassins, whom it would have been most natural to lynch, seemed to have vanished into thin air.
5. The trouble seems to have begun when one of these visitors, very recently landed and approached the first building.
6. His only crime was blackmailing somebody, and he hung about here to do it; but he wasn't likely to want the secret to be public property (достояние) or the whole business to be cut short by death.
7. There have been situation in which trial judges have forbidden the use of leading questions on cross-examination because the witnesses appeared to be biased in favor of the attorney who was cross-examining them.
8. He could hardly be expected to sympathize with the religious externals of Catholic countries.
9. If the witness has been informed in advance that some questions will be used to jog his memory, he is more likely to search his mind for the fact which the prosecutor seeks to have him include in his testimony.
10. When police officers knocked on the door of the hotel room from which the smell seemed to be originating, a voice asked who was there.
11. In affirming the conviction and holding that "Miranda-type" warnings were not required in order to obtain valid and voluntary consent.
12. Old Crake sat at the head of the table with his nephew at the right, the lawyer on his left; the big man with the African features, whose name appeared to be Harris was ponderously present if only as a material witness; a red-haired, sharp-nosed individual addressed as Dixon seemed to be representative of Pinkerton's private agency.

Complex Object
(Сложное дополнение)

Инфинитив в составе Complex Object употребляется после глаголов, выражающих:

1. Желание	2. Предложение	3. Познавательные процессы
to want – хотеть to wish – желать I should like – я хотел бы He'd like – он хотел бы	to suppose – предполагать to expect – ожидать to consider – считать to assume to believe ————— полагают to hold —————	to find – обнаруживать to note – отмечать to state – устанавливать to claim – утверждать to know – знать to think – думать to show – показывать
4. Физическое восприятие	5.а) Принуждение	5.б) Разрешение, просьбу
to watch ————— наблюдать to observe ————— to see – видеть to hear – слышать to feel – чувствовать <u>После этих глаголов в Active Voice инфинитив употребляется без частицы to</u>	to cause – вызывать, причинять to force – вынуждать to get ————— заставлять to make ————— to order ————— to demand – приказывать <u>После глагола to make в Active Voice инфинитив употребляется без частицы to</u>	to allow – позволять to permit – разрешать to enable – давать возможность to request – просить

Complex Object всегда следует за сказуемым и состоит из существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже (me, you, him, her, us, them) + Infinitive и переводится на русский язык придаточными дополнительными предложениями.

Ex.1. Which translation is proper:

1. We heard him swear to tell the truth.

- a) Мы услышали, как он поклялся говорить правду.
- b) Мы слышали, что он поклялся говорить правду.
- c) Мы слышали его клятву говорить правду.

2. The witness saw the burglar be forcing into the bank.
- a) Свидетель увидел, что грабитель проник в банк.
b) Свидетель видел, как грабитель проникает в банк.
c) Свидетель видел грабителя, проникающего в банк.
3. The patrol officer requested the six men to step out of the car.
- a) Патрульный требовал, чтобы шесть человек выходили из машины.
b) Сотрудник патрульной службы потребовал, чтобы шестеро мужчин вышли из машины.
c) Офицер патруля спрашивал шестерых, выходили ли они из машины.
4. The detectives observed Roger purchase a one-way ticket to new York.
- a) Сыщики наблюдали, как Роджер приобретает один билет до Нью-Йорка.
b) Сыщики проследили, что Роджер купил билет до Нью-Йорка.
c) Следователи следили за Роджером во время покупки билета в один конец до Нью-Йорка.
5. Samaritan saw the paramedic unit have arrived.
- a) Самаритан увидел, как бригада скорой помощи подъезжает.
b) Самаритан видел, что бригада скорой помощи приехала.
c) Самаритан увидел бригаду скорой помощи и уехал.
6. Deputy Howell requested Long to produce his operator's license.
- a) Помощник шерифа Хоувел просил Лонга изготовить ему водительское удостоверение.
b) Помощник шерифа Хоувел попросил, чтобы Лонг предоставлял его водительское удостоверение.
c) Помощник шерифа Хоувел потребовал, чтобы Лонг предъявил свое водительское удостоверение.

7. William observed the candle-light have shone full on her face.

a) Вильям наблюдал, что свет свечи освещает полностью ее лицо.

b) Вильям наблюдал, что свет свечи полностью осветил ее лицо.

c) Вильям наблюдал, как свет свечи осветит ее лицо.

8. Stein demanded me to steal the relic.

a) Стейн настаивал на том, чтобы я украл эту реликвию.

b) Стейн настоял на том, что это я выкрал реликвию.

c) Стейн настаивает, что я краду реликвию.

9. The judge permits leading questions to be asked to this witness.

a) Судья позволил этому свидетелю задавать наводящие вопросы.

b) Судья позволил, чтобы этому свидетелю задали наводящие вопросы.

c) Судья позволяет, чтобы наводящие вопросы задавались этому свидетелю.

10. Golson permitted a radio transmitter to be installed under the front seat of his auto.

a) Голсон разрешил, чтобы радиопередатчик установили под его передним сиденьем автомобиля.

b) Голсон разрешил устанавливать радиопередатчик под своим передним сиденьем автомобиля.

c) Голсон позволял, чтобы радиопередатчик устанавливали под передним сиденьем своего автомобиля.

11. The detective stated the documents to be authentic.

a) Сыщик установил, что документы подлинные.

b) Сыщик устанавливал подлинность документов.

c) Сыщик устанавливает, что документы являются подлинными.

Ex.2. Which form suits better:

1. I love my apple-tree and don't want it ...

- a) to cut down b) to be cut down c) to have cut down d) to have been cut down

2. Nobody expected the defendant ... guilty.

- a) to plead b) to be pleaded c) to have pleaded d) to have been pleaded

3. The electronic monitoring system requires the offender ... an electronic bracelet.

- a) to wear b) to be worn c) to have worn d) to have been worn

4. Community requires the family ... their children.

- a) to control b) to be controlling c) to be controlled d) to have controlled

5. A detainee required the detention officer ... before the court to justify the detention.

- a) to appear b) to have appeared c) to be appearing d) to be appeared

6. He saw them ... under the dark archway.

- a) disappear b) be disappeared c) be disappearing d) have been disappeared

7. The investigator observed the suspect ... a confession.

- a) write b) be written c) be writing d) have been written

8. Then I heard the person ... to the corner where the portrait stood.

- a) walk over b) have been walked over c) be walked over
d) have been walking over

9. The trial court permitted the clothing ... as evidence.

- a) to use b) to be used c) to have used d) to have been using

10. Rayne wanted somebody ... him up.

- a) to cheer b) to be cheered c) to have cheered d) to have been cheering

11. William testifies that he saw Betty Bargaine ... to Charles Chiseler.

- a) talk b) have been talked c) have been talking d) be talked

Ex.3. Underline Complex Object. Translate the sentences.

1. It would be a joy to you to watch him make things hum, as he calls it.

2. "Well", replied the priest slowly, "he wanted us to think it wants watching whatever it is.

3. Why should he expect them to defy the whole world for justice?

4. "It is rather dangerous for them and I want you to go and tell them so", said Stein with a snap.
5. The FBI agents ordered the defendant to get dressed and pack his bags.
6. Driver testifies that Samaritan, as soon as he saw the paramedic unit arrive, screamed out "Help him!"
7. The detectives saw Roger check two suitcases with identification tags bearing the name "Holt".
8. Most criminologists recognize that effective crime prevention requires community agencies and programs to provide the guidance and control performed by the family and by the force of social custom.
9. The defendant let an unlicensed fourteen-year-old boy drive his car.
10. A hospital officer stated that Mrs. Longet did not appear to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
11. John Race appeared to be very thoughtful.
12. Witness testifies that he heard Farrah Tixer say to a police officer, "I have got fifty bucks in my purse for you if you'll tear up that traffic ticket".
13. I swear I saw him more.
14. The investigator develops an area which appears to have several ridges.
15. They had hardly ever heard him speak before and though he was supposed to be an English lecturer, he spoke with a rather occult foreign accent.

