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ИНФИНИТИВ

*Методические указания
по дисциплине «Основной иностранный язык»*

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее издание предназначено для студентов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)», и составлено в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу грамматики английского языка для указанной выше категории студентов. При создании учебного издания мы руководствовались основными методическими принципами формирования грамматических навыков: коммуникативной направленности, обучения на основе речевых образцов, сочетания языковых тренировок с речевой практикой, наглядности, доступности, постепенного нарастания трудностей.

Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Инфинитив». Методические указания включают такие разделы, как: формы и функции инфинитива, предикативные инфинитивные конструкции, инфинитив и герундий в сравнении.

Каждый раздел включает не только упражнения аналитического характера, но также тренировочные и творческие задания (выбор нужной формы, подстановка, трансформация, перифраз, нахождение и исправление ошибок, перевод с русского языка на английский). Упражнения составлены на основе современных оригинальных источников.

Методические указания могут быть рекомендованы и для самостоятельной работы студентов 3–5 курсов с целью поддержания и совершенствования грамматических навыков. Таблицы, языковые модели и речевые образцы могут быть использованы для самоконтроля и самокоррекции.

I. THE INFINITIVE

1. Forms of the Infinitive

Form	Active	Passive
Indefinite	I asked him to write a report.	He asked to be informed of their arrival.
Perfect	She was sorry to have said it.	She is lucky to have been given such an opportunity.
Continuous	He appears to be sleeping now.	
Perfect Continuous	My sister seems to have been talking on the phone for two hours already.	

Note: After the past tense forms of the verbs *to mean, to intend, to hope, to expect* the **Perfect Infinitive** shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

E.g.: She intended **to have hired** a baby-sitter, but changed her mind.

Exercise 1. Open the brackets and choose the Infinitive in the Active or Passive Voice.

1. They are glad (to invite/to be invited) to the party. 2. I don't like (to interrupt/to be interrupted). 3. He will be happy (to see/to be seen) you. 4. I was glad (to meet/to be met) at the station. 5. Children like (to tell/to be told) tales and (listen/be listened) to them with interest. 6. I did not think (to interrupt/to be interrupted) you. 7. He is glad (to send/to be sent) abroad. 8. He likes (to ask/to be asked) his professor questions. 9. He does not like (to ask/to be asked) questions, because he does not know how to answer them. 10. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (to joke/to be joked at). 11. He does not like (to laugh/to be laughed) at other people. 12. Look, a ship can (see/be seen) in the distance. Can you (see/be seen) it?

Exercise 2.

a) Use the infinitive in the non-perfect form of the active or passive voice.

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the man is still waiting (to give) a definite answer. 2. He hated (to bother) with trifling matters when he had many important questions (to decide). 3. The book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale pretty soon. 4. She would never miss a chance (to show) her efficiency, she was

so anxious (to like) and (to praise). 5. The idea was too complicated (to express) in just one paragraph. 6. Is there anything else (to tell) him? I believe he wants (to know) how the matter stands and (to tell) all about it. 7. What he longed for was not (to earn) a living but a name. All he wanted was (to read) and not (to forget).

b) Use the infinitive in the required form of the active voice.

1. The man appears (to know) practically all European languages; he is said (to learn) them while travelling. 2. The girl pretended (to read a book) and not (to notice) me. 3. It seems (to rain) ever since we came here. 4. You seem (to look) for trouble. 5. It is so thoughtful of you (to book) the tickets in advance. 6. How fortunate he is (to travel) all over the world and (to see) so much of it. 7. The army was reported (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 8. He is said (to admit) all his faults. 9. We pretended not (to notice) his mistake so as not (to embarrass) him. 10. He seemed (to fumble) for words to express all that he wanted (to say).

c) Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. He is supposed (to shoot) the film for about two years. 2. The only sound (to hear) was the ticking of the grandfather's clock downstairs. 3. I recalled (to meet) the man the other day. 4. You seem (to do) the test for a long time already. 5. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it. 6. We seem (to fly) over the sea for quite a time and there is yet no land (to see). 7. Children like (to take) to attraction parks. 8. How lucky he is (to admit) to Harvard University. 9. He dislikes (to make fun of). 10. They want (to take) to the concert by their father. 11. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 12. I want (to inform) of her arrival. 13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the Cup of the World.

Exercise 3.

a) Translate into English using the required form of the infinitive.

1. Мы хотим сообщить вам об этом. 2. Мы хотим, чтобы вам сообщили об этом. 3. Мы рады, что встретили его на станции. 4. Мы рады, что нас встретили на станции. 5. Они очень довольны, что их пригласили на вечеринку. 6. Они очень довольны, что пригласили вас на вечеринку. 7. Я не думал прерывать ее. 8. Я не предполагал, что меня прервут. 9. Он будет рад повидаться с вами. 10. Он был рад, что повидался с вами. 11. Мне жаль, что я не поздравила вас. 12. Я огорчена, что меня не поздравили.

b) Translate into English, using the infinitive where possible.

1. Я рад, что послушался вашего совета. 2. Я рад, что вы послушались моего совета. 3. Мне жаль, что я не видела эту пьесу. 4. Мне жаль, что вы не видели эту пьесу. 5. Я доволен, что поступил в университет. 6. Я доволен, что моя сестра поступила в университет. 7. Мне жаль, что я не

застала ее дома. 8. Мне жаль, что вы не застали ее дома. 9. Он был счастлив, что получил путевку в санаторий. 10. Он был огорчен, что не достал билет на концерт.

Exercise 4. Use either of the forms in brackets, give two variants where possible and explain the difference. (see the Note).

1. They intend (to revise/to have revised) the draft. 2. a) The sportsmen are expected (to arrive/to have arrived) some days before the championship. b) The sportsmen were expected (to arrive/to have arrived) some days before the championship. 3. a) They were (to come/to have come) by the time. b) Didn't we agree that they were (to come/to have come) by the time? 4. We intended (to return/to have returned) by the end of the month. 5. I meant (to help/to have helped) him, no offence was meant. 6. I meant (to remind/to have reminded) you about it earlier. 7. You ought (to remember/to have remembered) the date. 8. The plane was (to land/to have landed) long ago. 9. We were (to meet/to have met) yesterday, but she didn't come for some reason. 10. She hoped (to pass/to have passed) the driving test, but failed it.

THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PARTICLE *TO*

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle *to*. Still there are cases when the so-called **bare infinitive** (the infinitive without the particle *to*) is used.

without <i>to</i>	with <i>to</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ after auxiliary and modal verbs; ➤ after the verbs of sense perception <i>to see, to notice, to watch, to observe, to hear, to feel</i> in the Active Voice; ➤ after the verbs of compulsion <i>to make</i> (заставлять), <i>to have</i> (заставлять, допускать), <i>to bid</i> (приказать, велеть) in the Active Voice, though the verb <i>to bid</i> may be used with <i>to</i>-infinitive; ➤ after the verbs <i>to let, to know</i> (= <i>to see</i>); ➤ after <i>had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, can</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ after <i>ought to, have to, be to</i>; ➤ after <i>need</i> and <i>dare</i> if they are not modal but notional verbs though <i>dare</i> may be used either with <i>to</i> or without it; ➤ after the verb <i>to feel</i> the verb <i>to be</i> is used with <i>to</i>; ➤ after the verb <i>to feel</i> (=to seem) in the Passive voice; ➤ after the verbs of sense perception <i>to see, to hear</i> in the Passive Voice; ➤ after the verbs of compulsion <i>to make, to bid</i> in the Passive Voice.

<p><i>do nothing but, cannot choose but;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ after <i>than</i> in comparisons; ➤ in questions beginning with <i>why/why not</i>; ➤ sometimes, after the verb <i>to help</i> (which is more usual in American English than in British). 	
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Exercise 5. Insert *to* before the infinitive where required.

1. Why not ___ make him a doctor like his father? 2. She could not help but ___ feel a little choked for breath. 3. Why not ___ come down to my place? 4. Do you think I plan ___ spend the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather ___ die! 5. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made ___ look like a fool. 6. He did nothing from morning till night but ___ wander at random. 7. I'm the cook, and I won't have anyone ___ come interfering in my kitchen. 8. Abe let the hammer ___ drop out of his hands and ___ fall on the step. 9. You'd better ___ take me back to Oxford. 10. They ought ___ have asked my advice. They ought ___ have. 11. The poor boy was absolutely broken up. It made my heart bleed, I couldn't ___ let him ___ go without a word of comfort. 12. I've got nothing ___ do but ___ talk, talk. 13. I would ___ die sooner than ___ ask him for another penny. 14. Your mother's gone to some friends — they do nothing but ___ play bridge. 15. I know there's nobody in the world I would rather ___ work with or ___ have greater respect for. 16. Conrad had never known her ___ talk so much. 17. Some important decisions must ___ be made soon. 18. Then why not ___ try ___ save yourself? 19. She opened the iron gateway and bade me ___ enter. 20. You'd better ___ get some sleep. 21. English women in our station have duties, but we, strangers in a strange land, have nothing ___ do but ___ enjoy ourselves. 22. I want ___ look at him and hear him ___ talk. 23. The key of the door below was now heard in the lock, and the door was heard ___ open and close. 24. She felt herself ___ be tall and slim and fresh. 25. I felt my blood ___ freeze. 26. And if you say you gave me no encouragement I can not but ___ contradict you. 27. When she reached the front steps, she heard the taxi ___ drive away. She turned around and watched the red light ___ disappear in the darkness. 28. Tommy really does nothing but ___ propose to me. 29. I thought that I had better ___ try ___ speak openly myself. 30. Arthur could not but ___ glance at Daniel in the ensuing silence. 31. I'd rather ___ stay in town than ___ go to the country. 32. At first I tried ___ excuse myself on the general ground of having occupation ___ attend to, which I must not ___ neglect. I then said that I had much ___ learn myself before I could ___ teach others. For these reasons, I thought it best ___ be as useful as I

could, and ___ render what kind of services I could to those about me: and ___ try ___ let that circle of duty gradually ___ expand itself. 33. How dare you ___ interfere with my private concerns? 34. It was a command from her mother, and there was nothing for her ___ do but ___ obey it. 35. I hadn't seen Jimmie ___ lose his temper before. 36. I don't want them ___ think you in the wrong. 37. It heartened Mary ___ hear him ___ speak so lightly. 38. He liked ___ watch her ___ move. 39. I have never heard anyone but them ___ do so. 40. They do nothing but ___ talk about it all day long. 41. But he dared not ___ ask what was in her mind. 42. You'd better ___ come back to dinner with us.

Exercise 6. Translate into English, using the *to*-infinitive or the bare infinitive.

1. Я чувствовал, что его рассказ правдив.
2. Я почувствовал, что кто-то тронул меня за плечо.
3. «Вы выглядите утомленным, вы бы лучше пошли домой». «Нет, я бы предпочел закончить работу».
4. Почему бы не поговорить с деканом?
5. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как признать свою вину (to admit one's fault).
6. Она только и делает, что ворчит.
7. Я не могу не согласиться с вами.
8. Он не мог не улыбнуться.
9. Он прекрасный жених (match). Почему бы не выйти за него замуж?
10. Я не мог не удивиться странному стечению обстоятельств.
11. Я никогда не видел (to know), чтобы ты упустил свой шанс.
12. Я три дня занимался только тем, что наслаждался чтением романа.
13. Его замечание вызвало ее гнев.
14. Мне ничего не оставалось делать, кроме того, как ждать.

