

Грамматика английского языка

Герундий и инфинитив

Тематические задания в тестовой форме:

Марина Шабарова

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Задание в тестовой форме определяется как педагогическое средство контроля подготовленности студентов, отвечающее требованиям краткости, технологичности, логической формы высказывания и др.¹ Выделяются следующие системы заданий в тестовой форме: цепные, тематические, текстовые и ситуационные².

В этой статье хотелось бы отметить обучающий и развивающий потенциал таких заданий. Особенно, если удаётся создать *системы* заданий в тестовой форме, в частности, тематические задания. Имея проблемный характер, заключая в себе определенную речемыслительную задачу, задания в тестовой форме стимулируют интеллектуальную активность студентов, повышают мотивацию их познавательной деятельности, формируют прочные знания. Кроме того, такие задания дают возможность сочетать теоретический материал с практическим, правило с иллюстрирующими его примерами. Это особенно актуально для организации самостоятельной работы студентов: возникает потребность в таких заданиях, которые бы обеспечили управление процессом формирования грамматических понятий на основе переработки грамматической информации (правил) самим студентом.

Данные преимущества являются решающими при выборе адекватных форм презентации грамматического материала, что помогает учащимся самостоятельно структурировать грамматическую

¹ Аванесов В.С. «Форма тестовых заданий». Учебное пособие для учителей школ, лицеев, преподавателей вузов и колледжей. 2 изд., переработанное и расширенное. М.: «Центр тестирования», 2005г., 156 с.

² Там же, с. 113-144.

информацию. Формируемые таким образом грамматические понятия обеспечивают правильность речи студентов. Другими словами, теория, представленная в форме грамматических правил, становится фактором успешного осуществления практических действий по грамматическому оформлению речи.

Чтобы сформировать у читателя представление о полезности тематических заданий в тестовой форме на занятиях по английскому языку, ниже приводится пример на тему «Герундий» и «Инфинитив». В фигурных скобках заключены параллельные варианты каждого задания (фасеты). Каждый испытуемый получает только один вариант из фасеты. Все элементы одного фасета считаются равнотрудными по содержанию.

Заданиям предшествует инструкция: *Вашему вниманию предлагаются задания, в которых могут быть один, два, три и большее число правильных ответов. Обвести кружком номера всех правильных ответов:*

THE GERUND

Circle the numbers of all the right answers:

1. THE GERUND HAS TENSE FORMS

1) Indefinite	3) Perfect
2) Continuous	4) Perfect Continuous

2.

INDEFINITE	ACTIVE	FORMS ARE
PERFECT	PASSIVE	

1) washing	7) doing
2) writing	8) being done
3) being written	9) having done
4) having washed	10) being washed
5) having written	11) having been done
6) having been written	12) having been washed

3.

THE INDEFINITE	GERUND EXPRESSES THE ACTION
PERFECT	

3) prior to	THE ACTION OF THE FINITE VERB
4) subsequent to	
5) simultaneous with	

4.

PRIOR	ACTIONS ARE FOUND IN THE SENTENCES
SUBSEQUENT	
SIMULTANEOUS	

1) She enjoyed sitting in the sun

- 2) I am surprised at your missing his lessons so often
- 3) He denied having been seen at the station that night
- 4) Everybody objects to the arrangement being cancelled
- 5) I am looking forward to being sent to Moscow on business
- 6) I am looking forward to sending my children to the country
- 7) I am surprised at your having missed so many lessons this term
- 8) Everything depends on the documents being sent straight away

5. IN THE ACTIVE FORM THE GERUND IS ALWAYS USED AFTER

THE VERBS	1) need	5) require
	2) want	6) deserve
	3) wish	7) deceive
	4) inquire	8) to be in need

AND ADJECTIVE	1) worth	5) inquiring
	2) worse	6) requiring
	3) deserving	7) deceiving
	4) valuable	8) worthy

6. APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES

- 1) His hair is very long. It wants cutting
- 2) His hair is very long. It wants being cut
- 3) The car is very dirty. It needs washing
- 4) The car is very dirty. It needs being washed
- 5) The film is very interesting. It is worth seeing
- 6) The film is very interesting. It is worth being seen
- 7) The boy works very hard. He deserves praising
- 8) The boy works very hard. He deserves being praised

7. THE PERFECT GERUND IS NOT COMMONLY USED AFTER

1) transitive verbs	4) verbs of sense perception
2) intransitive verbs	5) such verbs as <i>intend, insist, etc.</i>
3) prepositions <i>on (upon)</i> and <i>after</i>	6) the verb <i>to remember</i>

8. THE PERFECT GERUND ISN'T USED IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) He denied (be) there
- 2) Thank you for (come)
- 3) On (see) her he smiled
- 4) He was conscious of (act) very fairly
- 5) He didn't remember ever (see) her in the black
- 6) That was what she did this morning on (reach) the attic
- 7) "Don't you remember your (come) to the coach to meet me?
- 8) After (take) her elder cousin across, Fleur did not land at once

9. THE RIGHT FORMS OF THE GERUND ARE IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) The car needs mending
- 2) The car needs being mended
- 3) He left without saying good-bye
- 4) He left without *having said* good-bye
- 5) Excuse my interrupting you
- 6) Excuse my having interrupting you
- 7) Excuse my having interrupted you
- 8) Excuse my having been interrupted

- 9) On seeing the funny toy the boy burst out *laughing*
- 10) On having seen the funny toy the boy burst out *laughing*

10. THE GERUND IS MODIFIED BY

- 1) adverb
- 2) adjective

11. THE RIGHT EXAMPLES OF GERUND MODIFICATION

- 1) I was frightened by his opening the door so *sudden*
- 2) I was frightened by his opening the door so *suddenly*
- 3) He gathered up a handful of pebbles and began *careful* snapping them into the creek.
- 4) He gathered up a handful of pebbles and began snapping them *carefully* into the creek.
- 5) John had a passion for birds, and an aptitude for sitting very *quiet* to watch them.
- 6) John had a passion for birds, and an aptitude for sitting very *quietly* to watch them.
- 7) another thought, too, kept him from *serious* contemplating any desperate act.
- 8) another thought, too, kept him from *seriously* contemplating any desperate act.

12. THE MODIFICATION PROPERTY OF GERUND WAS
BORROWED FROM

- 1) noun
- 2) verb
- 3) noun and verb

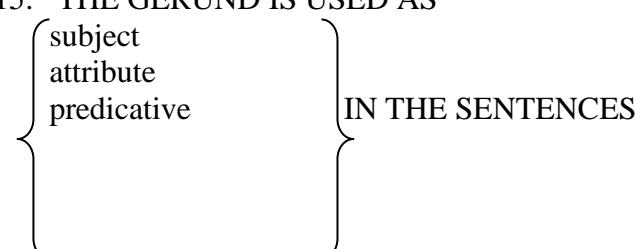
13. {VERBAL} CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERUND
NOUN

- 1) tense forms
- 2) having no article
- 3) having a direct object
- 4) being preceded by a preposition
- 5) functioning as an attribute or adverbial modifier
- 6) functioning as the subject or object of the sentence
- 7) being preceded by a possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive case

14. FUNCTIONS OF THE GERUND IN THE SENTENCE

- 1) subject
- 2) attribute
- 3) predicative
- 4) direct object
- 5) prepositional object
- 6) adverbial modifier (with a preposition)
- 7) adverbial modifier (without a preposition)

15. THE GERUND IS USED AS



direct object
adverbial modifier
prepositional object

- 1) *Deciding* is acting.
- 2) Avoid *making* mistakes.
- 3) The rain poured down without *ceasing*
- 4) He succeeded in *entering* the university
- 5) A cuckoo began *calling* from a thorn tree
- 6) *Swimming* against the current was difficult
- 7) She felt a strange certainty of *being watched*
- 8) After *talking* to us for a moment he left to get his train
- 9) Our work is devoted to *building* democracy in our country
- 10) On *arriving* at the garden entrance, he stopped to look at the view