Ex.4. Transform into Complex Object.

1. His round face was blank with surprise when he found that he hold up on the quay by a group of journalists.
2. They heard that he confessed of beating a child.
3. Officers saw that Rochin seized two capsules and placed them in his mouth.
4. The trial judge permitted that the bullets could be used in defendant's trial for murder.
5. The detective observed that one of the men left the store.
6. Later in the evening the police officer saw that the defendant had entered a restaurant and talked to three known addicts.
7. Ann testifies that Bob said, "I saw that Clara had stabbed Den five times with a knife".
8. The defendant thought that his case would be tried before a jury.
9. We expect that honest and law-abiding parents bring up honest and law-abiding children.

Ex.5. Use the right form of the infinitive in brackets. Insert the particle "to" where necessary.

1. He was the first (to guess) what his aunt was driving at.
2. Philip felt a shiver (to pass) his heart.
3. Why (to lose) your temper over a little thing like that?
4. The man seemed (to study) me, and I felt uneasy in his presence.

5. I liked (to see) them (to work).
6. He felt too excited (to sleep).
7. Let me (to hold) the baby.
8. You look tired and exhausted. You'd better (to go) to bed earlier today.
9. It is very thoughtful of you (to bring) the book. We shall need it.
10. You seem (to sit) here for a long time. Are you waiting for anybody?
11. When I arrived at the station the train had already gone; so there was nothing left for me (to do) but (to wait) for the next one.
12. You needn't (to ask) for permission, I let you (to take) my books whenever you like.

Test 1

Which forms can be used with “to”:

- a) grew
- b) have grown
- c) has grown
- d) can grow
- e) grown
- f) grow
- g) will grow

II. Choose the proper infinitive form.

1. We expect them ... us this summer.

- a) to visit b) to be visiting c) to have visited d) to have been visiting

2. We are glad ... the next summer in the Crimea.

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

3. It seems ... outside now.

- a) to rain b) to have rained c) to be raining d) to be rained

4. She likes ... tennis.

- a) to play b) to have played c) to have been playing d) to be played

5. Nobody heard him ... the house.

- a) leave b) be left c) have left d) have been left

6. We wanted the letter ... immediately.

- a) to post b) to be posting c) to be posted d) to have posted

7. Her mother would like her ... Tom.

- a) to marry b) to be married c) to have married d) to be marrying

8. She told me ... it by Monday.

- a) to do b) to have done c) to be doing d) to be done

III. State the form

1. In the ordeal by water, if a person floated, his oath was deemed to have been perjured.
2. The crime rate proved to be increasing.
3. Poor and friendless defendants, those with inexperienced court-appointed lawyer, are most likely to be sentenced to death.
4. The police are required to warn suspects of their right to remain silent.

5. The weight to be given to a witness's testimony is made by the judge.

IV. Give the forms of Past Participle of the following verbs:

to forget, to come, to break, to give, to retire, to catch.

V. Which translation is proper?

1. Wilton seemed to awake from his savage brooding.

a) Вилтон оказался разбуженным собственными мрачными размышлениями.

b) Казалось, что собственные мрачные мысли пробудили Вилтона.

c) Оказывается, Вилтон пробудился от собственных мрачных мыслей.

2. This man had in him a very noble power to be perverted.

a) Этот человека обладал очень замечательной способностью, чтобы его неправильно трактовали.

b) У этого человека была очень благородная сила давать разные интерпретации.

c) Этот человек располагал благородной мощью изменять всё до неузнаваемости.

3. He was given orders that he is not to be disturbed.

a) Он дал указания, чтобы его не беспокоили.

b) Ему дали орден, чтобы его никто не беспокоил.

c) Ему дали указания никого не беспокоить.

4. A voluntary consent is a question of fact to be determined from all the circumstances.

a) Добровольное признание является вопросом факта, который определяет все обстоятельства.

b) Добровольное признание – вопрос факта, чтобы определить все обстоятельства.

c) Добровольное признание – это вопрос факта, который определяется всеми обстоятельствами.

5. To issue a search warrant probable cause must exist.

a) Чтобы выдали санкцию на обыск, должна существовать правдоподобная причина.

b) Для выдачи санкции на обыск должна иметься вероятная причина.

c) Выдача санкции на обыск предполагает обязательное наличие предполагаемой причины.

VI. Form the Infinitives:

to put – Perfect Passive; to permit – Indefinite Passive; to see – Perfect Active;
to grow – Continuous Active; to hear – Perfect Passive

VII. Paraphrase the sentences to use the Complex Object with the infinitive:

1. He heard how one of the girls in the shop addressed Jane.
2. I felt how the blood rushed into my cheeks, and then left them again.
3. Everybody expected that she would marry Pete.
4. I knew that he was an honest man.
5. I've never heard how he spoke of his travel abroad.
6. She doesn't like when you talk like that.

VIII. Paraphrase the sentences to use the Complex Subject with the infinitive:

1. It appeared that he was asleep.
2. It seemed to her that the dinner party went on too long.
3. They think it is unlikely Pete will quarrel with his family.
4. It happened that I saw them at the theatre.
5. It is believed that John has arrived in London.
6. When she passed by it appeared that they looked at her attentively.
7. She heard that Sam had passed into the hall.
8. It was known that Jean was good at drawing.

Test 2

I. Which verb forms can be used with “to”

- a) took
- b) have been taken
- c) has taken
- d) can take
- e) taken
- f) take
- g) will take

II. Choose the proper infinitive form

1. We expect them ... us this summer.

- a) to visit b) to be visited c) to have visited d) to be visiting

2. Why didn't you ask me? It might ... you.

- a) be helped b) be helping c) have helped d) have been helped

3. I happen ... her for a long time.

- a) to know b) to be known c) to have known d) to have been known

4. It is likely ... soon.

- a) to rain b) to be raining c) to have rained d) to have been raining

5. Ell took one of my dresses

- a) to iron b) to be ironed c) to have been ironed d) to be ironing

6. Two people are reported ... in the fire.

- a) to kill b) to have killed c) to be killing d) to have been killed

7. To appeal means ... a case to a higher court.

- a) to take b) to be taking c) to be taken d) to have taken

8. This sentence is difficult

- a) to translate b) to be translated c) to have translated d) to have been translated

III. State the form:

1. All states require vehicles to be registered and operators to be licensed.
2. A shoplifter had to leave a store not to be convicted of theft.
3. Mr. Aubrey Fredman was apparently the last to have seen the murdered man alive.
4. This is not the sort of little rural paradise for a journalist to leave in a hurry.
5. We saw the travelers be creeping through the bowels of the cave in the dark.

IV. Give the forms of Past Participle of the following verbs:

to bring, to take, to wear, to begin, to live, to hold

V. Which translation is proper?

1. Mrs. Abby Frog was the last to have seen the murdered man alive.

a) Миссис Абби Фрог была последней, кого видел убитый.

b) Миссис Абби Фрог была впоследствии замечена за убийством еще живого мужчины.

c) Миссис Абби Фрог была последней, кто видел убитого мужчину живым.