2. Functions of the infinitive

Functions	Indicators	Patterns
subject	It is common when the sentence is introduced by the introductory <i>It</i> .	To collect all this information would be completely impossible! It took us half an hour to get to the station. It surprised me to see him there.
part of a compound nominal predicate (a predicative or part of a predicative)	after the link verb <i>to be</i>	The plan was to go to the dean. She is easy to deal with . The suitcase was heavy to lift .

part of a compound verbal predicate	modal	<p>after</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. modal verbs; 2. modal expressions <i>would sooner, would rather, had better, to be able, to be obliged, to be anxious, to be willing, etc.;</i> 3. verbs <i>to appear= to seem, to chance= to happen, to prove= to turn out;</i> 4. verbs of <i>sense perception, mental activity, declaring, compulsion</i> in the Passive Voice; 5. <i>to be sure, to be certain, to be uncertain, to be likely, to be unlikely</i> 	<p>You should have told me about it yesterday. Could she have been taken to hospital? You had better stay indoors today. Did you happen to see him? She seemed to be fumbling for words. She was seen to hire a taxi and drive off. I was made to leave. He is unlikely to give up this job.</p>
	aspect	<p>with verbs denoting the beginning, duration or end of an action: <i>to begin, to start, to commence, to come, to continue, to finish, to cease, used to + Infinitive, would + Infinitive</i></p>	<p>I sat down and commenced to read but I could see he was not following me. Soon she ceased to be useful to them. When a student, he used to keep late hours.</p>
object	<p>after verbs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>to agree, to forget, to remember, to resolve, etc.</i> 2. <i>to be glad, to be happy, to be delighted, to be sorry, etc.</i> 3. <i>to like, to hate, to dislike, etc.</i> 	<p>He was pleased to be given the chance to see her. She was sorry to have been arguing with them so long. I hate to ask people such questions.</p>	
attribute	<p>after</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. abstract and class nouns; 2. indefinite pronouns: <i>somebody, something, etc.;</i> 	<p>There is no place to sit down. He had nothing more to add.</p>	

		3. expressions of quantity: <i>much, little, plenty, a great deal of, few, etc.</i> ; 4. ordinal numerals; 5. the adjective <i>last</i> .	He was the first to answer .
adverbial modifier of	purpose	sometimes introduced by <i>in order to, so as not to</i>	She put on her coat so as not to catch a cold.
	result (consequence)	after 1. <i>too, enough</i> ; 2. <i>so cruel (impressed) as</i> ; 3. <i>such a man (woman, student) as</i>	Molecules are too small to see with an eye. He was old enough to be her father. He was such a man as to treat people badly.
	attendant circumstances	sometimes after the adverb <i>never</i> ; the particle <i>only</i>	He returned from the office only to be struck by that terrible news
	comparison (manner)	introduced by the conjunctions <i>as if, as though, than</i>	She began to talk loudly as if to show that she was not upset.

Some linguists also distinguish:

a) an adverbial modifier of condition

*E.g.: **To hear him talk**, you would think he is a celebrity.*

*She would be unhappy **to marry for money**.*

***To look at Montmorency**, you would imagine that he was an angel sent upon earth.*

b) an adverbial modifier of exception

*E.g.: There was nothing to do **but escape**.*

*We care for each other and there is nothing to be done about it, **except tell** you the truth.*

*What could he do **but submit**?*

❖ But the infinitive in these functions is not frequent.

The Infinitive can be used as **parenthesis** — *to be quite frank, to begin with, to crown it all, to cut a long story short, to make things worse, to put it in a nutshell, to put it mildly, to say nothing of, to say the least, to sum up, to tell the truth, etc.*

*E.g.: **To make things still worse**, I've got fired.*

Exercise 1. State the functions of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. A man must have something bigger than himself to believe in. 2. It was impossible not to invite them for both afternoon and evening. 3. The heat and dust were enough to strangle you. 4. To cut a long story short, the infant that's just gone out of the room is not your son. 5. The next thing to be done is to move away from this house. 6. Three or four plans suggested themselves, only to be ruled out by their self-evident absurdity. 7. He paused as if to find a way to phrase his next thoughts. 8. Nobody asked you to come out here. I didn't ask you to stay. I told you to go while it was daylight. 9. It was too hot to go out into the town. 10. To consent to this sale would be to consent to change the character of the newspaper altogether. 11. He had been one of the first to become interested in the development of the street-car system. 12. The grass of the field was soft to walk on. 13. He was a man to attract immediate sympathy. 14. He knew he must say something in order to establish communication with her. 15. After all, you're young enough to be my son. 16. To begin with, he did not like the way his editor had spoken to him that morning. 17. To make the real decisions, one's got to have the real power. 18. To know all is to forgive all. 19. Other people, men particularly, found it difficult to face the truth. 20. It must be awful to have a brilliant future behind you. 21. She makes a gesture as if to touch him. 22. Indeed, she had nowhere to go. 23. To speak frankly, I am not in favour of long engagements. 24. He found the sky so pallid as to be almost invisible. 25. He dropped back, so as to let me get on a level with him. 26. True insincerity is hard to find. 27. She's a spoiled child not to be trusted. 28. His age was difficult to guess. 29. I awoke a little after sunrise to find Evan gone. 30. But the heat of the afternoon was, to say the least, oppressive. 31. I had many weary hours still to wait through. 32. To while away the time, she looked at my letters.

Exercise 2. Use the infinitives given in the box as subjects.

<i>to say</i>	<i>to stop</i>	<i>to give up</i>	<i>to mention</i>	<i>to explain</i>	<i>to protect</i>
<i>to lose</i>	<i>to put</i>	<i>to keep</i>	<i>to draw</i>	<i>to take</i>	

1. It's impossible for him ___ gambling. 2. "It's my job ___ the innocent", he said firmly. 3. ___ at this stage would be a great pity. 4. It is hardly necessary for me ___ how grateful I am for all you've done. 5. Time passes fast, and it is hard ___ count of it. 6. It was his habit every August ___ his family to Bath for change of air. 7. It takes an effort ___ weight. 8. But it didn't take long ___ her out of herself and ___ her at ease. 9. It would be tactless ___ the subject. 10. It would do no good ___ the rule again.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the sentences using *be+adjective+infinitive*.

Model: Thank you for coming. It was very nice. – *It was nice of you to come.*

Heating this house is very expensive. – *It is very expensive to heat this house.*

1. Coming out of the night club I ran into our teacher last night. It was embarrassing. 2. You shouldn't interrupt people. It's very rude. 3. Having interests outside work is important. 4. Looking after kids is tiring. 5. Learning another language is challenging. 6. Driving too fast is very dangerous. 7. Missing a train is very annoying. 8. John lent me 100 dollars. It was very generous. 9. Climbing the mountains was breathtaking. 10. Why did he do that? It was very silly. 11. You brought those flowers. It was very kind. 12. Why did you make that remark? It wasn't wise. 13. Taking them for a ride would be fun.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into English using the infinitive as a subject with or without the introductory *it*.

E.g.: Мне не приходило в голову сравнивать эти две книги. – *It didn't occur to me to compare the two books.*

1. В жаркий день очень приятно искупаться в реке. 2. Ему доставляло огромное удовольствие спорить. 3. Он очень устал, и ему потребовалось усилие (take an effort), чтобы вылезти из машины. 4. Шел сильный дождь, и было невозможно выйти даже на короткую прогулку. 5. Потребовалось не так много времени, чтобы написать отзыв (review) на этот фильм. 6. Сколько тебе потребовалось времени, чтобы найти другую квартиру? 7. Приятно находиться на природе в такую погоду. 8. Меня удивило, когда я встретила его на выставке. 9. Было довольно мило с его стороны, чтобы поспешить домой и приготовить ужин. 10. Трудно различить эти две картины. 11. Будет невежливо с твоей стороны отклонить ее приглашение. 12. Уже поздно. Желательно вызвать такси. 13. Тогда я подумал, что будет глупо с моей стороны упустить этот шанс.

Exercise 5. Use the infinitives given in the box as a predicative.

<i>to encourage</i> <i>to please</i> <i>to obey</i> <i>relax</i> <i>to find</i> <i>to phone</i> <i>to take</i> <i>to cut</i> <i>to hurt</i> <i>to put</i> <i>to keep</i> <i>to reach</i>

1. The difficulty was ____ an excuse for absence from school. 2. All you can do is _____. 3. The last thing I meant was ____ her feelings. 4. All he wanted to do was _____. 5. The first thing he did was ____ his brother. 6. The only service you

can do him is ___ quiet. 7. The hostess's job is ___ her guests. 8. The least I can do is ___ him. 9. The place is difficult ___ by land. 10. The only thing that could do good to you is ___ a rest. 11. What I want to do is ___ the formalities short. 12. To say that he is stupid is ___ it very mildly.

Exercise 6. Change the structure of the sentence according to the model.

Model: It is hard to make out his handwriting. – *His handwriting is hard to make out.*

1. It is pleasant to look at her. 2. It is very fascinating to listen to this music. 3. It was easy to follow the track. 4. It was challenging to develop the project. 5. It is rather inconvenient to live in this house. 6. It is impossible to make out the signature. 7. It is boring to talk to my neighbor. 8. It was amusing to watch the scene. 9. It is very comfortable to work at this desk. 10. It is delicious to eat all she cooks. 11. It is hardly possible to get a good dinner in our canteen. 12. It is expensive to buy a mink coat. 13. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather. 14. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder. 15. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people. 16. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities. 17. It is exciting to meet new people.

Exercise 7. Translate into English using the infinitive as a predicative.

1. Ее настроение легко понять. 2. Это заболевание трудно лечить. 3. Эту пьесу нелегко поставить. 4. Ему трудно угодить. 5. Под эту мелодию приятно танцевать. 6. Такую роль будет интересно сыграть. 7. Это место не подходит для ночлега. 8. Первое, что необходимо было сделать, – это посоветоваться с врачом. 9. Теперь остается только поместить объявление в газету. 10. Играть дни и ночи напролет в компьютерные игры – это вредить своему здоровью и тратить время впустую. 11. Срок годности товара было невозможно разглядеть. 12. Отца было очень трудно уговорить. 13. На туфли было приятно смотреть, но неудобно носить.

Exercise 8. Define the type of the compound predicate with the infinitive as part of it. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Vivian noticed the waves and then began to count them with a kind of desperate patience. 2. He tried for a while to get all the work done on his own. 3. I wanted to discover how the trick was performed. 4. Suddenly the three young men at the dinner table seemed to notice him at once. 5. You are the only one who can persuade him to come. 6. The infinitive may stand alone as the subject of the sentence. 7. He appears to have lived here most of his life. 8. It continued to drizzle all afternoon. 8. We were to have arrived earlier but we were delayed on the road. 9. She wants to be told the truth. 10. He is sure to

know about the contest. 11. She ceased to wash the linen. 12. The air hostess must have misunderstood the passenger. 13. She was heard to sing at the party. 14. The plane is reported to have landed. 15. A man was seen to break into the house.

Exercise 9. Use the required form of the infinitive as part of the compound verbal modal predicate.

A

1. You needn't (come). The meeting is cancelled. 2. He was (finish) it all yesterday, but he was called away to London unexpectedly. 3. She must (be unable) to give them our message and they may (wait) for us now. 4. You ought (tell) us about it. Now we don't know what we are (do). 5. "Can he (forget) to book rooms at the hotel for us?" "He must (do) it in your name". 6. He was (come) by the 5 o'clock train. Could he (miss) it? 7. Unfortunately I couldn't (speak) to my father. I didn't catch him at home. I should (come) early in the morning. 8. You might (tell) me you would be late. 9. You needn't (go) for the key. The door was open. 10. This item wasn't important. You needn't (include) it into your account. 11. In the evening she was (go) to a party. So she had (wash) her hair after breakfast. 12. The ground is wet. It must (rain) here. 13. He claims to be my close friend. He might (say) at least something in my favour. 14. They must (fail) to settle the issue.

B

1. I left the clothes lying wherever they happened (fall). 2. When they chanced (meet) she always gave him a friendly smile. 3. He seemed (lose) all the friendliness he had shown at our previous meeting. 4. "Dr Salt, what do you think you are doing?" – People seem (ask) me that for days," said Dr. Salt mildly. 5. When I arrived there I didn't see the dog. Not much else seemed (change). 6. It appeared (snow) in the room. The floor, the chairs, the desk were covered in drifts of white. It was torn paper. 7. "Where is Sally?" "She seems (work) in the reference library". 8. He happened (invite) to dinner at Roger's. 9. Most of his information turned out (be) accurate. 10. The gossip didn't seem (take) seriously by my family.

Exercise 10. Speak with your partner about a writer whose books you take interest in. Use the compound verbal modal predicate.

Model: Did he travel much/has he travelled much?

- Yes, he seems to have travelled a lot.
- Yes, he is said to have travelled a lot.
- Yes, he is supposed to have travelled a lot.

1. Was/is he a good-natured person? 2. Did he hunt (when a young man)?
3. Did/does he love nature? 4. Did he visit/has he visited ... (when a child/a

young man)? 5. Did he write any books about ...? 6. Did he have children?
7. Did he get on well with ...? 8. Was/is he a champion of peace?

Exercise 11. Translate into English using the infinitive as part of the compound modal predicate.

A

1. Они чуть не поссорились. 2. Ей пришлось согласиться на их условия.
3. Если бы только я могла это предвидеть тогда! 4. Не может быть, чтобы он разработал этот проект сам. 5. Наверное, он надоел вам своими жалобами. 6. Зря вы не последовали моему совету. 7. Вы должно быть многое повидали в жизни, хотя вы и моложе меня. 8. Дверь никак не закрывается. Ты мог бы починить ее в конце концов! 9. Мне придется задержаться на работе, так как я должен сдать отчет завтра. 10. Неужели она забыла сообщить вам о конференции? 11. Напрасно вы обидели ее. Вы могли бы пощадить (to spare) ее чувства. 12. Ему долго пришлось ждать тебя?

