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Кафедра лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**Неличные формы глагола. Часть II: Герундий**

Методические указания к практическому курсу  
первого иностранного языка

Факультет гуманитарный

Направление подготовки 035700.62 – Лингвистика  
Профиль: «Перевод и переводоведение»

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**Английский язык. Неличные формы глагола. Часть II: Герундий:**  
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Методические указания предназначены для студентов-бакалавров второго курса гуманитарного факультета направления подготовки 035700.62 «Лингвистика» профиля «Перевод и переводоведение».

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## ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Методические указания предназначены для студентов факультетов лингвистики и иностранных языков. МУ прошли апробацию и могут использоваться в комплекте с учебником Аракина В.Д. Практический курс английского языка. II курс.

Для изучающих английский язык наибольшие трудности представляет употребление глагольных форм, в частности, неличных форм глагола. Это происходит в результате значительных расхождений между глагольными системами русского и английского языков в целом. Двойственная природа герундия, его сходство с другими *ing*-формами, отсутствие прямого эквивалента герундия в русском языке представляют большую сложность для понимания и перевода. Цель данных МУ состоит в том, чтобы дать описание форм, значений и функций герундия, показать на примерах особенности этой неличной формы глагола и сформировать навыки ее употребления и перевода, а также сравнить герундий с другими неличными формами: инфинитивом и причастием. Пособие состоит из двух частей: описательной и практической. Упражнения располагаются в порядке нарастания сложности — от узнавания и понимания до трансформации, условно-речевой стадии и перевода с русского языка на английский. В конце имеется раздел обобщающих упражнений обзорного характера, которые дают возможность провести итоговый контроль полученных знаний и умений, а также оригинальные тексты с вариантами перевода.

В методических указаниях были использованы следующие источники:

1. Аракин, В.Д. Практический курс английского языка / В.Д. Аракин, 2008.
2. Грызулина А.П. Практикум по грамматике английского языка для заочников: пособие для самостоятельной работы / Грызулина А.П. и др. - М.: Высшая школа, 1992.
3. Каушанская В.Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка. - М.: Фирма «Страт», 2000.
4. Каушанская В.Л. и др. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка - М.: Фирма «Страт», 2000.
5. Крылова, И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка: учебник для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков / И.П. Крылова, Е.М. Гордон. - М.: Книжный дом «Университет», 1999.
6. Рубцова, М.Г. Полный курс английского языка: учебник – самоучитель / М.Г. Рубцова. - М.: Астрель. АСТ, 2002.
7. Кэрролл, Л. Алиса в стране чудес / Л. Кэрролл; перевод. Л.Яхнин. М.: Олма-Пресс, 2002.
8. Carroll L. Alice in Wonderland. Worldsworth Classics, 1995.

## THE GERUND

The gerund is a non-finite form of the verb which functions as a noun. It developed from a verbal noun which in course of time became verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character. So the gerund has **a double nature** as it combines the features of a verb with those of a noun.

The nominal characteristics	The verbal characteristics
<p>1. The nominal characteristics of the gerund are manifested in its syntactical functions, which are similar to those of the noun, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a subject; <i>eg. <b>Swimming</b> is pleasant.</i></li> <li>- a predicative; <i>eg. Reading is <b>learning</b> something new.</i></li> <li>- an object; <i>eg. He avoids <b>reading</b> newspapers.</i></li> </ul>	<p>1. The verbal characteristics of the gerund are manifested in its combinability and syntactical functions, which are similar to those of the verb, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a part of a compound verbal modal predicate; <i>eg. I can't help <b>admiring</b> this beautiful building.</i></li> <li>- a part of a compound verbal aspect predicate; <i>eg. She began <b>sobbing</b> and <b>weeping</b>.</i></li> </ul>
<p>2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition. <i>eg. I am tired <u>of</u> <b>rowing</b>.</i></p>	<p>2. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object. <i>eg. I made progress in <b>speaking</b> <u>English</u>.</i></p>
<p>3. The gerund can be preceded by a noun in the possessive case or a possessive pronoun. <i>eg. Do you mind <u>my</u> <b>smoking</b> here?</i> <i>The child likes his <u>mother's</u> <b>reading</b> aloud.</i></p>	<p>3. The gerund can be modified by an adverb. <i>eg. She burst out <b>crying</b> <u>bitterly</u>.</i></p> <p>4. The verbal characteristics of the gerund are manifested in its morphological features too. The gerund has tense distinctions, the gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. So the gerund has four forms.</p>

### The Forms of the Gerund

1. The Indefinite Gerund Active	doing
2. The Indefinite Gerund Passive	being done
3. The Perfect Gerund Active	having done
4. The Perfect Gerund Passive	having been done

## The Meanings of the Forms of the Gerund

### I. Tense Distinctions

**The Indefinite Gerund** denotes

- an action simultaneous with or posterior to that of the finite verb.

eg. *She spent the night in **writing**.*

*I am looking forward to their **coming**.*

- an action prior to that of the finite verb

after the verbs: *to remember, to excuse, to forgive, to thank, etc* and

after the prepositions: *on, upon, after, without*

eg. *I **remember going** to the British Museum one day.*

***After turning** the corner I saw him.*

**The Perfect Gerund** denotes

- an action prior to that of the finite verb.

eg. *She denies **having spoken** with him.*

### II. Voice Distinctions

**The Active Gerund** denotes an action directed from the subject.

**The Passive Gerund** denotes an action directed to the subject.

eg. *She likes neither **reading** aloud nor **being read** aloud to.*

NOTE:

After the verbs: *want, need, require, deserve* and the adjective *worth*

the **active gerund** is only used though the **meaning is passive**.

eg. *The room needs/ wants/ requires **painting**.*

*The child deserves **praising**.      The book is worth **reading**.*

To make the sentence negative put the negative word **not** before the gerund.

*They reproached us for **not having come** to the party; they were waiting for us the whole evening.*

### Ways of Translating the Gerund into Russian:

– by a noun (often with the ending -ание, -ение)

***Smoking** is bad for you.      **Курение** приносит вам вред.*

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

– by an infinitive

***Saying** is one thing and **doing** is another.*

***Сказать** - это одно, а **сделать** — это другое.*

– by деепричастие

*On **seeing** Bella he stopped.      **Увидев** Бэllu, он остановился.*

*By **doing** nothing we learn to do ill. Не **делая** ничего, мы учимся делать зло.*

– by a clause

*In addition to **being** very interesting this book is of great use.*

***Кроме того, что книга очень интересная**, она ещё и очень полезная.*

*This metal differs from that one in **having** a higher melting point.*

*Этот металл отличается от того тем, **что он имеет более высокую точку плавления**.*

## The Gerund is used after

the verbs:	the verbs with the prepositions:	the word-groups with the prepositions:
avoid consider delay deny enjoy escape excuse fancy forgive finish include involve mind postpone practise recall recollect resent risk, etc	<b>of</b> accuse smb of dis/approve smb of suspect smb of complain of speak of inform of hear of think of <b>in</b> persist in succeed in result in / from <b>on</b> count on depend on rely on insist on <b>for</b> blame smb for apologize for forgive for thank for	<b>of</b> be afraid of be aware of be in/capable of be fond of be guilty of be proud of be sure of <b>in</b> be busy in be engaged in be interested in <b>on</b> be keen on <b>for</b> be angry for be grateful for be sorry for be responsible for
<b>the phrasal verbs:</b>  burst out feel like give up go on keep on leave off look like put off, etc	<b>to</b> agree to object to look forward to  <b>from</b> prevent smb from	<b>at</b> be clever at be disappointed at be good at be dis/pleased at be indignant at be surprised at be astonished at  - be no good be no use can not stand can not bear

## The Functions of the Gerund

### 1. the subject

eg. **Smoking** is a nasty habit.

It's so strange **meeting** you here.

It is no use **explaining**. (Нет смысла объяснять.)

There is no use (in) **explaining**.

It's not worth (while) **trying**.