2. The procedure to be used in collecting the print is to first photograph.

a) Процедуру, которую использовали при изъятии отпечатков, сначала сфотографировали.

b) Процедура, которой должны следовать при изъятии отпечатков, заключается прежде всего в фотографировании.

c) Процедура, используемая при изъятии отпечатков, заключается в первом фотографировании.

3. We are given order that he is not to be disturbed.

a) Нам приказали, чтобы его не беспокоили.

b) Мы отдали указание, чтобы он никого не беспокоил.

c) Нам дали приказ, что его не беспокоили.

4. The man never moved to greet anybody.

a) Человек не двигался для приветствия кого бы то ни было.

b) Человек никогда не двигался при приветствии любого.

c) Человек даже не пошевелился, чтобы приветствовать кого-либо.

5. The fingerprint was found to match the suspect.

- a) Обнаружили отпечаток пальца, который подходит подозреваемому.
- b) Обнаружили, что отпечаток пальца идентичен подозреваемому.
- c) Был найден отпечаток пальца, который сопоставили с подозреваемым.

VI. Form the Infinitives:

to eat – Perfect Passive; to shoot – Indefinite Passive; to appear – Continuous Active; to wash – Perfect Continuous; to write – Perfect Active

VII. Paraphrase the sentences to use the Complex Object with the infinitive:

1. I cannot hear when you make so much noise.
2. I wish that those books should be returned immediately.
3. The doctor reported that the disease was dangerous.
4. She hates when he behaves like that.
5. I mean that you should go with us to India.
6. He saw that the pain came into my eyes.

VIII. Paraphrase the sentences to use the Complex Subject with the infinitive.

1. It was likely that he had lost the key.
2. It seemed that Ann sensed the purpose of his arrival.
3. Nancy was sure that she would meet him again.
4. It happened that I knew Eliza's brother well.
5. They say Richard is the best actor in the company.
6. He made the boy drink hot tea.
7. It turned out that the play was a failure.
8. It seemed that the boy did not notice me.

The Gerund (Герундий)

Ex.1. State the form of the gerund (Indefinite Active/Passive. Perfect Active/Passive):

After having come; of having been awarded; being released; without being informed; of having applied; after being corrected; on coming; of being seen; for driving; on being told; after having been searched; of having shown; for drawing; without having complained.

Ex.2. Determine the initial form of the infinitive.

Being persuaded; before having been written; after being called; having heard; before taking; when being found; having been stolen; being set; of having hidden; from being taken; at being obtained; to having gone.

Ex.3. State the form of the gerund.

1. Smoking and being smoked is harmful for one's health.
2. Without waiting for her answer he turned and left us.
3. It is no good hiding our heads under our wings.
4. Elly became conscious of being gazed upon.
5. After having been informed of the conference in my lady's room, he decided on waiting to hear the news from Frizinghall.
6. No one could pass in or out without being seen.
7. I don't remember having heard the legend before.
8. I began to picture to myself my being found dead in a day or two, under some hedge.
9. She denied having been at the station that evening.
10. Abraham had never agreed to their being married.
11. I don't like being interrupted.
12. Don't forget shutting the windows when you leave home.
13. I don't like driving a car, but I like being driven.
14. She had a feeling of being worsted.
15. After having left her umbrella in the hall, she entered the living room.
16. He has no right to come without being invited.

Ex.4. State the forms of the gerund and translate the sentences.

1. A suspect is charged with armed robbery after being positively identified by two eye-witnesses.
2. In court everyone expects being treated lawfully and fairly.
3. Questioning witnesses is a very common practice by trial judges.
4. "I don't mind anything", said Nares, "except being bullyragged by that blasphemous blackguard Halket."

5. “If you ask me, I’ll tell you what I think – I think he’s afraid.” – “Afraid of being refused?” asked Payne. – “No, afraid of being accepted,” answered Wood.
6. This maniac is always telling me that the only way in which success is to give up the relic in my possession – the unique cross that I found in the cavern.
7. “This man is a gambler”, said the priest, “and a man in disgrace for having taken risks and anticipated orders.”
8. I don’t know whether nervous people make dogs nervous too; or whether, being after all a brute, he is a bit of a bully; or whether his vanity is simply offended at not being liked.
9. Nox disliked people for being afraid of him.
10. “I read something about the style of burying or embalming or something being supposed to be Byzantine”, said Lady Diana.
11. The rest saw it; and all had the air of having been dazzled by an instant of light.

Ex.5. Which form of the gerund is preferable:

1. (Stopping / being stopped) a motor vehicle and (detaining / being detained) its occupant is a seizure within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
2. “Why should (looking out / being looked out) of the window hurt him?” asked Alboin.
3. It ended in (accusing / being accused) by him of something worse than bad surgery.
4. A search warrant issued a day later could be challenged as (issuing / being issued) on stale information.
5. The officers after (losing / being lost) sight of the man for a few seconds, ordered the man to stop and put his hands over his head.
6. “Of course it’s all a tangle”, said Wood rather crossly, and went on (hammering / being hammered) at the frame of a canvas.
7. After (shooting / having shot) her husband with a 22-caliber semiautomatic rifle, Mrs. Jolley dialed a telephone operator and requested help.
8. Knowledgeable criminals could attempt to discard or change clothing after (being arrested / having been arrested) or while in jail.
9. A young aerospace engineer named Lenell Geter served 16 months in Dallas prison after (being wrongfully identified / having been wrongfully identified) by 5 witnesses of robbing a restaurant.
10. Driver testifies that he was at the scene of the incident within moments after (being called / having been called) and found Hateful’s wife lying flat in the sidewalk.
11. Before (being transported / having been transported) back to Des Moines, he was advised by two attorneys not to make any statements to the police.
12. The officer was asked to sign a “waiver of immunity” after (being told / having been told) that he would be fired if he didn’t sign.

Ex.6. Choose the proper form of the gerund:

1. ... a witness mug shots could lead to an identification.

- a) showing b) being shown c) having shown d) having been shown

2. I often went that way, for I liked ... the high seas dash against the crags.

- a) seeing b) being seen c) having seen d) having been seen

3. Farrant assisted in ... the victim to the little inn opposite the church.

- a) carrying b) being carried c) having been carried d) been carried

4. "You will excuse my not ... out, as I've something here I must fix at once", said the priest.

- a) coming b) being come c) having come d) having been come

5. I suppose you were astonished at ... on the head.

- a) knocking b) being knocked c) having knocked d) having been knocked

6. If a defendant decides not to appear as a witness in his trial, he may increase the risk of

- a) convicting b) being convicted c) having convicted d) having been convicted

7. A motorist attempts to bribe a law enforcement officer to avoid ... a traffic citation.

- a) issuing b) being issued c) having issued d) having been issued

8. Bright light prevented the persons in the line up from ... the audience.

- a) seeing b) being seen c) having seen d) having been seen

9. His short figure could pass through any crowd in his own country without ... as anything unusual.

- a) noticing b) being noticed c) having noticed d) having been noticed

10. A note that is completely clear to the writer a short time after ... later becomes unintelligible.

- a) making b) being made c) having made d) made

11. Despite ... twice that there was no arrest, a reasonable person could not truly believe these statements.

- a) telling b) being told c) having told d) having been told

12. Before ... back to Des Moines, he was advised by two attorneys not to make any statements to the police.

- a) transporting b) being transported c) having transported d) having been transported

Ex.7. Insert proper prepositions where necessary.