16. THE GERUND HAS CHARATERISTICS

- 1) articles
- 2) no articles
- 3) plural form
- 4) no plural form
- 5) tense and voice forms
- 6) no tense and voice forms
- 7) modification by an adverb
- 8) modification by an adjective
- 9) an object preceded by the preposition

17. THE GERUND IS FOUND IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) The rain showed no sign of *stopping*
- 2) Don't you remember *meeting* me in Moscow?
- 3) He was on the point of *resuming* his promenade
- 4) He was interrupted by the *ringing* of the telephone
- 5) He did not remember ever *having seen* her in the black
- 6) They got into the habit of *going* to the cinema together
- 7) The pleasure of *seeing* her again was intensified by her smile
- 8) The *getting* of Sophia's ticket to Bursley occupied them next
- 9) The early *coming* of spring in this happy Devon gladdens my heart
- 10) But all the *sayings* and *doings* and *thinkings*, being unknown to Mr. Swiveller, affected him not in the least

18. OTHER CHARATERISTICS OF THE GERUND

1) concrete	character	3) perfective	action
2) general, abstract		4) imperfective	

19. THE GERUND IS REQUIRED IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) I hate (*say*) it
- 2) I hate (*write*) letters
- 3) He began (*write*) a letter
- 4) Don't forget (*wipe*) your feet
- 5) I will never forget (*travel*) there
- 6) She doesn't like (*go*) there today
- 7) He began (*write*) his books in 1950

- 8) She doesn't like (*go*) there (in general)
- 9) He likes (*smoke*) a cigarette by the fire side
- 10) He likes (*smoke*) a cigarette and then (*go*) for a walk

20. THE VERBS WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GERUND

1) beg	10) start	19) help
2) fail	11) delay	20) need
3) like	12) avoid	21) regret
4) omit	13) intend	22) advise
5) enjoy	14) permit	23) appear
6) forget	15) dislike	24) require
7) neglect	16) propose	25) implore
8) request	17) can't bear	26) persuade
9) postpone	18) can't afford	27) remember

THE INFINITIVE

Circle the numbers of all the right answers:

1. THE INFINITIVE HAS TENSE-ASPECT FORMS

1) Perfect Active	5) Continuous Active
2) Perfect Passive	6) Continuous Passive
3) Indefinite Active	7) Perfect Continuous Active
4) Indefinite Passive	8) Perfect Continuous Passive

2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERFECT} \\ \text{INDEFINITE} \\ \text{CONTINUOUS} \\ \text{PERFECT CONTINUOUS} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ACTIVE} \\ \text{PASSIVE} \end{array} \right\}$ FORMS ARE

1) to wash	9) to do
2) to write	10) to be done
3) to have done	11) to be writing
4) to be written	12) to be washed
5) to have washed	13) to be washing
6) to have written	14) to have been washed
7) to have been done	15) to have been washing
8) to have been written	16) To have been writing

3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{THE PERFECT} \\ \text{INDEFINITE} \\ \text{CONTINUOUS} \\ \text{PERFECT CONTINUOUS} \end{array} \right\}$ INFINITIVE EXPRESSES THE ACTION

- 1) prior to the action of the finite verb
- 2) simultaneous with the action of the finite verb
- 3) subsequent to the action of the finite verb
- 4) continuing up to or into the given moment
- 5) rejected (after the modal verbs *should*, *could*, *ought*, *might*)
- 6) accomplished at a given moment and viewed from that moment
- 7) unaccomplished (after the past tense of verbs expressing *hope*, *expectation*, *intention*)