### 2. a part of the predicate

- a part of a compound verbal modal predicate

eg. I can't help **admiring** this beautiful building.

(Я не могу не восхищаться этим прекрасным зданием.)

- a part of a compound verbal aspect predicate

eg. She began **sobbing** and **weeping**.

- a part of a compound nominal predicate – a predicative

eg. Reading is **learning** something new.

### 3. - an object

eg. He avoids **reading** newspapers.

- a part of a complex object

eg. Do you mind his **coming**?

### 4. an attribute

in pre- position eg. There is a new **dancing** hall in the club.

in post- position the gerund is always preceded by a preposition

eg. There is no chance of **escaping**.

### 5. an adverbial modifier of

(the gerund is always preceded by a preposition)

- **time** (after, before, on, upon, in, at)

eg. After **leaving** her umbrella in the hall she entered the room.

- **purpose** (for)

eg. One side of the gallery was used for **dancing**.

- **manner** (by, in)

eg. The day was spent in **packing**.

- **attendant circumstances** (without)

eg. She left the room without **saying** a word.

- **condition** (without, but for, in case of)

eg. She had no right to come without **being invited**.

- **cause** (for, for fear of, owing to)

eg. I feel better for **having spent** the summer abroad.

- **concession** (in spite of)

eg. In spite of **being** busy he did all he could to help her.

- **exception** (but, except)

eg. Nobody thought of anything but **spending** money.

## Predicative Constructions with the Gerund

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

The Classical Gerundial Construction		The Half-Gerundial Construction	
<u>Morphologically</u> the constructions consist of two components:			
a noun in the possessive case or a possessive pronoun	a gerund	a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case or some other pronoun	a gerund
eg. <i>I insist on <b>Pete's coming</b>.</i> <i>I insist on <b>his coming</b>.</i>		eg. <i>I insist on <b>Pete coming</b>.</i> <i>I insist on <b>him coming</b>.</i>	

Syntactically the components form an indivisible unit which must be treated as one part of the sentence. The constructions can be used in the function of

**- the subject**

eg. **My explaining** was of no use.

**- a predicative**

eg. What annoyed me most was **his accepting** everything.

**- a complex object**

eg. He insists on **them coming**.

**- an attribute**

eg. I like the idea of **your coming**.

**- an adverbial modifier**

eg. After **his leaving** they began to talk.

One side of the gallery was used for **their dancing**.

He went away without **the dog following** him.

I feel better for **us having spent** the summer abroad.

In spite of **them being** busy he did all he could to help her.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The choice between the constructions depends on</b> 1. the speaker's attitude</p>	
<p>In the Classical Gerundial Construction <u>the action is stressed</u></p> <p>eg. <i>Do you mind <b>my going</b> there?</i></p>	<p>In the Half-Gerundial Construction the <u>doer of the action is stressed</u></p> <p>eg. <i>Do you mind <b>me going</b> there?</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2. the form of the nominal element</p>	
<p>Some nominal components are impossible to be used in the Classical Gerundial Construction. In these cases the Half-Gerundial is only used.</p>	<p>The Half-Gerundial is only used when</p> <p>1. the nominal element denotes a lifeless thing. eg. <i>I said something about <b>the clock being</b> slow.</i></p> <p>2. the nominal element is modified by an attribute in post-position. eg. <i>Fancy <b>a woman of taste wearing</b> a hat like this!</i></p> <p>3. there are two or more nominal elements. eg. <i>I object to <b>Mary and John coming</b>.</i></p> <p>4. the nominal element is expressed by the following defining, indefinite, demonstrative, etc pronouns: <i>all, this, that, both, each, something, etc.</i> eg. <i>I insist on <b>both of them coming</b>.</i></p>

### Ways of Translating the Constructions into Russian:

- by a clause where the nominal element becomes the subject of the clause (в именительном падеже) and the gerund – the predicate.

***His having made** this experiment is a known fact.*

*То, **что он провел этот эксперимент**, является известным фактом.*

*There is no hope of **our getting** a complete analysis of it within 10 days.*

*Нет надежды, **что мы получим полный анализ в течение 10 дней**.*

- by a phrase

***My explaining** was of no use. **Моё объяснение** не имело никакого смысла.*

*She was startled by the noise of **the door being opened**.*

*Она вздрогнула от звука **открывающейся двери**.*

## The Gerund and the Infinitive to be compared

After some verbs it is possible to use either a gerund or an infinitive. In some cases the difference between them is scarcely seen. But there are cases when it is necessary to choose either the gerund or the infinitive to make the utterance clear and careful.

The Verbs	The Gerund	The Infinitive
<i>propose</i>	<i>I <b>propose</b> <u>starting</u> early.</i> =	<i>I <b>propose</b> <u>to start</u> early.</i>
<i>begin</i> <i>start</i> <i>continue</i>	<i>She <b>began</b> <u>crying</u>.</i>  The predicate indicates an activity or process.	<i>1. I <b>began</b> <u>to feel</u> sick.</i> The predicate indicates a state or mental activity.  <i>2. The barometer <b>began</b> <u>to fall</u>.</i> The subject is lifeless.  <i>3. It is <b>beginning</b> <u>to rain</u>.</i> The verb is used in the continuous form.
<i>like / love</i> <i>hate</i> <i>prefer</i> <i>can't bear</i> <i>would like</i>	<i>I <b>prefer</b> <u>walking</u> to cycling.</i> <i>I <b>don't like</b> <u>interrupting</u> him.</i>  In general statements, always	<i>I <b>prefer</b> <u>to walk</u>.</i> <i>I <b>don't like</b> <u>to interrupt</u> her.</i>  In a particular case, this time
<i>try</i>	<i><b>Try</b> <u>knocking</u> again if nobody hears you.</i> Do it as an experiment.	<i><b>Try</b> <u>to get</u> here early.</i>  Make an attempt.
<i>remember</i> <i>forget</i> <i>regret</i>	<i>He <b>forgot</b> <u>paying</u> me.</i> <i>I <b>regret</b> <u>saying</u> that you were mistaken.</i>  The gerund denotes a prior action, an action that has already happened.	<i>He <b>forgot</b> <u>to pay</u> me.</i> <i>I <b>regret</b> <u>to say</u> that you were mistaken.</i>  The infinitive denotes a posterior action, an action that is supposed to happen.
<i>go on</i>	<i>They <b>went on</b> <u>writing</u>.</i>  To continue to do something.	<i>They <b>went on</b> <u>to write</u>.</i>  To move on to do something else.
<i>stop</i>	<i>They <b>stopped</b> <u>talking</u>.</i>  The action is over. The gerund is used in the function of a part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.	<i>They <b>stopped</b> <u>to talk</u>.</i>  To stop in order to do something. The infinitive is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose.

## The Gerund and Participle I to be compared

(in the function of an attribute)

The Gerund	Participle I
<i>This is a <b>dancing</b> hall.</i> = a hall for dancing (танцевальный) The gerund does not perform an action.  <i>eg. a writing table, a sleeping pill</i>	<i>This is a <b>dancing</b> girl.</i> = a girl who is dancing (танцующая) The participle performs an action.  <i>eg. a crying man, a sleeping child</i>
<i>?a washing machine, a hunting dog?</i>	

## The Gerund and the Verbal Noun to be compared

	The Gerund	The Verbal Noun
1. meaning	emphasizes the <b>process</b> <i>eg. Thank you for <b>helping</b> me.</i>	emphasizes the <b>fact</b> <i>eg. Thank you for your <b>help</b>.</i>
2. nature	has a <b>double</b> nature	has a <b>nominal</b> nature
3. form	has <b>four</b> forms	has <b>one</b> form
4. article	— <i>eg. I like _ brushing my hair.</i>	+ <i>eg. I want you to give my hair <b>a</b> good brushing.</i>
5. plural form	—	+ <i>eg. Our likings are different.</i>
6. preposition	+	+
8. modifier	can be modified by an adverb	can be modified by an adjective
7. object	The gerund of a transitive verb can take a <b>direct</b> object (DO).  <i>eg. I like your reading <b>the text</b> (DO) <u>artistically</u> (adv).</i>	The noun can only take a <b>prepositional</b> object (PrO).  <i>eg. Prepare <b>an</b> <u>artistic</u> (adj) reading <b>of the text</b> (PrO).</i>
8. functions	can be used as a part of a compound verbal predicate <i>eg. I enjoy reading. (CVMP) I finished reading. (CVAP)</i>	-