1. "He had been both charged ... robbing and praised ... rescuing a Romanian Princess threatened by a jaguar in his traveling menagerie.
2. Hensley was indicted ... being a convicted felon in possession of firearms.
3. There is a need ... drawing a distinction between crimes and violations of law.
4. ... his being charged with a felony surprised us.
5. Up-to-date investigative techniques are used ... searching the criminals.
6. ... his having obtained such results in the investigation of this case was a great success.
7. They promised not to undertake any actions ... consulting their prosecutor.
8. ... being smoked may be most harmful for one's health.
9. He was exceptional ... being exceptionally good at his job.
10. If the District Organized Crime Department officers are recognized ... being guilty the case will not evitably go to court.
11. At least four per cent of female convicts were involved ... drug-trafficking.
12. The thief complained ... behaving like a fool.
13. How to safeguard the elections ... being regged?
14. I took part ... arresting that 65-year-old man.
15. "Yes", he said, almost fiercely; "that how he came to be killed. He was killed ... being a judge for men."
16. ... having any particular air ... singling them out from his other new acquaintances, he found it easy to fall into talk with the two or three men recently involved in the mystery.

Ex.8. Open the brackets using the gerund in the suitable forms.

(To possess (2), to smoke, to exceed, to drive, to see, to arrest, to enter, to start, to check up, to find, to hypnotize, to fingerprint, to travel, to save, to tell)

1. The defendant believes that he has a good chance of ... not guilty.
2. He worked as electrician before ... as politician.
3. After ... the mistakes were analized and corrected.
4. They were accused of ... their authority.
5. One purely Russian feature of ... is the system of lane delineation.
6. Before ... the vehicle, two things must be clearly established: where to go and how much to pay.
7. ... is harmful for your health.
8. Two weeks after his arrest he was charged with ... illegally weapons and drugs.
9. ... foreign currency is no longer criminal for us.
10. The amateur cameraman thought of how to draw the security service's attention but, on ... Amir chatting with policeman, gave up this idea.
11. After a killer underwent hypnosis to induce recollection, the trial court permitted her to testify only at to what she had been able to remember before

12. Persons who are not in lawful custody can voluntarily consent to
13. They had a strange feeling of suddenly ... many hundred miles from their homes.
14. Upon ... an officer, the man turned and ran.
15. "I was going to praise God ... me so strangely and so incredibly", said Race.
16. The officer was asked to sign a waiver of immunity after ... that he would be fired if he didn't sign.
17. The defendant was convicted of knowingly transporting illegal aliens into the United States after ... with three illegal aliens.

Ex.9. Use the necessary forms of the gerund.

1. I hope you won't mind my (to mention) it.
2. Mr. Osborne was displeased at his son's (to disobey) him.
3. Sir Pitt Crawley was not aware of Becky's (to marry) Rawdon.
4. You are guilty of (to commit) this burglary.
5. I don't like (to interrupt) when I'm telling something.
6. Can you remember (to see) the man before?
7. I insisted on all relations with the Smiths (to break) off.
8. They insisted on (to apologize) for improper treatment.
9. Charlie did not succeed in (to ride) a bicycle.
10. Ann left the city without (to tell) anything about her departure.
11. After (to check up) the mistakes were analyzed and corrected.
12. Jurors give their verdict after (to isolate) in a separate room for their deliberations.
13. A corrupted company director may be disqualified for (to involve) in the direction of a company.
14. A criminal case is brought by state against a person accused of (to commit) a crime.
15. A juvenile shouldn't be held in a cell before (to interview).
16. A 15-year-old youth died after (to find) unconscious in a police cell.
17. The defendant believes that he has a good chance of (to find) not guilty.

Ex.10. Say in which sentences "ing-forms" are gerunds:

1. He had found something he could not help liking in the heart of everything he hated.
2. With a characteristic sense of drama he went sailing towards the door before the astonished inspector could reply.
3. The nameless being was provided with a name, or a nickname.
4. After having the defendant repeat "shut up or I'll kill you", the victim identified the defendant as her assailant.
5. Making casts and lifting latent prints from objects to be moved from the scene is done as necessary.
6. When photographing the arson scene, complete coverage of the damage is important.
7. Having a car is an essential part of many people's lives.

8. Father Brown was not one to draw any fine distinction between Spaniards and Red Indians, being rather disposed to dismiss people from the scene when once he had convicted them of being native to it.
9. While driving a car people are expected to observe traffic rules.
10. His only crime was blackmailing somebody.
11. I can't suggest very much without having ever been near the place or the people.
12. The officers searched the car pursuant to a departmental policy that impounded vehicles be searched before being towed.

Ex.11. Complete the sentences using the gerund:

1. I remember ... (to meet).
2. She couldn't help ... (to smile).
3. The play is worth ... (to see).
4. We are looking forward to ... (to meet).
5. Do you mind ... ? (to open)
6. Would you mind my (to show) ... ?
7. I insist on (to give up).

Ex.12. Which translation suits better:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I am tired of being told all this nonsense. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Я устаю, когда говорю всякую чушь. b) Я устаю, когда мне говорят всякую чушь. c) Я устаю нести всякую разную чушь. |
| 2. James was disturbed by a feeling of being watched. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Джеймс расстроился от чувства, что за ним следят. b) Джеймс расстраивался, когда чувствовал слезку. c) Джеймс расстроился, почувствовав слезку. |
| 3. I understood now why Justin didn't fear being caught. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Теперь я понял, почему Джастин не боялись поймать. b) Я понимал теперь, почему Джастин не побоялся их поймать. c) Теперь я понял, почему Джастин не испугался, что его поймают. |

4. Americans don't like being ordered to do anything.

- a) Американцам не нравится приказывать что-нибудь делать.
- b) Американцам не нравится, что им приказывают что-то делать.
- c) Американцы не любят отдавать приказы делать что-нибудь.

5. Mata Hari was charged with having been in contact with German intelligence service.

- a) Мата Хари была обвинена в связях с немецкой разведкой.
- b) Мату Хари обвинили в том, что с ней вступила в контакт немецкая служба разведки.
- c) Мату Хари обвиняли в том, что она была связана с немецкой службой разведки.

6. He was conscious of being watched by the congregation.

- a) Он сознавал, что за ним следит святое братство.
- b) Он был в сознании и следил за святым братством.
- c) Он был в сознании и чувствовал, что за ним следит святое братство.

7. After witnesses having been questioned the prosecutor attempts to provide that the crime was committed by the defendant.

- a) После опроса свидетелей прокурор пытался доказать, что преступление совершено.
- b) После того, как допросили свидетелей, прокурор пытается обеспечить доказательства того, что преступление совершено обвиняемым.
- c) После опроса свидетелей обвинитель постарается обеспечить доказательства, что преступление было совершено обвиняемым.

8. After having considered the nature of the offence, a court recommended discharging of the defendant.

- a) Учтя характер правонарушения, суд рекомендовал снять обвинение с подсудимого.
- b) Учитывая характер преступления, суд рекомендует, чтобы с обвиняемого сняли обвинение.
- c) После того, как суд учтет характер правонарушения, он порекомендует снять с обвиняемого обвинение.

9. Thank you for having been asked to come.

a) Благодарю за то, что попросите прийти.

b) Спасибо, что попросили меня приехать.

с) Спасибо, что меня просили прийти.

10. You are really guilty of having connived with a suspect to help his escape.

a) Ты действительно виновен в том, что способствовал подозреваемому в оказании помощи для побега.

b) Ты действительно виновен в пособничестве и оказании помощи обвиняемому в его побеге.

с) Вы действительно виновны и способствовали помощью в побеге обвиняемого.

11. He was ashamed of having shown the slightest irritation.

a) Он стыдится выказать малейшее раздражение.

b) Ему было стыдно, что он показывает даже малейшее раздражение.

с) Ему стало стыдно, что он выказал даже малейшее раздражение.

12. We were surprised of being punished so severely.

a) Мы были удивлены, что наказание было очень строгим.

b) Нас удивило, что наказание такое суровое.