B

1. Казалось, что она пишет или рисует (seem). 2. Так случилось, что я первый узнал об этом (happen). 3. Мой отец слушал серьезно, или создавалось впечатление, что он слушал (appear). 4. Это оказалось правдой (turn out). 5. Полагают, что он служил на флоте (suppose). 6. Говорят, что генерал очень постарел. 7. Ходят слухи (rumour), что она вышла замуж и уехала в Италию. 8. Вряд ли она вернется сюда. 9. Видели, что он ушел из офиса рано в тот день. 10. Ожидают, что новый закон будет принят в следующем году (expect). 11. Предполагают, что пожар начался прошлой ночью (suppose). 12. У нас, кажется, уже был этот разговор раньше (seem). 13. Он оказался надежным партнером (turn out).

Exercise 12. Make up sentences using the infinitive as part of the compound verbal aspect predicate (after the verbs expressing the beginning, duration and end of an action).

Model: to go to school —Bill started to go to school when he was seven.

Prompts: to look for a new job, to grow peppers in his garden, to defrost the fridge, to dust the furniture, to build a new house, to take driving lessons, to iron his shirts, to polish the silver, to write an essay, to learn another language, to shoot a film, to install new equipment; to paint his apartment.

Exercise 13. Complete each sentence with a suitable infinitive as an object.

1. Jill has decided not _____ a car. 2. The thief got into the house because I forgot _____ the window. 3. I was relieved _____ that my brother was safe. 4. I'm sorry; I

forgot ___ the light when leaving the office. 5. You are lucky ___ after being in that accident. 6. He promised ___ his son a bicycle as a birthday present. 7. I've arranged ___ tennis tomorrow afternoon. 8. Our neighbor threatened ___ the police if we didn't stop the noise. 9. Pat offered ___ after our children while we were out. 10. Vince refused ___ me any money. 11. He would like to learn ___ an airplane. 12. She was afraid ___ his colleagues about it. 13. He decided ___ when he reached the age of sixty. 14. Sue claims ___ an expert on the subject.

Exercise 14. Paraphrase the following sentences using the infinitive as a direct object to an adjective.

Model: She always spots a mistake quickly. — *She is always quick to spot a mistake.*

1. Robert waited for us. That was kind.

Robert was _____

2. It is disappointing that we haven't heard from Molly.

We are _____

3. When we finally heard that David had arrived, we were relieved.

We were _____

4. Mary always pays her bills regularly. She is careful that way.

Mary is always _____

5. Why have you given up your job? It is reckless.

You are _____

6. What I want to do is to start my own business. I'm anxious.

I am _____

7. I don't want to go out tonight. I'm tired.

I am _____

8. It was raining heavily, but I went out. I wasn't afraid.

I wasn't _____

9. She made fun of her brother. She was sorry.

She was _____

10. The tourists managed to get to the camp before sunset. They were lucky.

The tourists were _____

Exercise 15. Translate into English using the infinitive as an object.

1. Вам повезло, что вы живете в таком красивом месте. 2. Я удивился, когда застал ее дома. 3. Он был очень доволен, что мог побыть один. 4. Я был волен (free) уходить и приходить, когда хотел. 5. Она видела, что ему не хочется (reluctant) уходить. 6. Мне жаль, что я задела ваши чувства. 7. Он был счастлив, что ему предложили новую работу. 8. Он не позаботился о том, чтобы ответить на письмо. 9. Она все больше и больше

боялась остаться одна с детьми. 10. Все согласились принять участие в проекте. 11. Я знал, что он пытается накопить денег. 12. Я отказываюсь нести ответственность за твои действия. 13. Она пожалела, что не пригласила его в свой дом раньше. 14. Он очень не любил, когда ему напоминали о прошлом. 15. Мне не хотелось оставлять его одного в горе, и я предложил отвезти его к себе домой.

Exercise 16. Complete the sentences using wh-phrases (*what, where, how, whether, etc.* + infinitive) as an object. Use each verb once only.

<i>to choose</i>	<i>to cook</i>	<i>to ride</i>	<i>to change</i>	<i>to go</i>	<i>to say</i>
<i>to get</i>	<i>to do</i>	<i>to keep</i>	<i>to arrange</i>	<i>to stay</i>	

1. Do you know ___ ___ to John's house? 2. You'll never forget ___ ___ a bicycle once you have learned. 3. Do you know ___ ___ if there's a fire in the building? 4. I was really astonished. I didn't know _____. 5. Have you decided ___ ___ for dinner this evening? 6. Henry explained to me ___ ___ the wheel of the car. 7. I doubt ___ ___ a housewarming party or not. 8. There were a lot of books on the shelves. We didn't know _____. 9. She was at a loss ___ ___ here or ___ back. 10. We asked Mother _____ the baby warm.

Exercise 17. Translate the following into English using 'wh-phrases' as an object.

Model: Я не знаю, кому верить. – *I don't know who to believe.*

1. Я не знал, где его искать. 2. Я не был уверен, благодарить его снова или нет. 3. Он научился, как ладить с такими людьми. 4. Она просто не знала, что и подумать о них. 5. Он сомневался, по какой дороге идти. 6. Они обсудили, что делать дальше. 7. Я не знаю, когда мне следует возвращаться. 8. Он не знал, как начать разговор. 9. Энн не решила, уходить ей или оставаться. 10. Она сказала водителю, куда ехать. 11. Мы сомневались, позвонить ему или послать сообщение. 12. Она нашла место, где можно было сесть. 13. Мы не знали, как провести выходные.

Exercise 18. Replace the subordinate attributive clause by an infinitive in the function of an attribute.

Model: I've got something I must show you. – *I've got something to show you.*

1. There are so many letters that must be answered. 2. He is not the man who would neglect his duty. 3. She had no one who she could confide in. 4. Can anything be done to prevent such accidents? 5. There was nothing that might

make him stay at home that night and he accepted the invitation. 6. Here is a list of medicines which are not to be sold without a prescription. 7. The ship has arrived with pictures which will be displayed at the international exhibition. 8. The parcels are all sorted out. Here are the ones that must be sent by air. 9. Betty is a tempting person that can be gossiped about. 10. There was nothing more that could be done here. 11. I've got a suggestion I can make to you. 12. There was not a thing one could find fault with. 13. I wondered if he was trying to break some news that would affect me. 14. It is usually difficult to find a place where one can park a car. 15. He is the only one among us who gave up smoking. 16. I was the next who spoke on the topic. 17. He was the first who raised this question. 18. She was the second who got an excellent mark. 19. Paul was the last who greeted me. 20. She is the first who was fired. 21. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute. 22. I am the next who will be interviewed.

Exercise 19. Use the infinitives given in the box as attributes.

*to return to grow to stay to add to influence to ask
to give to read to worry to spare to say to drink to run*

1. There was nothing else ___ to what had been said. 2. I was thirsty, but there was nothing ___. 3. The whole family made the decision ___ to their native country. 4. Television has power ___ minds. 5. It seems we have two or three minutes ___. 6. At 16 he had an ambition ___ and ___ this restaurant. 7. They had neither books nor magazines, nothing ___. 8. I couldn't find my way, and there was no one _____. 9. We had no place ___ for the night. 10. He was the first ___ a hand. 11. He received a note ___ that he was expected at the family dinner. 12. The feeling of nothing ___ about was so delicious.

Exercise 20. Make up sentences using the infinitives as attributes.

Model A: We have no time **to waste**.

Model B: He is not a man **to say a kind word** to her.

Model C: She had nothing **to live on**.

Prompts: to rely on, to listen to the news, to give her a piece of advice, to solve the problem, to stay at, to be appointed manager, to persuade, to admit one's fault, to encourage her, to spare, to complain, to be scared of, to keep her company.

Exercise 21. Say who was the first (the last) to do it.

Model: Pat was the first **to greet** him.

Prompts: to finish the essay, to give a hand, to be operated on, to decline the

offer, to be praised, to hear the news, to make the discovery, to complete the experiment, to be invited, to be interviewed, to answer the call.

Exercise 22. Ask for some medicine at the chemist's shop.

- Model:* to clear up a cough (pills to swallow)
- Can you give me something **to clear up** a cough?
 - Here are some pills **to swallow**.
 - How often am I supposed **to swallow** them?

Prompts: to relieve a cough (gargle to use), to relieve a skin irritation (cream to put on), to clear up a rash (ointment to apply), to relieve a headache (tablets to take), to soothe sore lips (ointment to apply), to clear up a sore throat (gargle to use), to relieve indigestion (tablets to take), to get rid of insomnia (pills to take), to soothe an upset stomach (mixture to use).

Exercise 23. Translate into English, using the infinitive as an attribute.

1. Он первый прервал молчание. 2. Он ушел из лаборатории последним. 3. У нее есть ребенок, о котором ей надо заботиться. 4. Мне надо вам кое-что сказать. 5. Вот книга, которую хорошо почитать в поезде. 6. Мне надо о многом поговорить с вами. 7. У меня есть друзья, которые могут мне помочь. 8. У меня не было времени прочитать эту статью. 9. Он не такой человек, чтобы забыть о своем обещании. 10. Я знал, что нельзя терять времени. 11. Вот статья, которую вы должны прочитать. 12. У меня есть хорошая новость, которую я должен вам рассказать. 13. У него был небольшой багаж, который следовало упаковать. 14. Он был не из тех, кого можно было легко запугать. 15. План нашей работы будет обсуждаться на заседании, которое состоится завтра. 16. Пьеса оставляет желать лучшего. 17. Он всегда найдет то, над чем можно посмеяться. 18. У нее был брат, с которым всегда можно было играть, ссориться и мириться. 19. Я принес тебе бланки, которые надо заполнить. 20. Через десять минут он спустился вниз в холл и не нашел места, где сесть.

Exercise 24. Define the kind of adverbial modifier expressed by the infinitives.

1. He took the advantage of this confusion to escape and ran up the stairs to the studio. 2. Jack moved a little, so as to be able to see beyond the group of young men. 3. To avoid my mother's questions, I went up to my room. 4. We came home to find the house burgled. 5. He built a fire and put a tin pot of water on to boil. 6. You ought to know better than ask questions like that. 7. Her husband

had been a soldier, and from a grateful country she received so large a pension as to keep her. 8. He sneaked out of the house through the back door so as not to explain anything. 9. His father, hearing of the disaster, had immediately gone down only to be met by a rush of black damp. 10. He put his suitcase down and put his two hands to his face as if to cool it. 11. Her neck was strong enough to hold her head high. 12. He ran his hand through his hair as though to tidy it. 13. Mary turned away so as to hide her tears

Exercise 25. Answer the questions using the infinitive phrases in brackets as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

Model: Why do you take long walks? (have a breath of fresh air) – I take long walks **to have a breath of fresh air.**

1. Why did you turn on the radio? – (listen to the weather forecast) 2. Why did you have to run to the bus stop? – (get to class on time) 3. Why were you standing in the doorway of the store? – (get out of the rain while waiting for the bus) 4. Why do you have to go to the bank? – (change some money) 5. Why are you saving money? – (go to Italy) 6. Why are you wearing two pullovers? – (keep warm) 7. Why did you go to the police station? – (report that my car had been stolen) 8. Why did you go out? – (buy some food) 9. Why did you stand up? – (get a better view of what was happening) 10. Why did you spend a year in Germany? – (learn German) 11. Why are you going into hospital? – (have an operation) 12. Why did you take a sleeping pill? – (get rid of insomnia) 13. Why did you keep late hours? – (pass my exam) 14. Why did you go to the dentist's office – (make an appointment)

Exercise 26. Make up short dialogues by analogy.

Model: to make a noise at night (to wake up the child)
– You mustn't make a noise at night. You wake up the child.
– All right. I won't make a noise at night **so as not to wake up the child.**

Prompts: to leave your bicycle in the hall (to inconvenience your neighbours), to talk about traffic accidents (to frighten the kids), to whistle in the room (to irritate Dad), to criticize women drivers (to offend them), to bang doors (to startle your granny), to mention illness (to distress your friend), to talk at the lesson (to put out your teacher), to smoke at breaks (to violate the university rules), to keep late hours (to oversleep), to tell flat jokes (to make everybody embarrassed).