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences, analyse the form of the gerund.**

1. After staring at myself critically in the mirror, I had to admit I didn't look too bad.
2. You remember saying to me once that there wasn't anything in the world you wouldn't do for me.
3. This morning, the old servant Françoise, on descending to start her work, found the front door ajar.
4. On hearing the tragic news, she fell at once into an alarming state of agitation.
5. You remember my speaking of my friend Poirot? He has been a most famous detective.
6. I remember reading about it in one of the historical novels.
7. But to my intense surprise, on getting down early the next morning, and eagerly opening the newspapers, there was not a word about the arrest.
8. I don't remember leaving the club, but I remember being in a taxi and saying: "Tobey, I'll pay for this," and him saying: "This is my party..."
9. After carefully examining the room several times I returned my attention to the mountain.
10. "I don't very much like being touched," she said.
11. The strain of entertaining and being entertained was over, there was no obligation to talk or listen.
12. I have only just discovered that I cannot bear being watched doing anything so badly.
13. I know you dislike being aroused early, but it is nine o'clock. Paget insists on regarding 9 a.m. as practically the middle of the day.
14. I do apologise for not having changed, but I was terrified of being late.
15. It was not until the crowd had cleared away a bit that we got a chance of having a word together.
16. You denied having asked Langton to get cyanide, or rather you expressed surprise at his having done so.
17. Lancelot stood paralysed. The feeling of being bound hand and foot, of being caught in a snare from which there was no escape, had become more poignant than ever.
18. I felt proud of having been of use to her.
19. We happened then to cross the street and the traffic prevented us from speaking.
20. She gave me the impression of being sure of herself.

**Exercise 2. Point out the gerund and comment on its nominal and verbal characteristics. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Talking about ourselves is what we modern authors have a strong objection to doing.
2. He stopped writing and ran out into the bathroom. He started washing with great speed. He was two minutes late already.
3. It's silly of me, but I can't help feeling anxious.
4. I don't like being lied to - and that, I think, is what you are trying to do.
5. I feel a good deal of hesitation about telling you this story of my own.
6. On hearing the sound Nance hurried to the door, and Grand to the window.
7. He left without having paid the bill.
8. Would you mind waiting a moment in the hall?
9. He denied having opened the box.
10. Writing quickly tires my hand.
11. I remember seeing it on the table.
12. He was accused of having entered the country illegally.
13. I disliked my mother's interfering in the affair.
14. The boy spent half the night in writing to his people.

**Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the gerund of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. (to speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim.
2. Do you know what is peculiar about the English rule of (to drive)?
3. He could not recollect ever (see) the man before in his life.
4. I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child.
5. I strongly suspect Gerald of (to know) all about it beforehand, though he swears he didn't.
6. Excuse me for not (to write) more at the moment.
7. She never lost the power of (to form) quick decisions.
8. He had an air of (to be) master of his fate, which was his chief attraction.
9. She denied (to see) me at the concert though I'm sure I saw her in the stalls.
10. I want to thank her for (to look) after the children while I was out.
11. He passed to the front door and out without (to see) us.
12. I enjoy (to read) poetry.
13. I don't mind (to stay) here for a little while.
14. In my experience most people mind (laugh) at more than anything else.
15. They reproached us for (not to come) to the party; they were waiting for us the whole evening.
16. He suspected her of (to give) the police information about him while the workers were on strike.
17. I sat on the doorstep thinking over my chances of (to escape) from home.
18. There is very little hope of the work (to do) in time.
19. The coat showed evident signs of (to wear) on the preceding night.

20. (to avoid) the use of the perfect gerund is quite common if there is no fear of (to misunderstand).
21. "Of course," I said, disappointed at (give) such a trifling commission.
22. Here, they felt, was someone worth (take) a little trouble over.
23. I remember (go) to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment.
24. I was disappointed at (deprive) of my catch.
25. So I got out my Norfolk suit, which already had the appearance of (put) away for a long time.
26. This charming lady is capable of (tell) any lie to her advantage.
27. Women told one another that (photograph) by Mulliner was like (undergo) some wonderful spiritual experience.
28. I can't help (feel) sorry for her.

**Exercise 4. Insert prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences.**

1. You haven't thanked me yet \_ saving your life.
2. You can't tell how a man is feeling just \_ looking at him.
3. I am not in the habit \_ letting my judgement be influenced.
4. Don't talk nonsense \_ asking my permission for anything you ever decided to do.
5. After a light meal, Poirot suggested \_ stepping round to pay an after dinner call on my so-called cousin.
6. She went up to her bedroom \_ looking back.
7. She'd mastered the fine art of discipline \_ making her children feel unloved.
8. You don't mind \_ waiting for half an hour or so...
9. Tom dropped into a chair \_ saying anything.
10. He insisted \_ coming downstairs with her and putting her into a cab.

**Exercise 5. Use the appropriate form of the gerund and insert prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems.
2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly.
3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work.
4. I wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him.
5. Excuse me (to come) late.
6. I insist (to go) there at once.
7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before and (to try) to conceal it from us.
8. They were all busy (to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves.
9. (to hear) the news she ran over to the telephone to inform Gerald at once.
10. But (to make) this request Mr. Dennant avoided (to look) in his face.
11. I spent the rest of the time in the hall of the Station Hotel (to write) letters.
12. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better.
13. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult Mike's eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert.
14. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside.
15. (to hear) the sound of the door opened downstairs he tiptoed into the corridor and bent over the banister.
16. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better.

**Exercise 6. Use the appropriate form of the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Now I can boast (to see) Rome and London, Paris and Athens. 2. How did you like the English rule (to drive) on the left side of the road instead of the right? 3. I hate (to be) ill and (to stay) in bed. 4. We all kissed Mother (to go) to bed. 5. I'm not used (to receive) Christmas presents. 6. At every school she went to she learned drawing, besides (to teach) by her father at home. 7. My wife and I look forward (to see) you and Rosa. 8. The children had to help (to sweep) and (to clean) the rooms and (to wash up) after meals. 9. The doctor left three different medicines with instructions (to give) them. 10. You can improve your pronunciation (to read) aloud. 11. I went out for a while (to give) the boy the prescribed capsules. 12. You can't act (to feel). 13. I dislike the idea (to spend) a holiday with hundreds of other people. 14. (to ask) about it he said he knew nothing. 15. The silence was broken by the sound of a door (to lock). 16. She walked a little (to leave) her office. 17. I remember (to go) to the British Museum one day.

**Exercise 7. Transform the following sentences into sentences with the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.**

Model: Before we started we sent a telegram to our friends.

Before starting we sent a telegram to our friends.

1. I remember that I saw him only once.
2. When I reached Kiev I found waiting for me an urgent request that I should go to my mother's place.
3. I called on my friends before I left.
4. When I left Moscow I corresponded with him.
5. She was a trifle out of breath when she came to the third landing.
6. When she had turned the last page she decided that she would read the book again.
7. When Eva reached the restaurant she found that she was the last to arrive.
8. When Clare had had a cup of coffee and her bath she began to feel more herself.
9. When she had taken off her theatrical make-up she looked old and tired.
10. I never have been able to stand an idea that I shall grow old.
11. Do you mind if I close the window?