4. {
 PRIOR
 REJECTED
 CONTINUING
 SUBSEQUENT
 SIMULTANEOUS
 ACCOMPLISHED
 UNACCOMPLISHED

}
ACTIONS ARE FOUND IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) I ought to have done it
- 2) He hoped to have come
- 3) She seemed to be listening
- 4) I saw a lizard dart on that rock
- 5) I am very glad to have seen you
- 6) I meant to have written a line to you
- 7) You should have phoned me at once
- 8) I must go and see him in a day or two
- 9) I want you to give me some information
- 10) We must have been walking for two hours
- 11) I am sorry to have been of so little assistance
- 12) It's extremely funny for me to be consoling you
- 13) Why doesn't she come? She may not have arrived yet
- 14) For a quarter of an hour I must have been writing by a glow of firelight reflected on to my desk

5. THE RIGHT FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE ARE FOUND IN THE SENTENCES

- 1) He seems to work now
- 2) He seems to be working now
- 3) I meant to work hard last term
- 4) He seems to have been working now
- 5) I was sorry to work there for two years
- 6) I thought to have worked hard last term
- 7) You shouldn't work so carelessly last term
- 8) I am sorry to have worked there for two years
- 9) He must have been working there for two hours
- 10) You shouldn't have worked so carelessly last term

6. THE INFINITIVE IS USED WITHOUT THE PARTICLE *TO* AFTER THE VERBS

- 1) *to help*
- 2) expressing intentions: *mean, intend*
- 3) *to know* in the sense of *to experience, to observe*
- 4) auxiliary and modal: *shall, will, do, may, can, must*
- 5) *to let, to make* (заставлять), *to bid* (in the active voice)
- 6) *to let, to make* (заставлять), *to bid* (in the passive voice)
- 7) expressing physical perceptions: *to hear, to see, to feel, to perceive, to watch, to notice* (in the active voice)
- 8) expressing physical perceptions: *to hear, to see, to feel, to perceive, to watch, to notice* (in the passive voice)

AND EXPRESSIONS

- 1) can but
- 2) had best
- 3) need only
- 4) had better
- 5) cannot but
- 6) had sooner
- 7) need rather
- 8) would have
- 9) need hardly
- 10) why not...?
- 11) would better
- 12) need scarcely
- 13) had nothing but
- 14) does nothing but...
- 15) would rather (...than)
- 16) would sooner (...than)

7. APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES

- 1) Bid him go there
- 2) Bid him to go there
- 3) I ought have done it
- 4) I ought to have done it
- 5) I would rather not go
- 6) I would rather not to go
- 7) Why not go to the cinema?
- 8) Why not to go to the cinema?
- 9) He was heard open the door
- 10) He was heard to open the door
- 11) She does nothing but grumble
- 12) She does nothing but to grumble
- 13) Andrew observed her hurry off
- 14) Andrew observed her to hurry off
- 15) "We'd better take shelter," said she
- 16) "We'd better to take shelter," said she
- 17) Have you ever known me tell a lie?
- 18) Have you ever known me to tell a lie?
- 19) I helped Miss Helsone take off her coat
- 20) I helped Miss Helsone to take off her coat
- 21) They felt the boat shudder as its speed slackened
- 22) They felt the boat to shudder as its speed slackened

8. FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE IN THE SENTENCE

- 1) object
- 2) subject
- 3) attribute
- 4) predicative
- 5) adverbial modifier of purpose
- 6) adverbial modifier of condition
- 7) adverbial modifier of concession
- 8) part of a compound verbal predicate
- 9) adverbial modifier of result or consequence

9. IN THE SENTENCE(S)

I saw him go
To find fault is easy
Here is a house to let
It is the only thing to do
It is not a thing to trifle with
He called to see my brother ...
At last the kettle came to boil
Her greatest pleasure is to sing
It was too dark to distinguish anything
She had promised to take Florry with her
He was always the first to enter the dining room
It was sufficient to sit there, to breathe, to look at the river and trees
The child wanted to slip down from its mother's lap on to the floor
The rest of the conversation was not important enough to be here
related

THE INFINITIVE IS USED AS

- 1) object
- 2) subject
- 3) attribute
- 4) predicative
- 5) adverbial modifier of purpose
- 6) adverbial modifier of condition
- 7) adverbial modifier of concession
- 8) part of a compound verbal predicate
- 9) adverbial modifier of result or consequence