Exercise 27. Translate into English, using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. Я хотел увидеть их, чтобы предупредить об опасности. 2. Я не буду упоминать об этом, чтобы не обидеть ее. 3. Вы должны поторопиться, чтобы не опоздать на самолет. 4. Все было сделано для того, чтобы спасти его. 5. Он вызвал машину, чтобы отвезти нас на станцию. 6. Что мне надо знать, чтобы стать юристом? 7. Она копит деньги, чтобы купить машину. 8. Нужно хорошо знать язык, чтобы читать английскую литературу в оригинале. 9. Она встала в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на утренний поезд. 10. Он уехал из города, чтобы избежать неприятностей. 11. Я позвонила ему, чтобы напомнить ему о его обещании. 12. Давайте дадим ему денег, чтобы он купил учебники для всей группы. 13. Она приехала в деревню, чтобы отдохнуть на свежем воздухе. 14. Ребенок выбежал навстречу матери. 15. Для того чтобы заработать на отпуск, она взялась за работу, которую ей предложили. 16. Многие девочки любят вести дневники для того, чтобы доверить свои секреты анонимному читателю.

Exercise 28. Use the infinitives given in the box as an adverbial modifier of result.

<i>to walk</i>	<i>to fit</i>	<i>to make</i>	<i>to wake up</i>	<i>to live</i>	<i>to dance</i>
<i>to lift</i>	<i>to feed</i>	<i>to be admitted</i>	<i>to look after</i>		

1. Most students have hardly enough money ____ on. 2. I'm glad when the kids are old enough ____ themselves. 3. You live too far ____ to the centre. 4. This jacket is too tight ____ me. 5. The place isn't spacious enough _____. 6. I hope I'll be lucky enough ____ to this university. 7. He is too weak ____ this weight. 8. I couldn't speak Italian well enough ____ myself understood. 9. There would be enough food ____ the whole world if we ate less. 10. The dog is noisy enough ____ all the neighbourhood.

Exercise 29. Answer the questions using *too* or *enough* and the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result.

Model: Can he have a car? (young) – No, he is too young to have a car.
Can he have a car? (old) – Yes, he is old enough to have a car.

1. Can he make people laugh? (funny) – No, _____. 2. Can he sleep in this bed? (tall) – No, _____. 3. Can he marry her? (poor) – No, _____. 4. Can she drink the coffee? (hot) – No, _____. 5. Can she eat all the cake? (big) – No, _____. 6. Can she wear the dress? (tight) – No, _____. 7. Can he lift the piano? (strong) – Yes, _____. 8. Can she run fast? (fat) – No, _____. 9. Can she jump over the fence? (sporty) –

Yes, _____. 10. Can he pay for his lunch? (money) – Yes, _____. 11. Can he come to her rescue? (man) – Yes, _____. 12. Can she charm him? (woman) – No, _____.

Exercise 30. Ask another student if he did it.

Model: to drink the coffee (cool, hot)
– Did you drink the coffee?
– Yes, the coffee was **cool enough (for me) to drink.**
– No, the coffee was **too hot (for me) to drink.**

Prompts: to use yesterday's milk (fresh, sour), to walk on the ice (thick, thin), to wear your suit at the party (smart, shabby), to jump across the stream (narrow, wide), to carry the suitcase (light, heavy), to pick the fruit (ripe, unripe), to sleep in the tent (dry, wet), to eat the grapes (sweet, sour), to buy the car (cheap, expensive), to change the plans (early, late), to go on a picnic (warm, cold).

Exercise 31. Complete the sentences using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result.

1. The wind was so strong as _____. 2. He was so fortunate as _____. 3. The impression was such as never _____. 4. His illness was not such as _____. 5. The show was such as _____. 6. The hurricane was such as _____. 7. I was too puzzled _____. 8. The issue was too complicated _____. 9. The boy is clever enough _____. 10. He is expert enough _____. 11. The light was so bright as _____. 12. The night was so starry as _____. 13. The apples are not ripe enough _____. 14. My new boss was so kind as _____.

Exercise 32. Translate the sentences using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result.

1. Он был так удивлен, что не мог вымолвить ни слова. 2. Я был слишком занят вечером, чтобы принять ваше приглашение. 3. Никогда не поздно признать свою ошибку. 4. Он не настолько глуп, чтобы не понять, что вы имеете в виду. 5. Вопрос был слишком сложным, чтобы решать его так поспешно. 6. Он был достаточно художником, чтобы оценить картину. 7. Было слишком поздно, чтобы менять что-нибудь. 8. Это был такой спектакль, что его невозможно забыть. 9. Они знают его недостаточно хорошо, чтобы доверять. 10. Он был настолько слаб после операции, что не мог разговаривать. 11. У него достаточно опыта, чтобы самостоятельно решить эту проблему. 12. Эти яблоки для меня слишком кислые.

13. Ребенок слишком мал, чтобы заниматься боксом. 14. Мой сын был достаточно взрослым, чтобы заметить мое настроение. 15. Он так устал, что был не в состоянии раздеться. 16. Майкл был слишком раздражен, чтобы ответить сразу же. 17. Он был слишком робок, чтобы возразить. 18. Всегда бывает достаточно легко найти основание, чтобы ничего не делать. 19. Его поведение было таким, что он обижал всех, с кем он встречался. 20. Этот судья не настолько доверчив, чтобы поверить, что вы невиновны.

Exercise 33. Think of all possible ways to render in Russian the infinitives as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

Note: *As an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances or subsequent events the Infinitive denotes an action that either takes place at the same time as the action of the predicate or after it. It gives some additional information about the subject and is semantically relatively independent. That's why it can be transformed into a homogeneous predicate and is translated into Russian by a finite verb form as a homogeneous predicate joined by the conjunction **и** or sometimes **но**.*

1. He went to Africa **to die** of malaria. 2. She went on deck **to be told** that they were approaching Brighton. 3. He went out into the street **to find** himself alone. 4. At times he smiled softly to himself only **to relapse** again into gloom. 5. After the success of the poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* Byron wrote in his diary that he awoke one morning **to find** himself famous. 6. They heard a voice above them and looked up **to see** a woman's head thrust through a small window. 7. He arrived at three o'clock **to hear** that Fleur had gone out at ten. 8. He rose **to find** Janet and Captain standing beside him. 9. The door opened **to reveal** a poorly-dressed man. 10. The explorer escaped from the lion only **to find** himself surrounded by savages.

Exercise 34. Replace the finite verbs in bold type by the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

Model: Leaving the office I **found** myself face to face with the manager.
*I left the office **to find** myself face to face with the manager.*

1. He opened his eyes and **saw** clouds and drenched trees. 2. When he returned he **found** his wife already seated with some work. 3. He looked towards the door and **saw** the butler standing in the conventional attitude. 4. They applied for the patent on the invention and **discovered** that someone had done it earlier. 5. After

a long separation they met at last and never **did** they **part** again. 6. Albert looked out of the window and **saw** Caroline walking up the garden path. 7. He joined the orchestra and very soon **became** the leading violin soloist. 8. He had toured the world and **understood** how sweet home is. 9. When I came back I **found** the door locked and the key hanging from a nail in the hall. 10. On entering the bedroom she **saw** her son wide awake. 11. The next morning Sofia woke up **to see** that the day was beautiful; the sun was shining and her last night fears had disappeared.

Exercise 35. Translate into English using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

1. Она бросилась домой и обнаружила, что ее дом обыскивает вор. 2. В возрасте сорока пяти лет он подал в отставку и никогда не возвращался к общественной жизни. 3. Она проснулась и увидела, что светит солнце. 4. Я вернулся из Европы и обнаружил, что дом мой разрушен. 5. Дети проснулись и обнаружили, что в доме нет еды. 6. Он поднял глаза и увидел, что она улыбается. 7. Питер повернулся к Эндрю, но только обнаружил, что юноша уже ушел. 8. Я приехал и обнаружил, что Библиотечная Ассоциация сделала экзамен в десять раз труднее. 9. Она подняла голову и увидела, что к ним подходит незнакомый человек. 10. Он повернулся и увидел полицейского. 11. Мы добрались туда и как раз услышали, как Хью выстрелил. 12. Он уехал в Америку и умер там от сердечного приступа. 13. Он вышел на крыльцо и почти сразу исчез снова. 14. Он добился уступки, но обнаружил, что это никому не нужно. 15. Они добрались до Дувра и вскоре после полудня увидели, что парохода нет. 16. Она уехала на Дальний Восток и больше не вернулась в свой родной город.

Exercise 36. Think of all possible ways to render in Russian the infinitives as an adverbial modifier of comparison (manner).

1. She began to talk loudly **as if to show** that she was not upset. 2. He said he had more important things to do **than look for** a vacancy for him. 3. She opened her eyes wide **as if to be told** something horrible. 4. She dropped in this social evening **as though to pay a social call** and stayed a full hour. 5. To give is more blessed **than to receive**. 6. Miss Haviland gave me no time to consider her question. She was more inclined to assert **than to question**. 7. He paused **as if to find** a way to phrase his next thoughts. 8. She makes a gesture **as if to touch** him. 9. She leaned forward with kindled eyes **as if to impress** the word on the inspector. 10. With another look round at the furniture, **as if to gauge** his sister's exact position, Soames went out towards Piccadilly.

Exercise 37. Translate into English using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of comparison (manner).

1. Она нервно протянула руку к его губам, как будто хотела остановить его. 2. Мать бросилась к сыну, как будто хотела предупредить его о чем-то. 3. Профессор покачал головой, будто бы он хотел показать, что он был недоволен. 4. Затем она отвернулась, будто бы для того, чтобы посмотреть на цветы. 5. Услышав новость, она пожала плечами, как будто хотела выразить свое равнодушие. 6. Он позвал назад брата, как будто для того, чтобы извиниться за что-то. 7. Она задумчиво посмотрела на меня, словно всерьез хотела понять то, что я сказал. 8. Он встал, словно для того, чтобы пойти к гостям. 9. Она повернулась, как будто собиралась уйти. 10. Незнакомец направился ко мне, как будто хотел остановить меня, но резко повернулся и ушел.

Exercise 38. Translate into English paying special attention to the infinitive as parenthesis.

1. To put it crudely, whatever is man's manner of life, such is his manner of thought. 2. The prospective buyer is someone who is not, to put it mildly, a supporter of female emancipation. 3. To begin with, he did not like the way his editor had spoken to him that morning. 4. But the heat of the afternoon was, to say the least, oppressive. 5. She had broken a precious chine, one of her husband's wedding presents, and, to make the things still worse, she never told anyone about it. 6. She had become one of those London girls, to whom rest, to say nothing of pleasure, is unknown. 7. To crown it all, there was a story full ten years old now, which had kept its mystery. 8. To cut a long story short, the infant that has just gone out of the room is not your son.

Exercise 39. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the infinitive as parenthesis.

1. Мягко выражаясь, он не сказал вам всей правды. 2. Короче говоря, их вина осталась недоказанной. 3. По правде говоря, я читал эту книгу в переводе. 4. Бесплезно противоречить вам; вы очень упрямы, чтобы не сказать больше. 5. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме. 6. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 7. Самая известная книга Д. Джерома – «Трое в лодке, не считая собаки». 8. Он был груб, чтобы не сказать больше. 9. Короче говоря, они решили, что будет дешевле жить на вилле. 10. Откровенно говоря, вы совсем не подходите для этой вакансии.

REVISION

Exercise 1. Define the syntactic function of the infinitive.

1. It is depressing to read about depression. 2. He had other arrangements to make. 3. He was not the man to go back on his promise. 4. The only thing she could do was to face the danger. 5. His pipe ceased to draw. 6. She was silent as they continued to walk. 7. You'd better go home and talk it over with your family. 8. To dine there on a June evening was a delight. 9. His boots stood in front of the fire to dry. 10. He commenced to describe in detail the beauty of the landscape. 11. I know I ought not to have offended him. 12. It made me feel sad to see him in grief. 13. My idea is to make a stop there for a couple of days on our way back. 14. I am glad to have assisted you. 15. To see is to believe. 16. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco. 17. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Exercise 2. In the quotations below, find attributes and objects expressed by infinitives. Explain how you understand the proverbs and sayings. Translate them into Russian.

1. It's a poor mind indeed which can't think of at least two ways to solve a problem.
2. One who knows how to show and accept kindness will be a better friend than any possession.
3. In attempts to improve your character, know what is in your power and what is beyond it. (*Francis Thompson*)
4. Nothing is often a good thing to say and always a clever thing to say.
5. What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it in?
6. Happiness is not the absence of problems but the ability to deal with them.
7. A recession is a period to tighten your belts because in a depression, you have no belt to tighten and in a panic, you have no pants to hold up.
8. The only thing to get the best of an argument is to avoid it. (*Dale Carnegie*)
9. Everything comes to him who knows how to wait.
10. He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare; and he who has one enemy will meet him everywhere. (*Ali ibn-Abi-Talib*)
11. There is much pleasure to be gained from useless knowledge. (*Bertrand Russell*)

Exercise 3. Sort out the sentences given below according to the type of the adverbial modifier they have. Underline an adverbial modifier in each sentence.