**Exercise 8. Translate these sentences into English, using the gerund.**

1. Нелли предложила пойти в Исторический музей. 2. Эту проблему стоит обсудить. 3. Я припоминаю, что видела эту же фотографию Британского музея в другом журнале. 4. Хотя мы были в Лондоне всего три дня, я получила большое удовольствие от осмотра достопримечательностей этого огромного города. 5. Она боится одна оставаться с детьми. Она не знает, что с ними делать, как их забавлять. 6. Чтение книг по истории Англии и, в частности, Лондона — приятное и полезное занятие для будущего учителя английского языка. 7. Он избегает встречаться со мной после нашей ссоры. 8. Они не могли не

опоздать. Их поезд задержался из-за тумана. 9. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы всем детям были сделаны прививки. 10. Твое пальто нужно почистить щеткой. 11. Я помню, что видела письмо на столе. 12. Извините, что я вмешиваюсь, но у меня очень важная новость для вас. 13. Я не люблю занимать деньги. Это довольно неприятно. 14. Она предпочитает все делать сама без чьей-либо помощи. 15. Он сказал это громко, не глядя ни на кого, и было неясно, к кому он обращается. 16. Нет никакого другого способа попасть туда до захода солнца. 17. Вы можете улучшить произношение, слушая магнитофонные записи, а также чтением вслух. 18. При виде жареной индейки на подносе он сказал, что это наилучшее угощение, какое только можно себе представить. 19. После того как он просмотрел все фотографии, Джон долго улыбался. 20. Я сожалею, что приходится покидать вас так скоро.

**Exercise 9. State the form and the function of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Looking after children requires patience. 2. It is no use discussing it now, we must act. 3. It was no good taking the little darling up to town, she got only tired. 4. Seeing is believing. 5. What he loves best in the world is playing football. 6. The main thing to do in this situation is getting away as soon as possible. 7. The car began moving away down the road. 8. Every second he kept on glancing at the clock. 9. The kind woman started crying before the boy had finished his sad story. 10. However hard he tried he could not stop thinking about it. 11. He enjoyed teaching and knew that he did it well. 12. Do you mind seeing these photos again? 13. I dislike reminding you continually of the things you ought to have done. 14. I can't afford buying this expensive hat. 15. On reading her letter he had once more a feeling of disappointment. 16. He was busy getting ready for his journey. 17. Nobody thought of anything but spending money, and having what they called "a good time." 18. By studying early in the morning he saved a good deal of time. 19. The idea of settling down in that little town filled her with nothing but regret. 20. He was in the habit of dozing after dinner in his favourite armchair. 21. She knew that there was a danger of falling ill. 22. I walked to my place as fast as I could without breaking into a run. 23. Before speaking he carefully thought out what he was going to say.

**Exercise 10. Read and translate the following sentences. State the function of the gerund.**

1. It was, she supposed, Henet's way of amusing herself.
2. Let us admit that reading with us is just a drug that we cannot do without...
3. Why have you come to me before going to her?
4. What d'you mean by saying that you're my nephew?
5. The children woke soon and began chattering and playing in the bed.
6. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
7. In spite of myself I could not help smiling.
8. In the silence he began humming once again.
9. I always enjoy exercising my ingenuity.



10. Old Jolyon came out of Lord's cricket ground that same afternoon with the intention of going home.

11. He summed up her thought by saying: "It's all right."

12. Are you satisfied to go on playing those sort of parts for ever?

13. He loved acting, but his physique prevented him from playing any but a few parts, which was fortunate, for he was a bad actor.

14. He was carefully engaged in brushing his coat before putting it on, and seemed wholly engrossed in the task.

15. She remembered running over the breakwater at Sheerness and finding the boat.

16. Perhaps Enid was right in saying that he didn't understand young.

17. When she went on looking blank, I made my point a little clearer adding, "You won't be able to cast it."

18. I'm getting on, you know, Dolly, it's no good denying it.

19. All I'm interested in is getting you better, see?

20. It's no good flying in a temper. You've just got to listen.

21. And certainly drawing is soothing for the nerves.

22. Moira was asleep. Sleeping was her latest discovery.

23. Madame Daubreuil was in the habit of visiting him here in the evenings.

24. That evening I went to a film and got to bed early and read for a while before going to sleep.

25. She couldn't go out of the room without saying something to him.

26. Do you mind following me into the drawing-room? I've got something of great importance to discuss with you.

27. I said I'd get in touch with him when I saw a chance of being free.

28. That evening, as he sat in his attic, he heard a loud knocking at the door, followed by heavy ascending footsteps, then without warning Monsieur Cruchot burst in.

29. We are looking forward to meeting you there.

30. At breakfast, he announced his intention of calling upon his granny .

**Exercise 11. Read and translate the following sentences. State the type of the adverbial modifier expressed by the gerund.**

1. Without giving myself time to reflect, I walked straight to the house.

2. When a little while ago, my publisher expressed a wish to reissue it (a novel), I felt that, before consenting to this, I really should read it again.

3. Sometimes Liza fell into light doze and Jim would keep very still for fear of waking her.

4. The rain poured down without ceasing.

5. That night, before going to bed, Jean sat at the small table before her open bedroom window and re-read the letter from George...

6. On the second floor he paused, knocked on the door, then without waiting for an answer, turned the handle and led Stephen in.

7. Then he said, "If you'll excuse me for a moment..." and glanced up again, before continuing to leaf through the papers.

8. You never realize that by lying back in an armchair, with the eyes closed, one can come nearer to the solution of any problem.

9. Without much searching, I found an apartment on the fifth floor.

10. Well, doubtless we'll come across that in looking through Captain Trevelyan's papers.

11. I consoled myself by thinking that it was sporting...

12. Of course he's been feeling ill for months without seeing anybody.

13. She sailed back through the typists' room without deigning to give anyone a word or a glance.

14. For fear of being delayed by Paul she had not gone up to bed.

15. I tried to put her at her ease by saying conventional things.

**Exercise 12. Make up sentences, using the gerund after the following verbs.**

stop, finish, prevent, avoid, dislike, risk, deny, remember, postpone, enjoy, fancy, imagine, forgive, excuse, suggest, keep, mind, rely, regret, it wants (needs).

**Exercise 13. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyse and state the function of the gerundial constructions.**

1. Do you agree to our taking her up to town and putting her under the best control? 2. His breathing heavily when he greeted her was the result of running up two flights of stairs.

3. Of course I should insist on your accepting the proper professional fee.

4. She was startled by the noise of the outer door being opened.

5. "You know Sven hates your standing down at the door alone," said Minnie.

6. I can't bear the thought of the children staying there alone.

7. We knew nothing of his being a humorous writer.

8. Your being so indifferent irritates me a great deal.

9. We've got a lot of questions to settle before your leaving.

10. What annoyed me most of all was his accepting their proposal quite readily.

11. Nick was very much excited about his favourite cake getting spoiled.

12. I remember in school days he couldn't answer the teacher's questions without my prompting him.

13. Don't think she'll approve of your telling me this.

14. His having failed at the entrance examination was a great disappointment to his mother.

15. Uncle Julius insists on my coming to keep him company.

**Exercise 14. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyse and state the function of the gerundial constructions.**

1. You don't mind my saying all this to you, Fleming.

2. Do you mean you object to my bringing Mr Hopkins here?

3. What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages?
4. Jane bit her lip till the blood came, and walked back to her seat without another word, but she couldn't help the tears of rage rolling down her face.
5. "Well," he said, "I couldn't help Irene's having no money."
6. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him.
7. We were talking about professions. If you don't mind my asking, what is yours?
8. I'll feel more comfortable if I can count on your keeping an eye on him.
9. I was used to people being angry with me and made it a point of honour not to mind.
10. She was being observed, and by someone who resented her being there.
11. I hate the idea of Larry making such a mess of his life.
12. Later, in the night, I was awakened by the sound of someone moving softly about the room.
13. Do you think there is much chance of one seeing him again?
14. "Will you pay any attention if I forbid you to go?" "No, darling," I said, "none". Then she said, "That's what I imagined. In that case there doesn't seem to be much point in my forbidding it."

**Exercise 15. Transform the following sentences so as to use gerundial constructions. Use prepositions where necessary.**

Model: The thought she would leave so soon was unbearable.

The thought of her leaving so soon was unbearable.