с) Мы удивлялись, что накажут так строго.

A Gerundial Construction

Ex.13. Underline a gerundial construction:

1. The door being noisily closed behind her added to his annoyance.
2. The chance of a criminal defendant's winning an appeal is not usually very high.
3. I heard the account of your brother's having been sighted in Penzance.
4. The barrister's having failed to win the case was the result of careless work of the solicitor.
5. The justice insisted on the defendant's being sent to the county jail.
6. The thought of William's being lost all night urged me.
7. The matter is rather urgent, so I hope you will excuse me putting it before Mr. Byrn.
8. They found him lying in a wreck of his tall camera with its long splintered legs standing out grotesquely at three different angles.
9. In the trial of McCornick for the murder of Davidson, hearsay evidence would be used to prove the fact that McCornick's having stabbed Davidson.
10. I can't understand your taking this line, Father Brown.

Ex.14. Which translation is the best:

1. I don't like your going off without any money.
a) Мне не нравится, что вы уходите без денег.
b) Мне не нравится, что вы уйдете без денег.
c) Мне не нравится, что вы ушли без денег.
2. Do you mind my smoking?
a) Вы не против, что я курю?
b) Вы не возражаете, что я закурил.
c) Вы не против, если я закурю.
3. I said about my clock being slow.
a) Я сказала, что мои часы отстают.
b) Я сказала, что мои часы опаздывают.
c) Я сказал, что мои часы отстанут.
4. I insist on both of them coming in time.
a) Я требую, чтобы они оба приходили вовремя.
b) Я настаиваю на своевременном приходе их обоих.
c) Я настаиваю, чтобы они оба пришли вовремя.

5. Her thoughts were interrupted by the door opening gently.
- a) Ее мысли были прерваны тихим открытием двери.
 b) Ее мысли прервались тихим открытием двери.
 c) Ее мысли были прерваны тем, что дверь тихонько открылась.
6. Did you ever hear of a man rejecting such an offer?
- a) Ты слышал когда-нибудь человека, отказывающегося от такого предложения?
 b) Ты когда-нибудь слышал, чтобы человек отказался от такого предложения?
 c) Ты когда-то слышал, что человек откажется от подобного предложения?
7. You didn't approve of my playing at roulette.
- a) Вы не одобряли моей игры в рулетку.
 b) Вы не одобряли, что я буду играть в рулетку.
 c) Вы не одобряли того, что я играла в рулетку.
8. Mr. Osborne was indignant at his son's having disobeyed him.
- a) Мистер Осборн негодовал от того, что его сын ослушался его.
 b) Мистер Осборн был в негодовании, что его сын не слушается его.
 c) Мистер Осборн негодовал из-за непослушания его сына.

Ex.15. Underline the gerundial construction and translate the sentences.

1. There's no chance of their getting married for years.
2. Aunt Augusta won't approve of your being here.
3. Perhaps you would mind Richard's coming in?
4. Miss Crawley was displeased at Rawdon's giving married Becky.
5. She was not pleased at my coming.
6. I think everybody looked forward to his coming back.
7. You suspect me of stealing your diamond.
8. I object to his having any acquaintance with my sister.

Ex.16. Complete the following sentences using gerunds of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian, using a dictionary.

1. ... the court system of the United States can be a complex task. (to understand)
2. The legislative branch of government is responsible for ... what acts are criminal. (to determine)
3. Law enforcement agencies are responsible for ... criminal conduct and for ... evidence to prove that a criminal violation has occurred. (to investigate, to gather)
4. The U.S. Constitution prohibits Congress from ... the pay of federal judges after they are appointed. (to reduce)
5. The courts provide a forum for ... disputes through the application of law. (to resolve)
6. The principal difference between a trial and an appeal is that a trial focuses on facts, whereas an appeal focuses on correctly ... the law. (to interpret)
7. ... the facts of a case in the trial court is guided by law. (to establish)
8. District court judges possess full judicial powers, including ... trials, ... guilty pleas, and ... sentences. (to conduct, to accept, to impose)
9. Judges are often accused of ... too lenient sentences. (to impose)
10. Appellate courts are blamed for ... obviously guilty defendants to go free. (to allow)
11. ... crime is a major social activity. (to fight)

Ex.17. Translate the following sentences with Gerund Complex into Russian.

1. The justice of the peace insisted on the defendant being sent to the county jail.
2. Mr. Jason's being charged with rape came as a shock to the public.
3. The chances of a criminal defendant winning on appeal are not usually very high.
4. The court's beginning the trial next week seems to be the result of effective work done by the police and prosecution.
5. The defendant's pleading guilty has significantly reduced the charges filed against him.
6. The chief judge's supervising this case was welcomed by the defense counsel.
7. What was the reason for your refusing to go to the police department?
8. The lawyer insisted on his giving evidence in court tomorrow.
9. Justice Forrestes's imposing such a lenient sentence was considered inappropriate by the press as well as the law enforcement authorities.
10. We had little hope of his being released on bail.
11. The prosecutor was not interested in the defense attorney knowing some details of the case.
12. Much effort has been devoted to the court system being reformed in the interests of the people.
13. An intermediate appellate court's refusing to hear a properly made appeal is a violation of the defendant's constitutional right of appeal.
14. Five justices' having voted against hearing the case means that the Supreme Court will not hear it.

Ex.18. Translate into Russian in writing. Pay particular attention to the passive forms, gerunds, infinitives and infinitive constructions. You should use the English-Russian Lw Dictionary.

1. Understanding the legal system of the United States can be a complicated task, as criminal law and procedure are significantly influenced by federal and state constitutional law, the common law, and statutory law at both federal and state levels.
2. The Constitution of the United States declares national law to be a higher form of law than state law.
3. State and federal laws rarely conflict; they are more likely to be parallel or complementary.
4. It is the duty of the executive branch to enforce the laws created by the legislature, as well as to enforce the orders of courts.
5. The legislatures are responsible for defining what acts are criminal, what process must be used to assure that a wrongdoer answers for an act, and what punishment should be imposed for the act.
6. Law enforcement, in the criminal law context, is accomplished through law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial agencies.
7. No juries are used at the inferior court level.
8. Appellate courts may be restricted in jurisdiction to a particular area of law.
9. All courts (local, state, and federal) are bound by the U.S. Constitution. This is important in criminal law because it allows defendants to assert their constitutional rights in state courts, where the vast majority of cases are heard.
10. The U.S. Constitution establishes a judiciary system that is protected from interference from the other two branches.
11. Often people consider the courts to be enforcers of the law.
12. Certain types of conflicts – lovers' quarrels or disagreement over church doctrine, for example, – are not allowed to come to court.
13. Courts are passive, which means that they do not look for matters to decide but rather wait for other parties to bring dispute to their attention.
14. Courts are expected to resolve dispute free from outside pressures.
15. Before there were courts, disputes had to be resolved by force.
16. The major functional difference between trial and appellate courts is the distinction between determining facts and interpreting the law.
17. If the case is a criminal one, the trial court files a charge (charges) against the defendant, sets bail, conducts a trial (or takes a guilty plea), and imposes sentence if the defendant is found guilty.
18. In the appellate courts no trials are conducted, no witnesses are heard; and juries are never used.
19. Appellate court decision making is collegial – that is, decisions are made by a group of judges.

20. In general the cases tried by the federal courts are considered to be more serious and complex.
21. The U.S. courts of appeals were created in 1891 to relieve the U.S. Supreme Court of hearing the growing number of appeals.
22. The U.S. Supreme Court does not have to hear a case unless it wants to hear it.
23. The lower court whose decision is being disputed is ordered to send up the records of the case to the higher court so that it can determine whether the law has been correctly applied.