1. Tessa was too astonished at the first moment to answer Peter at once.
2. Joe, you must hurry not to be late for your class.
3. The child is old enough to understand this fairy-tale.
4. To hear the president of our class speak about

himself, one would think that he is the cleverest boy at school. 5. My granny seldom goes out except visit her old friends. 6. To avoid his mother's questions, Peter went up directly to his room. 7. You have only to look around to see how beautiful the world is. 8. I have more important things to do than argue with you on this point. 9. They cared for each other and there was nothing to be done about it except tell the truth. 10. On Christmas Eve the boy was too excited to eat or to sleep. 11. To occupy her hands, Melissa took up her knitting. 12. Old Mrs Simon put her arms around me as if to protect me from all the evils of the world. 13. Many language learners say that to learn Russian is more difficult than to learn English. 14. Della looked at Boris to see what he meant. 15. We had nothing to do but put up with the situation. 16. After that she folded her arms as though to protect herself. 17. I had only to look at Mother to know the answer.

Exercise 4. In the quotations below, find adverbial modifiers expressed by infinitives and define them. Explain how you understand them. Translate them into Russian.

1. To be the gainer you are to lose yourself; to be happy you are to forget yourself.
2. Forty is a ridiculous age to be. You are too young to be called old and too old to be called young.
3. The evils we bring on ourselves are too hard to bear.
4. Modern art is when you buy a picture to cover the hole in the wall – and decide that the hole looks better.
5. There is a time in the life of every problem when it is big enough to see, yet too small to solve.
6. Life is too important to be taken seriously. (*O. Wilde*)

Exercise 5. Translate into English using the infinitive.

1. Она не терпит, когда ее перебивают.
2. Они не знали, сколько ей потребовалось смелости, чтобы задать этот вопрос.
3. Крайне досадно (annoying), что он исчез подобным образом.
4. Очень полезно ездить на работу на велосипеде.
5. Мне доставило удовольствие писать эссе о его романах.
6. Она вошла, и он встал, чтобы встретить ее.
7. Он не из тех, над кем можно смеяться.
8. Почему не послать за доктором?
9. Они продолжали сидеть и слушать музыку почти до полуночи. Джейн, которая жила дальше всех, ушла первой.
10. Она была достаточно компетентна, чтобы решить эту проблему самостоятельно.
11. С такими вещами не шутят.
12. Вам лучше перестать придирааться к нему.
13. Я хочу, чтобы меня оставили одного.
14. Он подошел достаточно близко, чтобы услышать их разговор.
15. Увидеть значит поверить.
16. Предложение состоит в том, чтобы закончить эксперимент к концу недели.
17. Его, должно быть, приняли в университет.
18. Она должна была вернуться из командировки вчера, но, вероятно, что-то задержало ее.

II. PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE INFINITIVE

1. The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction

The Objective-with-the Infinitive is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object.

In translating the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction into Russian we nearly always use a subordinate clause.

The Objective with-the Infinitive Construction is used	Sentence patterns	Tense distinctions
	Without the particle <i>to</i>	
a) after verbs of sense perception: <i>to hear, to see, to watch, to observe, to notice, to feel, etc.</i> in the Active Voice;	I saw him get on the train this morning.	Indefinite Infinitive Active
b) after verbs of compulsion <i>to have</i> and <i>to make</i> ; (<i>заставлять</i>),	What made him change his mind?	Indefinite Infinitive Active
c) after the verb <i>to let</i> .	She had never let the name of John Gordon pass her lips.	Indefinite Infinitive Active
	With the particle <i>to</i>	
a) after verbs of mental activity: <i>to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to find, to understand, etc.</i> ;	They all considered him to be a good chap but a bit wild. She believed it to have been a mistake.	Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive
b) after verbs of declaring: <i>to declare, to pronounce, to report, etc.</i> ;	They reported the enemy to be near.	Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive (seldom)

c) after verbs of wish and intention: <i>to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, would like, etc.</i> ;	I want you to come along with us.	Indefinite Infinitive Active
d) after verbs of feeling and emotion: <i>to like, to love, to hate, cannot bear, etc.</i> ;	She hates you to take up boxing.	Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive
e) after verbs of order, compulsion and permission: <i>to order, to allow, to permit, to teach, to ask, to help, to assist, to tell, to instruct, to request, to advise, to beg, to invite, to encourage, to bid, to get (распорядиться), to suffer(неохотно позволить), etc.</i>	She advised him to take advantage of the situation. The manager got the secretary to type the documents. She suffered Mr. Smith to show her back into her room. She caused a telegram to be sent to him.	Indefinite Infinitive Active Indefinite Infinitive Passive
Sometimes the introductory object It is used. <i>to find, to consider, to make, to feel it</i> necessary impossible to do useful hopeful	She found it impossible to come up to his expectations.	Indefinite Infinitive Active

Note 1. After verbs of sense perception only the Indefinite Infinitive Active is used. If the meaning is passive Participle II is used.

E.g.: I saw **the fire slowly conquered**. – Я видел, как пожар постепенно потушили.

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

E.g.: He saw **Fleur coming**.

Note 2. The verb *to see* is followed by **a clause** and not by the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction when it is not really a verb of sense perception, i.e. when it means ‘*to understand*’.

E.g.: I saw **that he did not realize the danger**. – Я видел (понимал), что он не осознает опасности.

After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is not used with the verb *to be*. In such cases a **subordinate clause** is used.

*E.g.: I saw **that he was pale**.*

Note 3. When the verb *to hear* is not a verb of sense perception, i.e. when it means 'to learn', 'to be told', a **clause** or a **gerund** (and not the Objective-with-the-Infinitive) is used.

*E.g.: I hear **that he left for the South** (of his having left for the South). – Я слышал (мне сказали), что он уехал на юг.*

Note 4. After the verbs *to think*, *to consider*, *to find* the infinitive may be missing.

*E.g.: We consider **him a reliable person**.
The jury found **the girl guilty**.*

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the infinitive (with *to* or bare) as part of a complex object.

drive do wear apply crib seek reveal open tell go down change be

1. He expected everyone else ___ all the work. 2. She didn't want him ___ his future in this little beach town. 3. If I don't hear your car ___ right away from here I'm going to call the police. 4. The way the situation developed made the government ___ their tactics. 5. They forced us ___ our hiding place. 6. We believe his experiment ___ of great importance. 7. The teacher made me ___ the uniform. 8. He heard the door to his sister's room ___ and her light steps ___ the stairs. 9. I like them ___ me adventure stories. 10. He encouraged his brother ___ for that job. 11. I noticed my classmate ___.

Exercise 2. Combine the sentences using the Objective Construction either with the bare infinitive or Participle I.

*Model A: I did not see him. He entered the house. — I did not see **him enter** the house.*

*Model B: I saw him. He was entering the house. — I saw **him entering** the house.*

1. They did not notice us. We passed by. 2. He heard her. She was playing the piano. 3. He saw her. She burst into tears. 4. I felt her hand. It was shaking. 5. He hasn't heard us. We called his name. 6. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner. 7. I heard them. They were arguing. 8. She heard the footsteps. They were dying away. 9. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck. 10. We many times heard him. He told this story. 11. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly. 12. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name. 13. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets and use the Objective with-the-Infinitive Construction as a complex object. Mind the form of the infinitive.

Model: He expected (they, arrive) at 5. – *He expected **them to arrive** at 5.*

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us? 2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report. 3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city? 4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come. 5. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief. 6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room. 7. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday. 8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president. 9. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 10. He expected (she, invite) to the party by the Smiths. 11. I'd like (the dress, buy) by Saturday. 12. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 13. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 14. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 15. I suspect (he, help) by her. 16. The doctor found (his heart, stop) two hours before. 17. I believe (he, to have) no conscience at all. 18. I know (you, be) the most honest, spotless creature that ever lived.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use the Objective Construction with the proper form of the infinitive or Participle I.

1. Where is Nick? – I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago. 2. Parents always want (their children, be) the best. 3. I wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me. 4. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice. 5. We suppose (they, apologize) to us. 6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky. 7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way. 8. We don't want (our planet, pollute). 9. I heard (he, work) in his study at night. 10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car. 11. Don't let (the child, play) alone in the courtyard. 12. I didn't mean (he, carry out) this project on his own. 13. They considered (the idea, be worthy of attention). 14. She saw (the pain, come) into her mother's eyes. 15. He trusted (Robert, act) as chairman during his absence. 16. There must be someone in. I hear (people, talk). 17. Has anybody seen (the two cars, collide)? 18. We watched (the two men, run) across the garden, (open) a window and (crawl) through it into the house. 19. I always hear (your dog, bark) in the mornings. 20. He could feel (her hands, shake). 21. He's a wonderful teacher and I've never seen (he, lose) his temper or get angry about anything.

Exercise 5. Change complex sentences into sentences with the Objective Construction. Use either the infinitive or Participle I.

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday. 2. She saw how the children were playing in the park. 3. Do you know that he went abroad two days

ago? 4. I like to watch how she dances. 5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued. 6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work. 7. I don't like when the children are late for dinner. 8. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man. 9. I've heard how he was arguing with his father. 10. I suspect that he has taken my money. 11. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 12. I hate when people shout at each other. 13. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 14. I've heard how she was crying. 15. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Objective Construction with the infinitive or Participle I.

1. Я не ожидал, что этот полицейский будет таким невежливым человеком. 2. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы доставили товары к концу июня. 3. Я ожидал, что ее пригласят туда. 4. Они не ожидали, что его спросят об этом. 5. Я слышал, как его имя несколько раз упоминалось на собрании. 6. Он не заметил, как мы подошли к нему. 7. Вы видели, как они над чем-то смеялись? 8. Мы не ожидали, что об этом объявят (give out) по радио. 9. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она сказала нам, что она будет делать сегодня вечером. 10. Я думаю, что сегодня вы услышите, как она поет. 11. Когда он услышал, что его сын плачет, он встал и пошел в детскую комнату (nursery). 12. Я бы хотел, чтобы никто не брал мои вещи. 13. Он наблюдал, как жена налила ему кофе и поставила чашку на стол. 14. Она слышала, как подъехала его машина. (pull up) 15. Гарри отошел в сторону и наблюдал, как мы разжигали костер. 16. Она пыталась заставить его носить галстук. 17. Я видел, как машина резко остановилась у светофора. 18. Спустя некоторое время он слышал, как входная дверь открылась и закрылась. 19. Его комментарии обычно заставляли нас смеяться. 20. Я бы хотела, чтобы вы рассказали нам о своей поездке в Гаагу. 21. От шума она проснулась. 22. Я не выношу, когда его ругают. 23. Я очень хотел, чтобы эти книги были возвращены сегодня. 24. Она заявила, что это самый непослушный ребенок на свете. 25. Декан разрешил изменить расписание. 26. Он неохотно разрешил дочери играть с Полем. 27. Легкие шаги заставили его повернуть голову. 28. Врач считает, что рана легкая. 29. Она велела, чтобы ребенка уложили спать. 30. Лектор попросил проветрить аудиторию.

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use the constructions of the complex object with the introductory *it*.

Model: He felt it: it was his duty to comply with the requirements. – *He felt it his duty to comply with the requirements.*

1. I find it: it is absurd to apply to them for help. 2. I thought it: it would be

inconvenient to ask her about her intentions. 3. We think it so: it is very important to review the plan. 4. I don't think it so: it is worth while to continue our talk. 5. I call it so: it is fortunate to have learned about their plot beforehand. 6. Do you think it so: is it reasonable to neglect the suggestion? 7. We made it: it was a rule to go jogging every day. 8. She calls it: it is good luck to have met him. 9. She considered it so: it was a great honour to be sent abroad as a representative of our University. 10. They thought it so: it was better not to invite her to their housewarming party.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences so as to use the constructions of the complex object with the introductory *it*.

Model: Мне было трудно сосредоточиться все утро. (to find – difficult)
Throughout the morning I found it difficult to concentrate.

1. Тебе будет нелегко забыть этот случай. (to find – hard) 2. Я почувствовал, что было неразумно затрагивать эту тему. (to feel – unwise) 3. Ему не показалось необходимым принимать какие-либо меры. (to feel – necessary) 4. Марк счел за лучшее все отрицать. (to think – best) 5. Забота тети дала ей возможность привыкнуть к новому образу жизни. (to make – possible) 6. Плохое настроение отца лишило ее возможности обратиться к нему с просьбой. (to make – impossible) 7. Я нашел, что очень приятно провести вечер в их гостеприимном доме. (to find – pleasant) 8. Шум не дал возможности услышать их разговор. (to make – impossible) 9. Почему вы считаете неприличным задержаться здесь на час-другой? (to find – impolite) 10. Не находите ли вы странным продолжать разговор в таком тоне? (to find – odd) 11. Я сочла бы за честь принимать этого художника у себя дома. (to consider – a great honour) 12. Я не считаю, что необходимо обращать внимание на такие мелочи. (to find – necessary)

2. The Subjective Infinitive Construction

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (traditionally called the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction) is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case.