1. I boasted that my father was different; he would understand that I was an artist.
2. She took a peculiar delight in the fact that he was Peter's son.
3. He felt proud of the fact that he had been able to win a woman everybody admired.
4. She gave no sign that she heard that he had slammed the door.
5. She insisted that he should drop his voice.
6. He was clever, no one had ever denied that he was clever.
7. Presently I became aware that someone was moving softly about this room.
8. I was about to suggest that you should lunch with me.
9. For my part I have never before suspected that Kate had a deep vein of superstition in her nature.
10. I cut short his lamentations by suggesting that we should start at once.
11. I like you so much because you are such a good cook.
12. Everyone was surprised that she was there.
13. She insisted that I should apologize to her.
14. The thought that Helen was alone and was waiting for him made Dan run the block.
15. He never thought that Jean had met his people before.
16. I remember Mother reprimanded me when I spoiled her favourite fish-cake.

17. We recommended that work should start at once.
18. Thank you that you reminded me.
19. Nick suggested that we should dine at a restaurant to celebrate this little event.
20. He doesn't like when you interfere.
21. He prevents when I help him.
22. Nobody knew that they had agreed to take part in the expedition.
23. I insist that everything should be said in plain words so that there can't be any misunderstanding.
24. She dislikes when the children prompt one another and always gets very angry.
25. He wrote he would stay in Paris another week and did not explain why he was obliged to do so.
26. I can't recollect that they ever invited me to stay a weekend with them.
27. He was afraid that the news might cause excitement among the girls.
28. She disliked that he was so stubborn and would never listen to her reasons.
29. Nell denies that he is a bore.
30. Nobody objects that Peter lives with us.

**Exercise 16. Translate into English, using the gerund.**

1. Я не люблю провожать. Я предпочитаю, чтобы провожали меня.
2. Вам не следовало бы настаивать на том, чтобы вам сказали правду.
3. То, что он пришел, меняет дело.
4. Я помню, что положила деньги в сумку.
5. Я не могу позволить себе покупать такие дорогие вещи.
6. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы он зашел к вам сегодня?
7. Она продолжала говорить, не обращая внимания на наши слова.
8. Он был сердит на нас за то, что мы его побеспокоили.
9. Мысль о том, чтобы сказать ей все открыто, пугала его.
10. Мы хотели проводить ее, но она настояла на том, что пойдет одна.
11. Я не помню, чтобы он когда-либо обращался ко мне с подобной просьбой.
12. Вместо того, чтобы обдумать вопрос как следует, она сразу отказалась.
13. Что помешало вам поехать вместе с нами?
14. Услышав отдаленный крик, он остановился и прислушался.
15. Осознав свою оплошность, она рассмеялась.
16. Она никогда не уставала говорить о своих детях. Она так гордилась ими!
17. Она дала мне понять, что заметила меня, слегка кивнув головой.

**Exercise 17. Read and translate the following sentences. State the function of the gerunds and gerundial constructions.**

1. We are very much obliged for your taking us in.
2. Adele saw him as he got out of car and started coming over to him.
3. I feared you might feel angered at me for having thrust this text upon you without warning.
4. Smoking is not allowed in this carriage.
5. I'm bound to say that people enjoyed going there.
6. They had the gift of making you feel at home.
7. Murray lowered his eyes for fear of giving himself away.

8. Deciding is acting.
9. He insisted on me helping him.
10. Seeing her again in New York had reminded her how lonely she was without Laurel.

**Exercise 18. Translate the sentences into English, using the gerund.**

1. Я помню, что была больна в это время. 2. Она продолжала молчать, так как боялась обидеть его, если расскажет всю правду. 3. Нельзя привыкнуть к тому, что тебя оскорбляют. 4. Увидев меня, ребенок радостно улыбнулся. 5. Мать не могла не волноваться, так как детям давно пора было вернуться. 6. Она разорвала письмо на мелкие кусочки, не читая его. 7. Этот вопрос стоит обсудить. 8. Его оштрафовали за то, что он перешел улицу в неположенном месте. 9. После того, что произошло, она избегала встречаться с ним. 10. Он подумывает о том, чтобы оставить работу и переехать в деревню. 11. Мне понравилась мысль о том, чтобы провести конец недели за городом. 12. Вы не возражаете, если я зайду к вам сегодня вечером? 13. Я привыкла рано вставать, так как занятия в институте начинаются в 7.30. 14. Вы должны вовремя возвращать книги в библиотеку без напоминания. 15. Бесполезно пытаться достать билеты на этот спектакль. 16. Мы получали удовольствие, слушая, как он рассказывает о своих приключениях. 17. Видя, что я подхожу, они перестали разговаривать. 18. Она отрицала, что видела нас там. 19. Я не могу позволить себе купить такие дорогие часы. 20. Она казалась очень удивленной тем, что увидела меня там.

**Exercise 19. Translate the sentences into English, using the gerund.**

1. Ты предпочитаешь готовить сама или обедать в институтской столовой? 2. Нельзя быстро выздороветь, не принимая лекарства регулярно. 3. Я советую вам перестать беспокоиться о ребенке. Он уже вне опасности. 4. Всем понравилась мысль отпраздновать день рождений Джона за городом. 5. Мы решили прогуляться перед тем, как лечь спать. 6. Мальчик боялся появиться дома в таком виде. Было ясно, что он заслуживает наказания. 7. Она не привыкла получать подарки и была удивлена, увидев на столе великолепные розы. 8. Вам не следовало бы настаивать на том, чтобы вам сказали об этом. 9. Из-за этого стоило вернуться домой. 10. Мы не могли не улыбнуться серьезности ребенка. 11. Помимо того, что он прекрасный актер, он еще и опытный режиссер. 12. Я не помню, чтобы он когда-либо поздравлял меня с днем рождения. 13. Почему вы отпустили пациента, не измерив ему кровяное давление? 14. Я думаю принять участие в первенстве института по шахматам. 15. Моя спутница поблагодарила меня за то, что я присмотрела за ее багажом. 16. Я очень люблю плавать и стараюсь никогда не упустить возможности искупаться. 17. После этой неприятной сцены она избегала, чтобы ее видели в обществе. 18. Вы не возражаете, если я положу вам еще порцию пирога? 19. Мы не могли даже мечтать о том, чтобы попасть на премьеру этого

спектакля. 20. Она продолжала развлекать гостей, как будто ничего не случилось.

**Exercise 20. Use the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.**

1. He was so young, so gay, he laughed so merrily at other people's jokes that no one could help (like) him. 2. Yalta is a nice town (live) ... . 3. He was on the point... (quarrel) with her. 4. I want you (help) me (pack) this suitcase. 5. I should love (go) to the party with you; I hate (go) out alone. 6. Don't forget (put) the book in the right place. 7. I forgot (put) the book on the top shelf and spent half an hour or so ... (look) for it. 8. She told me how (make) clothes (last) longer. 9. Mother says she often has occasion (complain) ... (he, come) late. 10. ... (do) the exercise you should carefully study the examples. 11. You must encourage him (start) (take) more exercise. 12. Bob was greatly ashamed ... (beat) in class by a smaller boy. 13. I looked around me, but there was no chair (sit) ... . 14. We heard ... (he, come) back today. 15. She could not bear the thought ... (he, stay) alone. 16. He pushed the door with his toe ... (put) his suitcases down. 17. I should have gone (fetch) the doctor instead ... (remain) where I was. 18. Oh, Robert, dearest, it's not a thing (joke) about. 19. His first impulse was (turn) back, but he suppressed it and walked in boldly. 20. "I'm sorry, Margaret," he said, "I'm too old (start) (play) hide-and-seek with school girls."