Present Participle
(Причастие настоящего времени)

Ex.1. State the forms of the participle:

Having been written; being held; publishing; being broken; having written; leaving; having been learned; being thought; having been sent; hanging; being stolen.

Ex.2. State the forms of the participle.

1. The little priest was the last to leave the table, carefully folding up his napkin.
2. Law enforcement agencies have developed photographic data forms with this information being placed on the back of the photograph.
3. I've begun to feel very curiously about that picture, having had so much to do with handling and hanging it.
4. Having in the course of a lawful search come upon the crumpled package of cigarettes, he was entitled to inspect it.
5. There was a rumour of the corpse being embalmed in a way peculiar to Greeks and Egyptians but known in the West.
6. Having reasonable grounds to believe that Ker had narcotics, officers followed his car.
7. "Oh, I say", began Nares, when his protest was cut short by the door being flung open, revealing once more the long loose figure.
8. Having set the trap for his second enemy, he went up into the daylight and greeted us all with the most amiable politeness of a country clergyman.
9. In criminal investigations, scientific evidence could prove one of the essential elements of the crime being investigated.
10. That's the point of his sarcasm about Americans having no names.
11. Being cultivated, he knew there was no such persons as Pope Joan.
12. Having voluntarily taken the stand, petitioner was under an obligation to speak truthfully and accurately.

Ex.3. State the forms and functions of the participle. Translate the sentences.

1. Having recognized that the right to privacy is enforceable against the States.
2. Then, seeing the other's annoyance, his smile faded and he said more earnestly.
3. Neither Herbert Druce nor I had a watch, so we called out to his brother, who was some paces behind, having stopped to light his pipe under the hedge.
4. Everyone walking along stone passages knows what it is to be followed by phantom feet.
5. A moment after the secretary reappeared at the inner door, having searched the two inner rooms.
6. Having been given a description of the suspect, police requested entrance.
7. While parking the car, respondent was observed by a bank employee.

8. Not having seen the boy, she is relying upon and speaking on the basis of hearsay information.
9. A leading question is one which suggests to the witness the answer desired by the attorney asking the question.
10. Having evolved against this background and in light of these considerations, the law of hearsay typically permits the use of hearsay, when there are “indications of reliability.”
11. There was only one lady in the group and she was a host in herself; being quite prepared to play hostess, not to say empress, at that or any other table.
12. “I say”, whispered the young man, “now, between ourselves, there is a sort of a thunder bolt being forged, isn’t there now?”
13. “Being endowed by his Creator”, said Father Brown with a smile, “with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of motoring – not to mention aviation.”
14. The servants had some difficulty in understanding what he meant, for his language was very obscure; but it was afterwards considered to be also very suspicious, since he had said something about a wicked man being destroyed by a word out of the sky.

Ex.4. Which form of the participle is preferable:

1. ... as a Barrister’s Clerk for some time I have come to the conclusion that jury trials do not always result in justice.
a) being worked b) worked c) having worked d) having been worked
2. Six weeks later the conviction of the painting forgery Van Meegeken died, ... finally achieved fame as a painter.
a) achieving b) achieved c) having been achieved d) having achieved
3. ... , Mr. O’Connor was released on bail in the interests of the investigation.
a) questioning b) questioned c) having questioned d) having been questioned
4. There’ll be four of us going camping, not ... the dog.
a) counting b) being counted c) having counted d) having been counted
5. Titus P. Trant had received threatening letters from somebody ... himself Daniel Doom.
a) signing b) being signed c) having been signed d) signed
6. He paused again, ... plans like architectural drawings with his finger on the cloth.
a) traced b) tracing c) being traced d) having been traced
7. Six people sat round a small table, ... almost incongruous and accidental.
a) having seemed b) seemed c) seeming d) being seemed

8. In Turkey a baker ... short weight bread could be nailed to his door by his ear.

- a) being sold b) having been sold c) selling d) having sold

9. Mr. Jones, ... his wife, was burying her in the garden one night.

- a) murdering b) being murdered c) having been murdered d) having murdered

10. ... alone, we kept silence for a while.

- a) leaving b) having left c) being left d) having been left

11. And, ... politely, he led his deputation out of the room.

- a) bowing b) being bowed c) having bowed d) having been bowed

12. He poured himself out a glass of Mr. Eckstein's remarkable wine and, ... at the clock with a humorous expression, drank it.

- a) glancing b) being glanced c) glanced d) having been glanced

Ex.4. Which translation is preferable:

1. When reading Three Men in a Boat, I couldn't help laughing.

- a) Читая
b) Прочитав
c) Во время чтения
- «Трое в лодке», я не мог удержаться от смеха

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

- a) Слыша
b) Услышав
c) Слушая
- шаги внизу, он вышел на лестницу.

3. Being left alone, Pauline and I kept silence for sometime.

- a) Оставаясь одни,
b) Когда нас оставили одних,
c) Нас оставляли одних, и
- Полина и я молчали какое-то время.

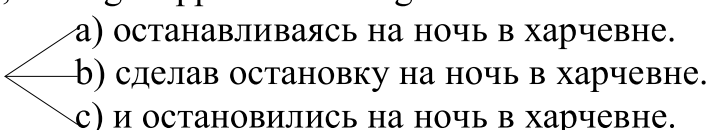
4. She was a lovely child, having inherited her father's hair and eyes.

- Она была милым ребенком,
- a) унаследовав волосы и глаза своего отца.
b) наследуя волосы и глаза своего отца.
c) которой достались в наследство волосы и глаза отца.

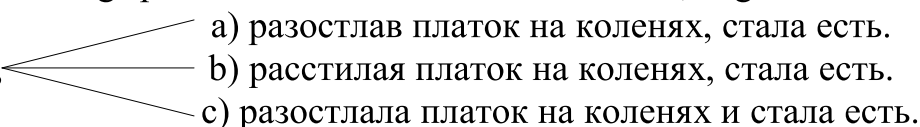
5. I had finally fallen asleep, having given instructions not to disturb me.

- Я наконец-то уснула
- a) давая указания не беспокоить меня.
b) после указаний не беспокоить меня.
c) отдав указание меня не беспокоить.

6. We were travelling for four days, having stopped for the night in the inn.

Мы путешествовали четыре дня, 

7. Mrs. Bumble, having spread a handkerchief over her knees, began to eat.

Миссис Бамбл, 

8. Having shut the door on him, Isabel went to her room.

a) Закрывая за ним дверь, Изабелла пошла в свою комнату.

b) После закрытия двери за ним Изабелла ушла в свою комнату.

c) Закрыв за ним дверь, Изабелла ушла в свою комнату.

Ex.5. Use Participle in the proper form.

1. Alboin lifted his white head (shaking / being shaken) his hoary mane in a leonine fashion.

2. At the same moment another man came (crawling / being crawled) swiftly along the wall.

3. The little table was one of many ones dotted about in the dining saloon of that monstrous ship the Moravia (speeding / having speeded) through the night of the Atlantic.

4. (Leaving / being left) alone, he kept silence for a while.

5. Hurris's thoughts were interrupted by the sound of something (pushing / being pushed) under his door.

6. Jane found herself in a van (driving / being driven) to the police station.

7. Who will protect the people (brutalizing / being brutalized)?

8. The party (bringing / being brought) the suit is called plaintiff, the party (suing / being sued) is called the defendant.

9. It soon became clear that the writer of the (threatening / being threatened) letter didn't confine himself to threatening.

10. A car slowed down (stopping / having stopped) within two feet of the pedestrian.

Ex.6. Transform the attributive clause into the present participle as an attribute.