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal modal predicate. The infinitive is used with the particle *to*.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used	Sentence patterns	Tense distinctions
<p>a) after verbs of sense perception: <i>to hear, to see, to observe</i> in the Passive Voice;</p> <p>Note. The verbs <i>to watch</i> and <i>to notice</i> are not used in this structure.</p> <p>➤ after the verb <i>to feel</i> (=to seem) in the Passive voice;</p> <p>Note. If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.</p>	<p>Robert was heard to laugh heartily.</p> <p>The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.</p> <p>Whatever is felt to be abnormal is a source of anxiety.</p> <p>Tess's father was heard approaching at that moment.</p>	<p>Indefinite Infinitive Active</p> <p>Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive</p>
<p>b) after verbs of mental activity: <i>to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to trust, to assume, to allege</i>, etc. in the Passive Voice;</p>	<p>He is expected to give us an answer tomorrow.</p> <p>The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 15th century.</p>	<p>Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive</p> <p>Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive</p>
<p>c) after the verb <i>to make</i> (заставлять) in the Passive Voice;</p>	<p>Little Paul was made to put on warm clothes.</p>	<p>Indefinite Infinitive Active</p>
<p>d) after verbs of declaring: <i>to say, to report, to state</i>, etc. in the Passive Voice;</p>	<p>He is said to have left for the Middle East.</p>	<p>Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive</p> <p>Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive</p>
<p>e) in the Active voice after verbs: <i>to seem, to appear</i> (казаться, по-видимому);</p> <p><i>to happen, to chance</i> (случаться, случайно), <i>to prove, to turn out</i> (оказаться);</p> <p><i>to be likely</i> (вероятно), <i>to be unlikely</i> (вряд ли),</p>	<p>They seemed to have quite forgotten him already.</p> <p>The expedition turned out to be a failure.</p> <p>The fire is certain to produce a panic.</p>	<p>Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive</p> <p>Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive</p> <p>Indefinite Infinitive Active</p> <p>Indefinite Infinitive Active/Passive</p>

<i>to be sure, to be certain</i> (наверняка, обязательно).	He is unlikely to marry her.	
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Exercise 1. Open the brackets and use the Subjective Infinitive Construction. Mind the form of the infinitive.

Model: She was seen (fall) off the ladder. – ***She was seen to fall off the ladder.***

He is thought (study) now. – ***He is thought to be studying now.***

1. A car was heard (stop) outside the door. 2. She was seen (leave) the house and (hire) a taxi. 3. The boy was made (take off) his boots. 4. Steve is known (help) them to solve the problem when they were in trouble. 5. Mozart is known (compose) a lot of wonderful pieces of music. 6. The film is considered (be) the worst of the year. 7. She is supposed (work) in the laboratory from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow. 8. They are known (make) a new discovery a month ago. 9. He is expected (manage) the business himself. 10. He is said (be) at the customs office now. 11. The delegation is reported (leave) Prague at 11 a.m. tonight. 12. They are known (live) in Egypt for a long time. 13. He is believed (work) at an urgent problem now. 14. They are thought (go away) some days ago. 15. James is expected (make) a report next Wednesday. 16. The prices are reported (rise) again. 17. This small town is known (be) once the capital of the country. 18. He is alleged (drive) through the town at 90 miles an hour. 19. The prisoner is thought (escape) by climbing over the wall.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

Model: It is believed that the poem was written by Byron. – ***The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.***

We know Bernard Shaw to have been a witty man. – ***Bernard Shaw is known to have been a witty man.***

1. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 2. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy. 3. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 4. It was reported that five people were injured in the car crash. 5. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 6. It is supposed that this type of spaceship has many advantages. 7. For a long time it was thought that the atom was indivisible. 8. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 9. They reported that the debates had been tough. 10. Our correspondent reported that the city had been hit by an earthquake early in the morning. 11. Everyone knows that he is a

brilliant politician. 12. She heard him lift the receiver and dial the number. 13. She saw him open the safe and put something into it. 14. It is said that Edith resembles her father. 15. It is believed that the thieves broke in through the kitchen window. 16. It is supposed that the wanted man is living in Brighton. 17. It is said that Charlie Chaplin was a great comedian. 18. It is expected that the team will win the match. 19. The police allege that the prisoner brought dangerous drugs into the country.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Construction. Mind the form of the infinitive.

Model: The army has been defeated. (seem) – ***The army seems to have been defeated.***

1. She has lost her job. (seem) 2. Ann was accepted to work here. (seem) 3. He is working hard. (appear) 4. They have been watching TV all afternoon. (seem) 5. Tom missed the train. (appear) 6. They are moving house. (seem) 7. She found the solution. (claim) 8. It has been raining hard. (appear) 9. She is reading a magazine. (pretend) 10. Sharon tells lies. (tend) 11. He was silent for a moment. He was searching his memory. (seem) 12. He has been collecting stickers since he was a boy. (seem) 13. He was enjoying the concert. (appear) 14. The customers are not served here properly. (seem) 15. They were not able to make both ends meet. (appear) 16. The house hasn't been lived in for a long time. (seem) 17. You have found in him something that I've missed. (appear) 18. He has been thinking of no one else but Irene since their last meeting. (seem)

Exercise 4. Use the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

A) Make sentences in bold type less definite and express one's uncertainty.

Model: Do you remember his name? – Unfortunately, I don't remember his name. – ***I don't seem/appear to remember his name.***

1. They got married a month ago. Is she happy? – **No, she is not happy.**
2. Does she have a key to her suitcase? – **No, she has lost it.** 3. We are so late. I am sure he has gone. – **No, he is waiting for us.** 4. She looks nice. – **Yes, but she has put on weight.** 5. I want to be introduced to Mrs. Smith. – Peter will help you. **He knows her well.** 6. I have much trouble with my new washing machine. – No problem. **I know this type very well.** 7. Does he work at the same office? – **No, he changed his job.** 8. Is she still abroad? – **No, she returned two months ago and now is working at her new book.** 9. Look, **this**

man is overhearing us. Speak more quietly. 10. **The president has left his country residence and is returning** to the capital.

B) Paraphrase the sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Construction with the verb *happen*.

Model: It so happened that we were there. – ***We happened to be there.***

1. It happened that the door was locked so we couldn't get in. 2. Do you, by any chance, know where I can find him? 3. Leaving the office she ran into her boss by chance. 4. We were quite by chance picked up by a passing car. 5. It so happened that they made the wrong choice. 6. It so happened that the lecture dealt with an issue that I was much concerned about. 7. It so happened that we missed the 5 o'clock train. 8. She knows, by chance, where such things are sold. 9. It so happened that I was out when he called. 10. It so happened that he let me down. 11. I know his telephone number by chance. 12. It so happened that I was standing near her when she fainted.

C) Change the sentences using the verbs *turn out* or *prove*.

Model: He knows Mr. Brown. — ***He turned out/ proved to know Mr. Brown.***

1. The interview with the young artist was rather interesting. 2. The prices at the hotel were reasonable. 3. The conversation with them was rather unpleasant. 4. The young man was a smuggler. 5. He was a qualified economist. 6. The student's knowledge of mathematics was above the average. 7. Yesterday's party was entertaining. 8. The weather in this part of the country was rainy. 9. The workshop was rather useful for economists, but for managers it was rather dull. 10. I bought a book which was a best-seller. 11. This unpleasant man who found faults with me during the interview was my manager. 12. The parents were against their marriage but the man was quite a nice person. 13. They had been looking forward to the party but it left much to be desired. 14. He had always been proud of the painting but it was a fake. 15. He had no feeling whatever for his nephew.

Exercise 5. Change these sentences using *be likely*, *be unlikely*, *be sure*.

Model: He may come on Sunday. – ***He is likely to come on Sunday.***
She may not allow us to go there. – ***She is unlikely to allow us to go there.***
They will certainly help us. – ***They are sure to help us.***

1. They may have a good time in the bar tonight. 2. He will certainly win this match. 3. The plane may not reach the place of destination on time. 4. You may miss the train unless you hurry. 5. She may not go by plane. 6. He may not be invited to the conference. 7. They will certainly get married soon. 8. They may not follow my recommendations. 9. They may go on a world tour. 10. This picture will certainly be the best at the exhibition. 11. The firm will certainly employ more people to do the work. 12. You may not find her in at this hour. 13. A dish washer will certainly save you a lot of time and effort. 14. He may hardly take the risk. 15. May it rain tomorrow? 16. This warm weather may not keep long.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

A

1. Видели, как он перевернул страницу и начал читать. 2. Слышали, как она вскоре поднялась наверх. 3. Видели, как он побледнел, но ничего не сказал. 4. Слышали, как несколько минут назад они спорили в кабинете. 5. Слышали, как открылась дверь, и кто-то вошел в комнату. 6. Слышали, как она играла на рояле и что-то пела. 7. Слышали, как посетитель упомянул какой-то несчастный случай. 8. Видели, как она купила билет и направилась к платформе. 9. Девочку заставили выключить компьютер и велели идти спать. 10. Его заставили уйти в отставку.

B

1. Известно, что Питер уехал в Осло. 2. Эту пьесу считают самой интересной в театре. 3. Полагают, что они уехали вчера. 4. Говорят, что делегаты на конференцию уже приехали. 5. Известно, что этот комитет был создан несколько лет тому назад. 6. Известно, что Оскар Уальд писал не только романы, но также пьесы и стихи. 7. Предполагают, что они смогут решить этот вопрос тотчас же. 8. Сообщают, что президент выступит на конференции. 9. Полагают, что эта работа была выполнена успешно. 10. Не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано. 11. Не ожидали, что она изменит свое решение.

C

1. Он, кажется, снимает этот фильм уже три года. 2. Пахнет очень вкусно. Кажется, мама готовит яблочный пирог. 3. Он, кажется, шел за ней, но через некоторое время потерял ее из виду. 4. Она, по-видимому, получила все, что хотела. 5. Он, по-видимому, пишет новую книгу. 6. Было такое впечатление, что он не слышал, что она сказала. 7. Никто из вас, кажется, не знает, как вести себя прилично. 8. Казалось, что эти слухи не были восприняты моей подругой всерьез. 9. Создавалось впечатление, что он ни с кем не ладит. 10. Кажется, она перемерила с десятков платьев, и ни одно не подошло ей. 11. Похоже, что он опять не сдал экзамен на водительские права. 12. Мы, кажется, встречались с ним раньше.

D

1. Случилось так, что он был приглашен на их свадьбу. 2. Нам уже случалось иметь дело с такими людьми. 3. Так случилось, что он первый узнал об этом. 4. Большая часть информации оказалась точной. 5. Вы, случайно, не знаете этого человека? 6. Все думали, что он просто простудился, а болезнь оказалась серьезной. 7. Мои новые соседи оказались очень приятными людьми. 8. Его подход к решению проблемы оказался самым простым. 9. Случилось так, что их рейс задержали. 10. Он поехал в Таиланд, но климат оказался вредным для его здоровья.

E

1. Стивен обязательно выиграет эту игру. 2. Если мы продолжим спорить, то, непременно, поссоримся. 3. Боб, наверное, нам поможет. – Он наверняка нам поможет. 4. Вряд ли этот факт имеет большое значение. 5. Она сказала, что такой шанс вряд ли выпадает дважды. 6. Это, вероятно, случится, если ветер не переменится. 7. Вряд ли вы застанете ее дома в это время. 8. Пальто ей явно подходит, но вряд ли она его купит. 9. Вы, непременно, найдете там много интересных достопримечательностей. 10. Если вы не поторопитесь, то, обязательно, попадете в час пик. 11. Маловероятно, что он подвезет нас до центра. 12. Статья, непременно, появится в следующем номере (issue) журнала.

3. The For-to-Infinitive Construction

The For-to-Infinitive construction is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or to a pronoun in the objective case preceded by the preposition *for*.

The construction can have different functions in the sentence.

subject (often with the introductory <i>it</i>)	It is necessary for you to do it at once. For the Russians to attack such a big group of the French was a very risky affair.
predicative	The plan was for him to join us in Switzerland.
attribute	There was no man for her to marry there.
adverbial modifier of purpose	The territory of the castle was usually very spacious for the peasants to hide in case of an enemy's attack. One of the workers brought a rag for the dog to sleep on .
adverbial modifier of result	But he had consented, and it was too late for him now to recede . Molecules are too small for you to see with an eye.