**Exercise 21. Point out gerunds and verbal nouns. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Oh, Robert, dearest, don't leave us! I've so loved being with you. 2. He may have noticed my goings out and comings in. 3. There's no going back now. 4. Remember at school one was always kept waiting for a beating. 5. Now and again came the clear hammering of the woodpecker or the joyless call of a crow. 6. She tried to speak lightly, but there was a lump in her throat and a tightening at her heart. 7. Upon reading this letter Shelton had once more a sense of being exploited. 8. "Oh," she cried when they were out of hearing. "I wish he would go." 9. She went quickly past him and out of the room without looking back. 10. He looked at us with a kind of cheerful cunning. 11. Well, what are your plans, Dixon? - I was thinking of going in for school teaching. 12. She arose, but before she had time to get out of the room a loud rapping began upon the front door. 13. He began tidying the cabin, putting away his clothes and straightening the bed. 14. I have only a candle to see by, so I trust you will excuse my bad writing. 15. He reached his rooms at midnight so exhausted that, without waiting to light up, he dropped into a chair. 16. He said he was looking forward to meeting you again. 17.. And the worst of it is that I shall go on doing exactly I was going to do in the first place. 18. There was the splashing of big drops on large leaves and a faint stirring and shaking in the bush. 19. She began talking to the girl behind the bar. 20. Her father took no notice of her comings and gomgs.

## Revision

**Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. State the function of the gerunds and gerundial constructions.**

1. Nobody can go on living without some belief. (Greene) 2....she did not like being plunged back into a slave state. (Stone) 3. He greeted me noisily, but I cut him short by giving him the telegram. (Snow) 4. "She cannot sleep without seeing and speaking to you once more," I said. "She does not like the thought of leaving you." (Ch. Bronte) 5. Without putting anything into words, they bade each other farewell. (Wilson) 6. I remember laughing aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me. (Du Maurier) 7. There came the sound of the door closing then being locked. (Priestley) 8. Upon awakening she dressed quickly and left the house. (Stone) 9. He felt better for having written the letter. (Cronin) 10. "It's no good you hating it," said Mr. Bunting, becoming didactic. (Greenwood) 11. Do you mind giving me your name and telephone number, please? (Priestley) 12. Peter Saward only replied by staring at the paper knife and shaking his head slowly to and fro, and twisting his long legs into knots under the desk. (Murdoch) 13. Mr. Dorrit positively trembled in addressing the great man. (Dickens) 14. Unfortunately this fruitful silence was ruined by the sound of a door being banged. (Priestley) 15. He never ceased talking. (Coppard) 16. Well, it's no use my telling you a lie. (Shaw) 17. Life seemed worth fighting for. (Dreiser) 18. Petra sat through her first lesson without saying a word and without paying much attention to the lecture and the examples on the blackboard. (Heym) 19. But now a difficulty arose - hostile Indians could not break the bread of hospitality together without first making peace, and this was a simple impossibility without smoking a pipe of peace. (Twain) 20. Only the other day they had been talking about something happening, and now it had happened to him. (Snow) 21. I was torn between the fear of hurting a nice woman's feelings and the fear of being in the way. (Maugham) 22. She cursed herself for not having thought to bring a visiting card. (Murdoch) 23. It is awfully hard work doing nothing. (Wilde) 24. He was angry with me for bringing the news. (Snow) 25. He went on talking to my wife. (Hemingway) 26. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of Jan Lusiewicz descending the stairs. (Murdoch) 27. After washing his heavy stone cup and tin plate..., he stretched himself wearily on the bed. (Dreiser) 28. She enjoyed giving parties. (Stone) 29. He knew that I, or any competent man would not have denied a point so specific without being dead sure. (Snow) 30. I wish I'd never told you the truth, but it's no use denying it. (Braine) 31. He meant to begin his investigation by seeing the church. (Galsworthy) 32. But outside it kept on raining. (Hemingway) 33. They could not understand how he had so nearly succeeded in deceiving them. (Priestley) 34....in ] passing under a lamp, Graham encountered my eye. (Ch. Bronte) 35. Stephen was absorbed the greater part of the time in wishing he were not forced to stay in town yet another day. (Hardy) 36. Why was going with Joseph any different from going with Elinor? (Heym) 37. She tried, by staring into the glass, to see what the expression was on the man's face. (Murdoch) 38....little Hans nodded and smiled, and felt very proud of having a friend with such noble ideas. (Wilde) 39. "You can't:

have a war," said Douglas, "without someone getting hurt." (Snow) 40. I began... by explaining the situation in the North. (Greene) 41. Being alone in your own country is worse than being alone anywhere else. (Heym) 42. At night... I would imagine him going up my stairs, knocking at my door, sleeping in my bed. (Greene)

**Exercise 2. Translate the following text into English using gerunds and gerundial constructions where possible.**

1. После завтрака мистер Уордль сказал, обращаясь к своим гостям: «Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы покататься на коньках? Плохая погода не мешает нам получить удовольствие». 2. Все охотно согласились пойти на каток, и дамы стали просить мистера Уинкля присоединиться к ним. Они были уверены, что он великолепный спортсмен, так как он никогда не упускал случая похвастаться. 3. Но мистер Уинкль сказал, что он давно не практиковался в катании: ему не улыбалась мысль показать в присутствии дам, что он не умеет кататься на коньках. 4. Дамы стали настаивать, чтобы он пошел с ними, он упорно отказывался. 5. Было бесполезно говорить, что у него нет коньков: ему тотчас же предложили несколько пар. 6. После этого мистер Уинкль не мог не пойти на каток. 7. Когда они подошли к озеру, мистер Боб Сойер надел коньки и стал описывать круги на льду, не останавливаясь ни на минуту, чтобы перевести дыхание. 8. Бедный мистер Уинкль оттягивал катание, сколько мог, но, в конце концов, ему ничего не осталось, как надеть коньки. 9. Прежде чем подняться на ноги, мистер Уинкль попросил Сэма помочь ему. 10. Он начал с того, что заметил, что очень скользко: он не мог даже стоять на льду, если кто-нибудь не поддерживал его. 11. Вдруг мистер Пиквик, не зная, что его молодой друг не может стоять на льду без посторонней помощи, позвал Сэма с другого берега озера. 12. Сэму удалось вырваться из рук мистера Уинкля (to disengage oneself from somebody's grasp), только оттолкнув его от себя. 13. Это привело к падению мистера Уинкля. 14. Дамы рассмеялись. Мистер Пиквик был возмущен тем, что его друг говорил всем, что он хорошо катается. 15. Мистер Уинкль извинился за то, что обманывал всех.

(Based on an episode from The Pickwick Papers by Ch. Dickens.)

**Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences.**

1. Life is one long process of getting tired. (S. Butler)
2. The secret of being tiresome is in telling everything. (F. Voltaire)
3. In this world there are only two tragedies. One is not getting what one wants, and the other is getting it. (O. Wilde)
4. Learning without thought is labour lost, thought without learning is perilous. (Confucius)
5. Travelling is one way of lengthening life. (B. Franklin)
6. Stop worrying and start living. (D. Carnegie)
7. Pride is therefore pleasure arising from a man's thinking too highly of himself. (B. Spinoza)



8. Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing him.
9. Doing is better than saying.
10. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
11. Know your own faults before blaming others for theirs.
12. Learn by doing.
13. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.
14. Appetite comes with eating.
15. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
16. Seeing is believing.
17. The proof of the pudding is in eating.
18. Learning a little is a dangerous thing.

**Exercise 4. Read and translate the following text. Analyze the gerunds and other verbals.**

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do...

... The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well.

Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her and to wonder what was going to happen next.

First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything; then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves; here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. She took down a jar from one of the shelves as she passed; it was labelled 'ORANGE MARMALADE', but to her great disappointment it was empty: she did not like to drop the jar for fear of killing somebody, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.

... And so it was indeed: she was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size for going through the little door into that lovely garden. First, however, she waited for a few minutes to see if she was going to shrink any further: she felt a little nervous about this; 'for it might end, you know,' said Alice to herself, 'in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder what I should be like then?' And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle is like after the candle is blown out, for she could not remember ever having seen such a thing.

After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she decided on going into the garden at once; but, alas for poor Alice! when she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for it, she found she could not possibly reach it: she could see it quite plainly through the glass, and she tried her best to climb up one of the legs of the table, but it was too slippery;

and when she had tired herself out with trying, the poor little thing sat down and cried.