1. It is important to reiterate that while the use of deception without more will generally not result in a confession which is found involuntary, the fact that deception was used, coupled with other factors present in a case, could have this result.

2. The voice of a man who was crying aloud what they could not properly hear or understand.

3. Felony arrests can be made without a warrant if the officer has reasonable certainty that the person which is arrested is indeed the offender.
4. The efforts of the police, which had been co-ordinated to produce good relation with the community, resulted in preventing crime.
5. The Code of Land, which was severely criticized in all the papers and broadcasts, was still adopted.
6. An arrest warrant is a written order, which gives authorization to arrest, and is issued by a magistrate or someone of equal authority.
7. An arrest is also permitted when a police officer believes that the suspect, who is arrested, has committed a felony.
8. The fence which surrounds the garden is newly painted.
9. We admired the stars which were twinkling in the sky.
10. He came back and stood irresolute on the steps, which led down to the street.
11. They dined outside upon the terrace which faced Vesuvius.
12. There was one line, which was laid out to within a few blocks of his new home which interested him greatly.
13. An hour afterwards Father Brown came upon the old steward who was muttering almost mechanically.

Ex.7. Transform subordinate clauses into the present participle as an adverbial modifier.

1. After he had approached Malta Street, Soho, Soames thought with wonder of those years in Brighton.
2. When she had closed the door on him, Isabel awaited a little, absorbed in her own thoughts.
3. As soon as Ann had reached the classroom, she became the object of many questions.
4. When she entered her room that evening, Elfride found a packet for herself on the dressing-table.
5. After she seized ink and writing paper, Liza began to write.
6. "It was you who asked me to look into the truth about this puzzle; and as soon as the truth had been found, I must tell it, without any pretence of softening the shock."
7. Alboin lifted his white head while shaking his hoary mane in a leonine fashion.
8. Mr. Skimpole looked younger as he was of a more slender figure than Mr. Jarndyce.

Past Participle
(Причастие прошедшего времени)

Ex.8. Revise the forms of Participle II:

be, have, make, do, go, come, eat, leave, become, build, write, read, draw, hold, set, think, see, ring, hang, get, take, give, bring, buy, sell, hear, know, spread, sleep, arise, say, tell, steal, drive, meet, speak, wake, find, forget, tear.

Ex.9. Give the initial forms of the Participle II:

brought, made, asked, taken, left, locked, found, heard, stolen, stopped, spoken, done, seen, put, used, drawn, rung, opened, woke, proposed, got, understood, brought, invited, begun, written, met, told, studied, sent, known, informed, left, torn.

Ex.10. Translate the word combinations:

Organized crime; unknown victim; accused criminal; person wanted; supposed killers; stolen cars; armed conflicts; unwashed faces; murdered deputy; drunk driving; stolen property.

Ex.11. Translate the sentences where the Participle II is an attribute.

1. Mr. Boon, the journalist, had his dark and deep-set eyes fixed on the priest.
2. Fenner laughed and then looked puzzled.
3. A search warrant is issued to search X's apartment for stolen jewelry taken in a dresser drawer.
4. Persons charged or suspected of a crime cannot be compelled to take a polygraph test.
5. Father Brown remained seated, gazing abstractedly at the carpet.
6. Alboin lifted his white head, looking dazed and awakened.
7. In helping to calm the confusion of the stricken household, Father Brown came upon the old steward.
8. He answered through the locked door.
9. The main part of armed grouping "Forest" has been brought to justice for robbery and murder.
10. One of the arrested suspects for murder of two brothers has hung himself in his cell by a rope made from bed-sheet.
11. A few days earlier a prominent leader of the opposition was shot by an unknown assassin in Colombo.
12. The names of four supposed killers are kept secret.
13. Police, public prosecutors and special law enforcement services from 21 countries discussed organized crime and terrorism in post communist countries.

Ex.12. Determine the function and translate the sentences paying attention to the Past Participle:

1. When summoned for jury duty, Americans should look upon it as an opportunity to serve their country.
2. It is noteworthy that prohibited books were placed in the Bastille.
3. Every person charged with an offence is summoned to appear before a local magistrates' court.
4. Various named county, magistrate, municipal and justice of the peace courts, they are the entry point for most defendants being processed through the criminal justice system.
5. The Norman Kings having adopted decentralized legal system allowed the barons to run the court in their regions.
6. Three unarmed policemen have been killed in London by bandits who shot them down in cold blood.
7. A man sentenced to death was being taken to the executive place.
8. A dead body had been found in a Liverpool park with his left arm missing.
9. A few minutes later, some passers-by found blood-stained body.
10. Caught by a store detective with a bottle of hair conditioner hidden in her bag, she found herself in van.
11. I haven't heard Hayden played so movingly.
12. A "silent alarm" is a protective device installed for protection of business.
13. He answered through the locked door.
14. When asked about the crime, he didn't say a word.
15. It was a dreadful thing that he proposed, a breach of the law which if discovered, would bring them into the police court.
16. When locked in her room, Ann cried bitterly.
17. With closed eyes he leaned back on the bench.
18. When questioned about the accident he said he hadn't seen anything.
19. Occupied by other thoughts I stopped thinking about my friend and his affairs.]
20. She entered the room accompanied by her husband and her father.

The Objective Participial Construction

Ex.13. Underline predicates with two lines and “complex object” with interrupted one.

1. He looked out of the window and saw clouds gathering.
2. I heard my wife coming.
3. She could feel her hands trembling exceedingly.
4. They found him waiting for her at her journey’s end.
5. I saw the pony harnessed myself.
6. The dog heard his name pronounced through the open door.
7. He felt himself clutched by the collar.
8. You will probably find your sister grown.
9. I consider myself engaged to Herr Klesmer.
10. He did his coat altered.
11. You can get your clothes made in Europe.
12. He had several bottles of wine brought.
13. The wounded man had his leg amputated.
14. Why don’t you have your hair waved?

Ex.14. Translate the sentences.

1. I believe in man-eating tigers, but I don’t see them running about everywhere.
2. He’d heard Nox growling at other people before them.
3. “Well, I’m pretty confident I’m not Captain Wain”, said the man in goggles.
“I was pretty clear about that when I saw him waiting for you over there in the car.”
4. The officer did not see Hansen holding or smoking the marijuana cigarette.
5. Law enforcement officers observed the rescue team working on the victim.
6. The officer heard a police radio dispatch reporting a theft of motor vehicle.
7. “I only want him cleared out of the way”, said the priest.
8. A student did not want her name used in investigating reports.
9. An Ohio State Highway Patrol officer saw McCarthy’s car weaving in and out of lane on an Ohio highway.
10. While on routine patrol, two Philadelphia police officers observed respondent Harry Mimms driving an automobile with an expired license plate.
11. Two hospital police officers overheard the defendant talking to a hospital social worker.
12. A police officer observed a vehicle exceeding the speed limit.
13. The officer also saw the defendant kneeling on the floor in the kitchen sobbing.
14. The police officer observed the defendant hitchhiking several miles away from a vandalized gas station.
15. I haven’t heard Haydn played so movingly.
16. A Texas state trooper had caught Ronald Howard driving a stolen car.

The Subjective Participial Construction

Ex.15. Underline complex subject.

1. They were heard talking together.
2. The horse was seen descending the hill.
3. Then Bathsheba's footsteps were heard crossing the room.
4. The bill is expected being discussed at this session.
5. A man fitting the description of a suspect wanted was seen driving an old blue car in the direction to Manchester.
6. The criminal expert was watched protecting evidence from contamination.
7. Mr. Jones was watched burying his wife's body in the garden one night.
8. You seem having caught cold.