Exercise 1. Define the function of the For-to-Infinitive Construction in the sentences.

1. I feel that the time has come for me to interfere. 2. There is only one thing for her to do, and that's divorce him. 3. All he wished was for her to get out of his sight. 4. The idea was for them to come and have a bit of breakfast at my house and then drive home. 5. He was anxious for her to get settled. 6. It was better for me to live in a place like this. 7. When you leave your things scattered, you make it hard for me to keep the room looking nice. 8. "It's not for me to disagree there," said Jolyon, "but that's quite beside the mark". 9. It's possible for any man to disregard others entirely. 10. The last thing I want is for him to think I'm deceiving him. 11. The lady was speaking too fast for me to catch what she said. 12. He waited impatiently for Eliza to take leave. 13. She cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat. 14. On the first occasion it was necessary to indicate his requirements to her. 15. He repeated it twice for everybody to understand him. 16. There was not enough soil for the plants to grow to any height. 17. Whether we shall go to Turkey is for you to decide.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the For-to-Infinitive Construction.

1. I am very anxious that Mr. Headstone might succeed in all that he undertakes. 2. The pleasure of accompanying you was a great temptation. I couldn't resist it. 3. We remained at the station and waited till the storm passed. 4. The driver stopped the bus so that the tourists might get on. 5. This is a matter that you must attend to personally. 6. The best thing that he can do is to employ a qualified programmer to do the job. 7. There was too little time left. I couldn't take any measures. 8. A woman should be always dressed in good taste. It is important. 9. He watched his father repair their TV set. It was a good experience for him. 10. The elderly do not usually change their habits. It is hard. 11. He came in the nick of time. It was quite usual. 12. The expedition was too dangerous. We could not risk our lives. 13. She stepped aside so that I could not peep into the letter. 14. The only thing she could do was to put up with the situation.

Exercise 3. Translate into English, using the For-to-Infinitive Construction where possible.

1. Первое, что мы должны сделать – это заказать билеты. 2. Вопрос был слишком неожиданным, чтобы я мог на него ответить. 3. Я подчеркнула эти предложения, чтобы вы проанализировали их. 4. Он попросил принести бумагу и перо. 5. Этот текст достаточно легкий, чтобы вы могли

прочитать его без словаря. 6. Мне очень хочется, чтобы вы поступили в университет. 7. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как немедленно выехать в Москву. 8. Сделать это должен был он. 9. Было бы неразумно, если бы он сейчас уехал из Москвы. 10. Самое лучшее, что вы можете сделать, – это поехать в санаторий. 11. Он отошел в сторону, чтобы я смог пройти. 12. Она попросила, чтобы ей выслали книги почтой. 13. Тебе нет необходимости волноваться, я буду осторожен. 14. Они ждали, когда подадут обед. 15. Это шанс, который мы не можем упустить. 15. Он открыл дверь машины, чтобы она вышла.

Revision

Exercise 1. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. This plant is known (to produce) tractors. 2. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer. 3. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 4. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 5. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar. 6. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow. 7. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door. 8. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years. 9. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail. 10. The weather seems (improve). Let's go out. 11. She appears (work) on her composition for hours. 12. She has decided (accept) my offer. 13. I'm hoping (leave) by then so I won't be able to come with you. 14. The waste from the power station is said (pollute) the atmosphere for months. 15. It will be much too hot (wear) a coat. 16. You must have been thirsty (drink) all that water. 17. He appears (injure) as a result of the fight. 18. You are not expected (pay) the whole amount today. 19. The report was supposed (finish) two hours ago. 20. It was very cold earlier on today but it seems (warm up) now. 21. He claims (discover) a cure for the common cold. 22. Can I trust you (keep) this a secret?

Exercise 2. Translate into English, using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction where possible.

1. Я не выношу, когда с животными плохо обращаются. 2. Я не ожидал, что вы вернетесь так скоро. 3. Она почувствовала, что кто-то коснулся ее плеча. 4. Она почувствовала, что его слова неискренни. 5. Он попросил подать машину. 6. Я всегда считал их своими друзьями. 7. Библиотекарь разрешил переписать рукопись. 8. Отец хотел, чтобы его сын стал врачом. 9. Я не люблю, когда ребенок остается один. 10. Я слышал, как декан несколько раз упомянул ваше имя на собрании. 11. Вчера на собрании я

слышала, как ваше имя упомянули несколько раз. 12. Я никогда не слышал, как она говорит по-английски. 13. Я слышал, что она говорит по-английски очень хорошо. 14. Я видел, как она вошла в читальный зал, взяла книги и принялась за работу (to set to work). 15. Я видел, что она не поняла правила, и объяснил его еще раз. 16. Добейтесь, чтобы он обратился к врачу. 17. Дождь заставил их вернуться домой. 18. Я заставил его снять пальто и выпить чашку чая. 19. Он распорядился, чтобы телеграмму послали немедленно. 20. Начальник отдела сказал, чтобы секретарь перепечатала отчет.

Exercise 3. Translate into English using the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

1. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 2. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в VIII веке. 3. Агата Кристи считается мастером детектива. 4. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги и много крепостей. 5. Едва ли его назначат главным инженером, ведь он кончил институт всего два года тому назад. 6. Он, по-видимому, хорошо знает английский язык; наверное, он изучал его в детстве. 7. Я случайно знаю о его местонахождении. 8. Он оказался блестящим рассказчиком. 9. Звук шагов, казалось, все приближался. 10. Я случайно узнала, что в Минске проходит выставка картин С. Дали и П. Пикассо. 11. Его заставили сократить расходы. 12. Он, по-видимому, снимает новый фильм; кажется, он работает над ним уже два года. 13. Его статья, несомненно, будет напечатана. 14. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке. 15. Посмотрите этот спектакль; он вам, несомненно, понравится. 16. Я случайно оказался в Москве во время Международного кинофестиваля.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using the For-to-Infinitive Construction.

1. Ему было важно знать правду. 2. Никто из нас не хотел ждать, когда закончится ужин. 3. Ему было достаточно легко позволить этому случиться. 4. Я договорился (to arrange), чтобы наша группа посетила музей изобразительного искусства. 5. Ей трудно было выразить то, что она чувствует. 6. Этот фильм – не для детей. 7. Отец вызвал такси, чтобы я успела на поезд. 8. Дети говорили шепотом, чтобы мать не услышала их. 9. Это вы должны сообщить об изменениях в расписании. 10. Я полагаю, что вам опасно ехать в Крым на этой старой машине. 11. Им нечего было делить. 12. Оборудование было слишком сложное, чтобы они могли установить его без специалиста.

III. THE INFINITIVE AND THE GERUND

	Infinitive	Gerund
forget	(=fail to remember to do sth) <i>He forgot to turn off the radio.</i>	(=not to recall a past event) <i>I'll never forget seeing the Eiffel Tower for the first time.</i>
remember	(=not to forget to do sth) <i>Please, remember to feed the dog before leaving.</i>	(=recall a past event) <i>I don't remember seeing him at the party last night.</i>
mean	(=intend to) <i>She means to study art in Paris this summer.</i>	(=involve) <i>I won't go if it means taking the train during the rush hour.</i>
go on	(=finish doing sth and start doing sth else; afterwards, then) <i>She dusted the furniture, then went on to vacuum the flat.</i>	(=continue) <i>They went on dancing until they got tired.</i>
regret	(=be sorry to do) <i>I regret to inform you that there are no seats on the 12.30 flight.</i>	(=have second thought about sth already done) <i>He regrets buying such an expensive laptop.</i>
try	(=do one's best; attempt) <i>He tried to open the front door, but it wouldn't.</i>	(=do sth as an experiment) <i>Try taking this medicine; it might relieve your pain.</i>
want	(=wish) <i>I want to find new accommodation.</i>	(=sth needs to be done) <i>The piano wants tuning.</i>
stop	(=pause temporarily) <i>Can we stop here to admire the view?</i>	(=finish; cease) <i>He stopped playing computer games and got down to work.</i>
be sorry	(=regret) <i>He was sorry to hear he failed his driving test.</i>	(=apologise for) <i>She was sorry for offending him.</i>
prefer	would prefer+to-inf (specific preference) <i>I'd prefer to eat at this restaurant.</i> prefer+to-inf+rather than+inf without <i>to</i> <i>I prefer to drive to work rather than take a bus.</i>	prefer+ing form (in general) <i>I prefer reading spy stories.</i>

hate	(=not like what one is about to do) <i>I hate to argue but you are definitely wrong.</i>	(=feel sorry for what one is doing) <i>I hate bothering you at such a late hour.</i>
be afraid	(=be too frightened to do smth; hesitate) <i>She was afraid to jump into the pool.</i>	(=be afraid that what is referred to by –ing form may happen) <i>When driving in the rain, I'm afraid of skidding on the wet road.</i>
used to	I used to do means only that I did something regularly in the past. <i>These days I usually stay in bed until late. When I had a job I used to get up early.</i>	I'm used to doing/I've got used to doing (= something isn't strange for me) <i>I am used to driving on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.</i>
consider	(=think about) <i>At one point I considered emigrating to Canada.</i>	with an object refers to an opinion <i>I considered her to be the finest pianist of her generation.</i>
allow, forbid, permit	with an indirect object <i>The university forbids students to smoke indoors.</i>	without an indirect object <i>The university doesn't allow smoking.</i>

Note 1. We can use the infinitive or the gerund after *can't bear, dread, hate, like, love, prefer*. Sometimes there is a difference and sometimes there isn't. Generally, the gerund refers to a situation 'in general' and the infinitive refers to a future event.

Note 2. There is no difference in meaning whether we use the infinitive or the gerund after *attempt, begin, continue, intend, plan, propose, start*.

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant with the following verbs.

remember

- Remember (to look/looking) ahead when driving.
- When you go on that mission please remember (to point out/pointing out) to people there that our stand on this issue remains the same. – I won't fail to do that.
- Do you remember (to meet/meeting) them last summer?
- Remember (to phone/phoning) as soon as arrive.
- The policeman asked me if I clearly remembered (to lock/locking) the door before I went to bed.
- I remember (to

pay/paying) him. I gave him two pounds. 7. Did you remember (to give/giving) him the key to the safe? – No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now. 8. I don't remember ever (to see/seeing) you. 9. She does not remember (to ask/asking) this question. 10. We remember (to stay/staying) a weekend with her. She is a nice woman. 11. When you are on holiday remember (to send/sending) postcards to a few close friends.

regret

1. I regret (to tell/telling) you all the tickets for this performance have been sold. 2. He's always regretted (not to learn/not learning) to play a musical instrument. 3. They regret (to fail/failing) to understand the importance of your proposal. 4. I regret (to inform/ informing) you that your application has been rejected. 5. I don't regret (to quarrel/quarrelling) with him. 6. The manager regrets (to say/saying) that your proposal has been turned down. 7. We regret (to miss/missing) this film. It is worth seeing. 8. I regret (to say/saying) I won't be able to come. 9. She regrets (not to be able/not being able) to say goodbye to him. 10. If you regret (to do/doing) something, you are sorry about an action in the past.

be (get) used to/used to

1. He used to (be/being) good at mathematics. 2. I got used to (get up/getting up) very early. 3. In the Dark Ages people used to (think/thinking) that the sun goes round the earth. 4. He wasn't used to (work/working) late at night. 5. He used to (study/studying) late at night when a youth. 6. She was used to (wander/wandering) about the fields by herself. 7. In my childhood my aunt used to (bring/bringing) little presents for me. 8. He quickly got used to (have/having) a good meal and nice suits. 9. He used to (say/saying) that there was nothing like warm crisp brown bread spread with honey. 10. The mother was used to (do/doing) all the work about the house alone. 11. The mother used to (do/doing) all the work about the house.

try

1. Why don't you try (to lose/losing) some weight? 2. He tried (to go/going) to evening classes but his English was still hopeless. 3. She tried (to explain/explaining) the situation but he refused to listen and went on grumbling. 4. Do stop talking. I am trying (to write/ writing) a letter. 5. He tried (to persuade/persuading) them to sign a contract. 6. Try (to forget/forgetting) it. It is not worth worrying about. 7. I tried (to catch/ catching) his eye, but he sat motionless. 8. He tried (to cook/cooking) but failed. 9. They had tried (to introduce/ introducing) many other methods in return to the initial one. 10. I tried (to warn/warning) him, but it was too late. 11. Have you tried (to windsurf)? 12. Try (apply/applying) this stain remover. It may help. 13. I tried (to take/taking) that medicine you gave me but I couldn't swallow it.

stop

1. If you stop (to do/doing) something, you finish an action. 2. If you stop (to do/doing) something, you interrupt one action in order to do something else.