'Come, there's no use in crying like that!' said Alice to herself, rather sharply; 'I advise you to leave off this minute!' She generally gave herself very good advice, (though she very seldom followed it), and sometimes she scolded herself so severely as to bring tears into her eyes; and once she remembered trying to box her own ears for having cheated herself in a game of croquet she was playing against herself, for this curious child was very fond of pretending to be two people. 'But it's no use now,' thought poor Alice, 'to pretend to be two people! Why, there's hardly enough of me left to make ONE respectable person!'

(L.Carroll. Alice in Wonderland. Chapter I.)

**Exercise 5. Read and translate the following text. Analyze the gerunds and other verbals.**

Very soon the Rabbit noticed Alice, as she went hunting about, and called out to her in an angry tone, 'Why, Mary Ann, what ARE you doing out here? Run home this moment, and fetch me a pair of gloves and a fan! Quick, now!' And Alice was so much frightened that she ran off at once in the direction it pointed to, without trying to explain the mistake it had made. 'He took me for his housemaid,' she said to herself as she ran. 'How surprised he'll be when he finds out who I am! But I'd better take him his fan and gloves - that is, if I can find them.' As she said this, she came upon a neat little house, on the door of which was a bright brass plate with the name 'W. RABBIT' engraved upon it. She went in without knocking, and hurried upstairs, in great fear lest she should meet the real Mary Ann, and be turned out of the house before she had found the fan and gloves.

'How queer it seems,' Alice said to herself, 'to be going messages for a rabbit! I suppose Dinah'll be sending me on messages next!' And she began fancying the sort of thing that would happen: "'Miss Alice! Come here directly, and get ready for your walk!'" "Coming in a minute, nurse! But I've got to see that the mouse doesn't get out." Only I don't think,' Alice went on, 'that they'd let Dinah stop in the house if it began ordering people about like that!'

By this time she had found her way into a tidy little room with a table in the window, and on it (as she had hoped) a fan and two or three pairs of tiny white kid gloves: she took up the fan and a pair of the gloves, and was just going to leave the room, when her eye fell upon a little bottle that stood near the looking-glass. There was no label this time with the words 'DRINK ME,' but nevertheless she uncorked it and put it to her lips. 'I know SOMETHING interesting is sure to happen,' she said to herself, 'whenever I eat or drink anything; so I'll just see what this bottle does. I do hope it'll make me grow large again, for really I'm quite tired of being such a tiny little thing!'

It did so indeed, and much sooner than she had expected: before she had drunk half the bottle, she found her head pressing against the ceiling, and had to stoop to save her neck from being broken. She hastily put down the bottle, saying to herself,

"That's quite enough—I hope I shan't grow any more—As it is, I can't get out at the door—I do wish I hadn't drunk quite so much!"

Alas! it was too late to wish that! She went on growing, and growing, and very soon had to kneel down on the floor: in another minute there was not even room for this, and she tried the effect of lying down with one elbow against the door, and the other arm curled round her head. Still she went on growing, and, as a last resource, she put one arm out of the window, and one foot up the chimney, and said to herself, 'Now I can do no more, whatever happens. What WILL become of me?'

(L.Carroll. Alice in Wonderland. Chapter IV.)

**Exercise 6. Compare your translation of the text in ex. 4 with the following.**

I. Алиса сидела со старшей сестрой на берегу и маялась: делать ей было совершенно нечего, а сидеть без дела, сами знаете, дело нелегкое; ...

... Нора сперва шла ровно, как тоннель, а потом сразу обрывалась так круто и неожиданно, что Алиса ахнуть не успела, как полетела-полетела вниз, в какой-то очень, очень глубокий колодец.

То ли колодец был действительно уж очень глубокий, то ли летела Алиса уж очень не спеша, но только вскоре выяснилось, что теперь у нее времени вволю и для того, чтобы осмотреться кругом, и для того, чтобы подумать, что ее ждет впереди. Первым делом она, понятно, поглядела вниз и попыталась разобрать, куда она летит, но там было слишком темно; тогда она стала рассматривать стены колодца и заметила, что вместо стен шли сплошь шкафы и шкафчики, полочки и полки; кое-где были развешаны картинки и географические карты. С одной из полок Алиса сумела на лету снять банку, на которой красовалась этикетка: "АПЕЛЬСИНОВОЕ ВАРЕНЬЕ". Банка, увы, была пуста, но, хотя Алиса и была сильно разочарована, она, опасаясь ушибить кого-нибудь, не бросила ее, а ухитрилась опять поставить банку на какую-то полку.

... Спорить с этим было трудно: к этому времени в ней осталось всего лишь четверть метра. Алиса так и сияла от радости, уверенная, что она теперь свободно может выйти в чудесный сад. Но все-таки она решила на всякий случай немного подождать и убедиться, что она уже перестала уменьшаться в росте. "А то вдруг я буду делаться все меньше, меньше, как свечка, а потом совсем исчезну! - не без тревоги подумала она.- Вот бы поглядеть, на что я буду тогда похожа". И она попыталась вообразить, на что похоже пламя свечи, когда свеча погасла, но это ей не удалось,- ведь, к счастью, ей этого никогда не приходилось видеть.

Подождав немного и убедившись, что все остается по-прежнему, Алиса побежала было в сад; но - такая незадача! - у самого выхода она вспомнила, что оставила золотой ключик на столе, а подбежав опять к столику, обнаружила, что теперь ей никак до ключа не дотянуться. И главное, его было так хорошо видно сквозь стекло! Она попробовала влезть на стол по ножке, но ножки были тоже стеклянные и ужасно скользкие, и как Алиса ни старалась, она вновь и вновь

съезжала на пол и, наконец, наставшись и насъезжавшись до изнеможения, бедняжка села прямо на пол и заплакала.

- Ну вот, еще чего не хватало! - сказала Алиса себе довольно строго.- Слезами горю не поможешь! Советую тебе перестать сию минуту! Алиса вообще всегда давала себе превосходные советы (хотя слушалась их далеко-далеко не всегда); иногда она закатывала себе такие выговоры, что еле могла удержаться от слез; а как-то раз она, помнится, даже попробовала выдрать себя за уши за то, что сжульничала, играя сама с собой в крокет. Эта выдумщица ужасно любила понарошку быть двумя разными людьми сразу! "А сейчас это не поможет,- подумала бедная Алиса,- да и не получится! Из меня теперь и одной приличной девочки не выйдет!"

(Л. Кэрролл. Алиса в Стране Чудес. Перевод Б. Заходера)

II. Алиса скучала, сидя на берегу реки безо всякого дела. ...

... Поначалу кроличья нора шла прямо, как тоннель. И вдруг круто оборвалась! Алиса, не успев ахнуть, ухнула вниз, в колодец. Да ещё вниз головой!

То ли колодец был бесконечно глубоким, то ли Алиса падала слишком медленно. Но она наконец начала удивляться, и самое удивительное, что она успевала не только удивиться, но ещё и оглядеться. Первым делом она поглядела вниз, пытаясь разглядеть, что там её ждет, но слишком уж темно, чтобы разглядеть что-нибудь. Тогда Алиса стала глазеть по сторонам, вернее, по стенкам колодца. И заметила, что все они увешаны посудными и книжными полками, картами и картинками.

С одной полки Алиса ухитрилась на лету ухватить большую банку. Называлась банка «АПЕЛЬСИНОВОЕ ВАРЕНЬЕ». Но варенья-то в ней и не было. С досады Алиса чуть было не швырнула банку вниз. Но вовремя спохватилась: так и прихлопнуть можно кого-нибудь там, внизу. И она исхитрилась, пролетая мимо очередной полки, ткнуть на неё пустую банку.

... И верно, Алиса стала сама себе по колено – как раз такой, чтобы легко пройти в дверцу, а там – в прекрасный сад. Но сначала она подождала – а вдруг уменьшение не кончилось? Это было бы совсем некстати.

«Если я ещё буду уменьшаться, то недолго стать величиной со свечку, – испугалась Алиса, – а потом и вовсе истаять. Интересно бы поглядеть на то, что от меня останется, когда меня не останется?» – размышляла она.