Ex.16. Translate the sentences.

1. Mrs. Hampton was seen within a short time driving her car.
2. After the defendant robbed a tax cab company, he was seen entering a house.
3. Ker's car was found parked at his apartment.
4. An Irish policeman could be seen heaving up in the distance and bearing down on the group.
5. Welsh's car was observed weaving dangerously back and forth on a busy highway.
6. After the men left the vehicle, the butt of a revolver was observed protruding from underneath the passenger seat.
7. If Wynd came out of that room, somebody let him out; and if Wynd was found hanging on that tree, somebody hung him there.
8. Oswald was seen fleeing the building on the day of killing.
9. And on the day of assassination Oswald was seen carrying a brown paper package into the building.
10. An eighteen-year-old college girl was seen leaving adance without the defendant.
11. The person who committed the crime was seen fleeing from the crime scene.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

Ex.17. Underline the construction and translate the sentences.

1. The door and window of the vacant room being open, we looked in.
2. After the rape, the assailant ran off, the whole incident having taken between 15 minutes.
3. Weather permitting, we shall start tomorrow.
4. He turned and went, we following him.
5. Grandcourt rose and strolled out on the lawn, all the dogs following him.
6. It being too late, we took lamps.
7. The lamp having been lit, Mrs. Fox opened her son's letter.
8. I knocked at the door, there being nobody to answer.
9. This duty completed, he had three months leave.

Ex.18. Translate the sentences.

1. The daughter sat quite silent and still, her eyes fixed on the ground.
2. Mr. Tulkinghorn comes and goes pretty often, there being estate business to do.
3. It was a balny, radiant day, the trees and grass shining exceedingly green after the rain of the night before.
4. The lineup shall be viewed by only one witness at a line, others being excluded from the room and not permitted to discuss the lineup or descriptions of the suspect.
5. The investigative stop and traffic stop are similar in that both have "noncoercive aspect", with traffic stops usually being temporarily brief, and public.
6. The Supreme Court of the USA consists of 9 justices, one justice being appointed as the Chief Justice.
7. The preliminary survey being completed, the photographer might start his work.
8. She closed the door with a resounding slam, and I was left alone in the room, my heart pounding in terror that I had been locked.

Ex.19. Translate the sentences paying attention to participle constructions:

1. Nobody could hear the gun having fired.
2. The attorney distinctively heard his client being questioned by the police officer.
3. They heard with horror a criminal having unlocked the entrance door.
4. Everybody in the courtroom heard Allie being cross-examined by the counsel of prosecution.
5. The people want the public order being constantly maintained.
6. A crowd of people watched law enforcement officers apprehending criminals.
7. You seem having caught cold.
8. A man fitting the description of a suspect wanted was seen driving away from the crime scene in an old blue car.
9. Mr. Jones was noticed burying his wife's body in the garden one night.

10. The fingerprint man was seen dusting and developing fingerprints at the crime scene.
11. The criminal case was heard having completed with the conviction of a gangster.
12. The criminal expert was watched protecting evidence from contamination.
13. One evening he was seen going into the house, but he was not seen coming out of it.
14. He can be seen working in his little garden every day.
15. The young people were heard singing and shouting from the opposite bank.
16. Two men were noticed breaking into the house.
17. The defendant heard his name pronounced by the judge.
18. Beneath the commissioner are a deputy commissioner and four assistant commissioners, each of the latter being in charge of one of Scotland Yard's four departments: administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation, and police recruitment and training.

Test 1

I. Form present participle of the following verbs:

to hung – Indefinite Passive; to greet – Perfect Passive; to bring – Perfect Active;
to entitle – Indefinite Active; to shot – Perfect Active; to loose – Indefinite Passive

II. State the following forms:

being spoken; having lost; having been murdered; solved; playing; being placed;
having learnt; having been solved

III. State the function of the participle.

1. The street was full of people laughing and going home.
2. Having shaken hands with Tom, John looked at his father.
3. I couldn't join my friends being busy in the laboratory.
4. The rising sun was hidden by the clouds.

IV. Choose the proper form of the participle. Translate the sentences.

1. ... through the journal I put it aside.
a) looking b) looked c) having looked d) being looked
2. She sat by the window looking at the boys ... in the yard.
a) playing b) played c) having played d) having been played
3. ... the text I found many interesting facts.
a) reading b) read c) having been read d) being read
4. She sat on the river bank ... the setting sun.
a) watching b) watched c) being watched d) having been watched
5. The noise of the ... glass made me wake up.
a) breaking b) broken c) being broken d) having broken
6. I felt I was an ... visitor.
a) unexpecting b) unexpected c) having unexpected d) being unexpected
7. It was so hot in the ... bus.
a) crowding b) crowded c) being crowded d) having crowded
8. ... the vase into pieces I didn't need to wrap it in paper.
a) breaking b) being broken c) having broken d) having been broken

V. Underline the construction.

1. Nobody could hear the gun having fired.
2. A man fitting the description of a suspect wanted was seen driving an old blue car.
3. Everybody in the courtroom heard Allie being cross-examined by the prosecutor.
4. A bill having passed both the Houses, the President signed the Bill.

VI. Translate the sentences (dictionary is allowed).

1. When thus charged with having changed his name, Fiennes merely stared like a sphinx and then said with a little laugh that he supposed Americans had no names to change.
2. Williams was seen carrying a large bundle out of the building with legs of a little girl dangling from the bundle.
3. An unidentified woman telephoned the police, stating that the stolen jewelry, silver, and gold could be found in a motor home parked in Yarmouth.

Test 2

I. Form present participle of the following verbs:

to steal – Indefinite Active; to daze – Perfect Passive; to steal – Perfect Active;
to meet – Indefinite Passive; to leave – Perfect Passive; to take – Indefinite Active

II. State the following forms:

having stolen; coming up; being woken; having been sent; slept; having spelt; written;
having been set.

III. State the function of the participle:

1. Having been questioned, Mr. O'Connor was released on bail.
2. Mr. Jones, having buried his wife, left our city.
3. The Code on band being severely criticized in all the papers was still adopted.
4. A written order giving authorization to arrest a person is an arrest warrant.

IV. Choose the proper form of the participle. Translate the sentences.

1. He sat all night ... letters to his friends.
a) writing b) being written c) written d) having been written
2. ... my work I went out for a walk.
a) finishing b) finished c) having finished d) being finished
3. ... through the journal I put it aside.
a) looking b) looked c) having looked d) having been looked
4. The film ... is very interesting.
a) speaking about b) spoken about c) being spoken about
d) having spoken about
5. ... the key Pete could not open the door.
a) losing b) lost c) having lost d) having been lost
6. ... the door on him, Ann waited a little.
a) closing b) closed c) being closed d) having closed
7. The child answered through the ... door.
a) locking b) locked c) having locked d) having been locked
8. ... home Mrs. Star found a suspicious man in her flat.
a) coming b) come c) having come d) being come

V. Underline the construction.

1. The officer saw the defendant talking to 6 or 8 persons who were narcotic addicts.
2. You said the Rock of Fortune could be seen dominating the garden like a mountain park.
3. Nobody could hear the gun having fired.
4. I never heard this song sung so movingly.

VI. Translate the sentences (dictionary is allowed).

1. In early England the accused being charged with some crime might be required to thrust his hands and arms into boiling water or oil.
2. Father Brown was kneeling beside the fallen figure, trying to test its condition.
3. The sounds of two men quarreling, a gun being cocked, five shots, groans by the victim, gushing of blood, and the victim falling to the floor could be heard on the tape.

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*Учебно-методическое пособие
по грамматике английского языка*

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