И она попыталась представить себе пламя свечи, которой уже нет. Но такого ей пока ещё ни разу видеть не приходилось.

На всякий случай Алиса подождала немного, но ничего больше (или меньше?) с ней не произошло. Она уже было собиралась пойти в желанный сад, как вдруг – ах, растяпа! – обнаружила, что золотой ключик позабыла на столе. Пришлось вернуться. Но тут оказалось, что Алисе теперь до верха стола никак не дотянуться. А ключик – вот он, поблескивает сквозь стекло над самой головой. Сгоряча Алиса попыталась добраться до ключа по стеклянной ножке

стола. Но она была такая стеклянная и такая скользкая, что все попытки Алисы кончились ничем. С отчаяния несчастная крохотная маленькая девочка села на пол и заплакала. Она плакала и при этом строго говорила себе:

– Довольно! Слезами горю не поможешь. Советую прекратить сию же минуту! Кому я сказала?

Себе Алиса давала иногда неплохие советы. Жаль, что не всегда к ним прислушивалась. Однажды непослушанием самой себе она сама себя довела до слёз. А в другой раз, когда она себя поймала на жульничестве в игре, она даже попыталась выдрать себя за уши.

Эта странная девочка просто обожала сама себя раздваивать, становиться двумя девочками одновременно.

«Но только не сейчас, – подумала Алиса. – Меня, такой маленькой, и для одной нормальной девочки маловато».

(Л. Кэрролл. Алиса в Стране Чудес. Перевод Л. Яхнина.)

### **Exercise 7. Compare your translation of the text in ex. 5 with the following.**

Кролик вскоре заметил Алису, вертевшуюся поблизости, и сердито окликнул ее.

- Эй, Мэри-Энн! Ты что тут околачиваешься? - крикнул он. - Сию минуту беги домой и принеси мне веер и бальные перчатки! А ну пошевеливайся! И он повелительно махнул лапкой, показывая, куда бежать. Алиса была так ошеломлена, что со всех ног кинулась исполнять приказание, даже не попытавшись объяснить Кролику, что он обознался.

"Он, наверное, принял меня за свою прислугу,- мелькало у нее в голове на бегу. - Вот удивится, когда увидит, как он ошибся! Но я уж, так и быть, лучше принесу ему перчатки с веером. Только вот где их найти?"

А перед ней уже стоял хорошенький маленький домик, на двери которого красовалась начищенная до блеска медная табличка с выгравированным именем владельца: В.КРОЛИК. Алиса вошла в дом не постучав и бегом пробежала наверх, в парадные комнаты. Понимаете, эта добросовестная девочка очень боялась, что встретит настоящую Мэри-Энн и та выставит ее из дому, прежде чем Алиса выполнит поручение!

"Хотя вообще-то немного странно, как это я оказалась на побегушках у Кролика! - подумала она. - Чего доброго, еще Динка начнет мной командовать!" И сразу представила себе такую сцену:

"Мисс Алиса! Идите скорее, пора собираться на прогулку!"

"Не могу, нянечка! Диночка велели мне посторожить мышиную норку, пока они не вернуться, а то как бы мышь не убежала!" - Только как бы Динку из дому не выгнали,- перебила себя Алиса,- если она попробует так командовать!

Тем временем она оказалась в чистенькой комнатке, где у окна стоял трельяж, а на нем, как Алиса и надеялась, лежал веер и две-три пары бальных перчаток. Алиса взяла веер и перчатки и собиралась уже идти, как вдруг заметила на подзеркальнике какой-то пузырьрек. На этот раз на нем не было

ярлыка с надписью: "ВЫПЕЙ МЕНЯ". Тем не менее Алиса смело вытащила пробку и поднесла пузырек к губам.

"Я уж знаю: стоит мне что-нибудь съесть или выпить,- думала она,- обязательно случится что-нибудь интересное. Сейчас мы и эту бутылочку проверим! Хорошо бы, она подействовала и я опять стала большая, а то прямо надоело быть такой козявкой!" Пузырек подействовал, и еще как! Не успела Алиса выпить и половины, как упиалась головой в потолок, и ей пришлось сильно наклониться, чтобы не сломать себе шею. Она поскорее поставила его обратно, приговаривая:

- Ой-ой, хватит, хватит! Ой, неужели я не перестану расти, я и так уже в дверь не пройду! И зачем я столько выпила? Надо было только капельку!

Увы, мысли были совершенно правильные, но несколько запоздалые: Алиса все росла и росла! Очень скоро ей пришлось встать на колени, а спустя минуту оказалось, что и этого мало; бедняжка попробовала лечь на под, упершись локтем одной руки в дверь, а другую руку положив за голову. Но скоро ей опять стало не хватать места - она все продолжала расти. Тогда она попробовала последнее средство: руку высунула в окно, а другую ногу поместила в камине.

"Все!- подумала она в отчаянии.- Больше ничего не поделаешь, будь что будет!"

(Л. Кэрролл. Алиса в Стране Чудес. Перевод Б. Заходера)

II. И тут Кролик заметил её:

— Эй, милочка! А ты почему здесь околачиваешься? Быстро, милочка, домой за веером и перчатками. Одна нога здесь, другая — там!

Алиса хотела объяснить, что зовут её вовсе не Милочка, но неожиданно для себя бросилась исполнять приказание Кролика.

«Верно, он меня принял за служанку, — думала она на бегу. — Представляю его смущение, когда он узнает, кто я на самом деле. Но где же мне искать эти перчатки и веер?..»

Не успела она закончить свою мысль, как перед ней возник игрушечный домик с табличкой на двери: «Б. КРОЛИК».

Не постучавшись и бесшумно отворив дверь, чтобы не столкнуться с настоящей Милочкой — или как бы её там ни называли, — Алиса взбежала по лестнице наверх.

«А ведь я в услужении у Кролика! — сообразила Алиса. — Если дело так пойдет дальше, то и Дина скоро станет мной помыкать».

И тут же на бегу она стала представлять себе, как это будет происходить.

«Алиса! Одевайся, пора гулять!» — скажет няня.

«Ой, нянечка, мне никак нельзя. Дина приставила меня к норке. Она скоро вернётся и заругается, если я не устрою мышку!»

— А кончится всё тем, — перебила себя Алиса, — что Дину выставят из дома.

Тут оказалось, что она уже стоит посреди чисто прибранной комнаты. На столе у окна лежали веер и несколько пар перчаток. Почему-то Алиса не сомневалась, что именно здесь они и должны лежать. Она схватила пару перчаток и веер и уже собиралась нестись обратно, как вдруг заметила на полочке под зеркалом какой-то флакончик. На этот раз на нём ничего не было написано, но Алиса, ни секунды не задумываясь, поднесла его ко рту.

«Уж что-нибудь интересненькое да случится, – подумала она, – здесь с едой и питьём происходят всякие забавные вещи. Вот будет здорово, если этот флакончик меня вырастит. Побыла крошкой – и хватит!»

И тут её действительно как хватит что-то по голове! Потолок! Алиса не успела и половины флакончика осушить, а уж вымахала до потолка. При такой скорости и шею недолго свернуть. И она в испуге отшвырнула флакончик.

– Достаточно! – крикнула Алиса. – Мне уже достаточно! Я и так уже в дверь не протиснусь. Зачем я всё выпила? Надо было мне остановиться.

Но остановиться она не могла – всё росла,  
и росла,  
и росла...

Комнаты ей уже не хватало. Пришлось сначала стать на коленки, а потом и вовсе скрючиться на полу. Ужасно мешали руки. Одну она согнула в локте, а другую сунула под голову. И это не помогло. Тогда Алиса высунула руку в окно. Но тут оказались лишними ноги. Правая сама собой въехала в камин.

– Всё, – сказала себе Алиса. – Дальше ехать некуда. Вот не повезло!

(Л. Кэрролл. Алиса в Стране Чудес. Перевод Л. Яхнина.)

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