3. We stopped (to buy/buying) food in the store because the owner raised the prices. 4. We stopped (to buy/buying) food in the store because we were hungry. 5. Do stop (to make/making) this awful noise! 6. We've only stopped (to buy/buying) some petrol. 7. They stopped (to produce/ producing) refrigerators because of their workers' strike. 8. He suddenly stopped (to speak/speaking), got up and left without saying anything. 9. Jane stopped (to check/checking) the oil level in the engine. 10. The dog has stopped (to bark/barking) during the night now.

be afraid to/be afraid of

1. I'm afraid (to take/taking) an exam because I'm afraid (to fail/failing) it. 2. He was afraid (to leave/ leaving) the house because he was afraid (to meet/meeting) someone who might recognize him. 3. He was afraid (to say/saying) a word because he did not know anybody. 4. I am afraid (to go/going) by plane. 5. He was afraid (to tell/telling) her that sad news. 6. My sister is such a coward! She can't see horror films because she is afraid (to meet/ meeting) a ghost at night. 7. He was afraid (to make/ making) the next step because he was afraid (to fall/ falling) because he was standing on the brink of the precipice. 8. She was afraid (to tell/telling) her parents that she had been cutting classes for weeks. 9. I don't usually carry my passport with me. I'm afraid (to lose/losing) it. 10. We walked very cautiously along the icy path. We were afraid (to fall/falling). 11. She didn't tell Tom that he had behaved foolishly. She was afraid (to hurt/hurting) his feelings. 12. The glasses were very full, so Ann carried them very carefully. She was afraid (to spill/spilling) the drinks. 13. I didn't like the look of the food on my plate. I was afraid (to eat/eating) it because I was afraid (to have/having) stomachache.

can't help

1. It is silly of me, but I can't help (to feel/feeling) anxious. 2. I can't help (to laugh/laughing) at his jokes. 3. They can't help him (to do/doing) the exercise. 4. She could not help (to be attracted/being attracted) by the fact that she was being looked at. 5. He couldn't help his son (to solve/solving) the problem. 6. She couldn't help (to phone/phoning) her mother when she heard the news. 7. I'm sorry I broke the glass. Someone pushed me and I couldn't help (to drop/dropping) it. 8. He is stupid but it's not his fault. He can't help (to be/being) stupid. 9. When she told him that everybody had teased her, he couldn't help (to feel/feeling) sorry for her. 10. The fine weather helped (to make/making) it a very enjoyable holiday. 11. He looks so funny. When I see him I can't help (to smile/smiling). 12. She helped her mother (to lay/laying) the table and (to clean up/cleaning up) after the meal.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the infinitive or the gerund.

1. I'll never forget (travel) across America. – Yes, but you forgot (send) me a postcard, didn't you?

2. I hate (ask) you, but can you help me with the housework? – Sure, but remember I hate (do) the vacuuming.
3. The door wants (fix). – I know. I wanted (ask) the carpenter to come and have a look but I forgot.
4. I'm sorry (put) you in such a difficult position. – It's OK. I'm sorry for (shout) at you.
5. I'd prefer (spend) this weekend at home. – Really? I prefer (go out) whenever I've got free time.
6. Did he go on (talk) about the same boring topics all night? – No, he went on (show) us his holiday photos.
7. Don't be afraid (talk) to her in French. – I can't. I'm afraid of (make) mistakes.
8. I meant (tell) you there's a job vacancy at the chemist's. – Well, I won't apply if it means (work) at the weekend.
9. Why don't you try (take) a different medicine if you are still ill? – I think I'll just try (get) some more sleep.
10. Let's stop (have) something to eat. – Again? I wish you'd stop (eat) so much!
11. The notice says the gallery regrets (inform) us that the Picasso exhibition has finished. – Oh, no! Now I regret (not go) last week.
12. Did you remember (post) the letters? – I remember (take) them but I think I've left them on my desk.
13. I mean (do) something about the leaky pipes. – It means (call) in a plumber.

Exercise 3. Make infinitives (with or without “to”) or gerunds of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. She doesn't allow ___ in the house (smoke).
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ___ there (go).
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ___ (do)?
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ___ it (read).
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ___ (go).
6. Where would you recommend me ___ for my holidays (go)?
7. I wouldn't recommend ___ in that restaurant. The food is awful (eat).
8. The film was very sad. It made me ___ (cry).
9. Carol's parents always encouraged her ___ hard at school (study).
10. They don't allow students ___ (smoke).

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive or the gerund.

1. I don't remember (switch off) the TV set. I'd better (go) and (check) it. 2. We

stopped once (buy) some food, and then we stopped again (ask) the way. 3. Would you like (come) to the conference devoted to the theatre? – No, thanks. I like (see) performances but I don't enjoy (listen) to people talking about it. 4. The autumn is wonderful! You got used to (swim) in September, so remember (bring) your bathing suit. 5. I remember (lend) that book to you. You wanted (write) a report. – Oh, I'm so sorry! I'll bring it back tonight. 6. When would you like (start off)? – In a few moments. – Let's (wait) till it stops (snow) otherwise we may get lost. 7. Do you remember (meet) her at my birthday party? – Yes, certainly. Thank you for the chance (meet) such a beautiful and witty girl. 8. The results are very disappointing, I regret (say), I allow you (to rewrite) the test. But I allow (rewrite) on condition everyone is present. 9. You know I meant (buy) something for supper but the shop was closed. – OK. It means (have) sandwiches and tea for supper. 10. I advise you (take) some money in case the banks are shut. 11. My mother used (encourage) us to eat lots of vegetables. 12. Don't forget (lock) the door when you leave the office. 13. Do you remember (swim) in Lake Langaron last summer? 14. When you finish this exercise go on (do) the composition on page 11. 15. Would you mind (turn) the radio down? 16. Why don't we try (eat) some Thai food for a change? 17. They stopped running (have) a rest. 18. He put off (tell) her the bad news. 19. I really regret (spend) so much money at the weekend. 20. I suggest (look) this word up in a dictionary. 21. David was too afraid (swim) in the rough sea. 22. He doesn't look old enough (be/married). 23. I could not stop (wonder) whether I had done the right thing. 24. In general I prefer (watch) films on the big screen rather than on TV. 25. I'm sorry, I didn't mean (hurt) you. 26. Have you considered (learn) another language? 27. The sitting room looks shabby. It wants (to wallpaper). 28. She got a degree in Physics and then went on (take a course in Applied Maths. 29. I regret (tell) you that we cannot accept your offer. 30. Have you considered (buy) a microwave oven? 31. Margaret was slow at school, but she went on (be) Prime Minister.

Exercise 5. Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the gerund. Think of appropriate verbs to fit in the context.

1. I used to ... at Santorini so often that I finally bought a house there.
2. He couldn't bear ... his mother the truth because he did not want to upset her.
3. I'm sorry, I don't remember ... you before.
4. I'll have to go to Belgium by train – I'm afraid of
5. You are required ... this form before you can start the job.
6. Before you leave, don't forget ... the plants.
7. I regret ... you that your house must be demolished.
8. If we want to catch the early train, it means up early tomorrow morning.
9. I would prefer ... to the cinema for a change – we always go to the theatre.
10. If you can't get the stain out of your shirt, you could try ... salt on it.

11. He regretted ... lies to his parents.
12. Try ... some more pepper to the soup. It might taste better.
13. Please stop ...! There's a meeting in progress next door.
14. The thief got into the manager's office by pretending ... a cleaner.
15. You must complete this exercise without ... a dictionary.
16. Acid rain is said ... many trees all over Europe.
17. What do you mean Bob's a vegetarian? I saw him ... a chicken sandwich only yesterday!

Exercise 6. Translate into English using either the infinitive or the gerund.

1. Вскоре я перестал быть полезным им.
2. Они позабыли пригласить меня на новоселье.
3. Я никогда не забуду, как гостил в вашем доме в Кенте.
4. Ты не забыл заплатить за Интернет?
5. Она пробовала выращивать лимоны, хотя климат для этого совсем не подходил.
6. Я знал, что она старается накопить денег.
7. Молли пожалела о том, что нарушила обещание.
8. Она боялась остаться одна с детьми.
9. Я не помню, как училась читать.
10. Я намереваюсь съездить в деревню. – Это значит, надо будет рано встать, чтобы успеть на автобус.
11. Мы остановились, чтобы поглядеть на украшения в витрине магазина.
12. Я не могу найти работу. – Почему бы не попробовать поместить объявление в газету?
13. Мальчики боялись играть в футбол в саду, т.к. опасались, что разобьют окно.
14. Она пыталась быть серьезной, но не могла не рассмеяться.
15. Раньше он ходил в бассейн каждый день.
16. Она не привыкла носить очки.
17. Когда она была студенткой, она обычно засиживалась допоздна, готовясь к занятиям.
18. Мои соседи предпочитают не вмешиваться в чужие дела.
19. Я предпочитаю сама ехать на машине, а не когда меня везут.
20. В вузе она изучала экономику, но продолжила учебу и стала экспертом в области права.
21. Я сожалею, что должен сообщить вам о том, что произошла авария.

IV. MIXED BAG

Exercise 1. You can use either the gerund or the infinitive after the following verbs. Find the odd word in the chain of the verbs.

Example: fancy avoid agree postpone

1.	deny	practise	afford	suggest
2.	offer	mention	risk	mind
3.	put off	prove	learn	aim
4.	admit	fancy	fail	consider
5.	expect	happen	give up	tend
6.	enjoy	endure	imagine	appear

7.	can't help	adore	refuse	carry on
8.	delay	have difficulty	intend	spend time
9.	can't stand	keep	resist	seem
10.	be busy	neglect	threaten	plan

Exercise 2. Use infinitives or gerunds of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) television. It's relaxing. 2. It was a nice day, so we decided (go) for a walk. 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy (go) for a walk? 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait). 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) out very often. 6. I wish that dog would stop (bark). It's driving me mad. 7. Our neighbour threatened (call) the police if we didn't stop (make a row). 8. We were hungry, so I suggested (have) dinner early. 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk (miss) the train. 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope (find) something soon. 11. I can't stand (listen) to you complaining all the time. 12. The weather is very nice. Let's (go) for a swim. – I am not particularly good at (swim). 13. Do you feel like (dine) out or would you rather (have) dinner at home? – I'd like (go) out. I always enjoy (have) dinner at a restaurant. 14. I don't mind (travel) by bus but I hate (stand) if there are a lot of people. I think it's better (go) by tube. 15. I'm delighted (hear) that you can come for the weekend. 16. We are all looking forward to (see) you.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets with either the gerund or the infinitive. Use prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. There is no point (worry) about these things. 2. Do you want me (order) a long-distance call? 3. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth. 4. I've seen him (leave) the office early this afternoon. He seemed (be) unhappy about something. 5. She didn't succeed (be) economical. 6. Would you mind (look up) his telephone number? 7. I'm looking forward (make) an appointment with this businessman. 8. It was a lovely day, so I suggested (go) to the country. 9. Would you mind (close) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught. 10. It is worth (arrange) the things properly. 11. I'd like you (arrange) everything by the time I come back. 12. It is very difficult (deal) with him because he got used (do) everything in his own way. 13. The teacher was very strict. Nobody dared (speak) to each other. 14. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) out very often. 15. It is no use (have) a car if you don't know how (drive).

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences with infinitives or gerunds of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.

<i>apply be listen make be see try</i> <i>use wash work write complain answer</i>
--

1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.
13. There's no point ...! It was your decision after all!

Exercise 5. Find and correct mistakes if any.

1. I think you made a mistake to come here.
2. When he told me about his plans, I couldn't help to be surprised. It absolutely wasn't in his line.
3. I can't help you preparing this historical sketch.
4. It's no use persuading such a stubborn person.
5. People often have difficulty to learn a foreign language.
6. I congratulated Ann to enter University.
7. We called after him, but he did not even stop turning his head.
8. I don't remember him to tell anything of the kind.
9. They couldn't forgive me for wasting so much time.
10. It is not worth to take up the matter now; it can wait.
11. If you want to stop to cough, why don't you try drinking some water?
12. He regretted to stay in the same job for so long.
13. Just stop to grumble and listen for a moment.
14. If we hadn't turned the music off they'd have gone on to dance till morning.
15. I didn't remember calling at the chemist's on my way home.
16. We all tried to stop him but he wouldn't listen to any of us.
17. Don't forget finding out how many are coming on Saturday.
18. Try to hold your breath for more than a minute.
19. I'm used to live on my own.
20. He is very stubborn. There is no point to persuade him.

Exercise 6. Use the infinitive or the gerund.

SNAP!

Postmen have stopped (deliver) letters to the new houses in our area. They object to the letter boxes on the front doors. They hate (push) letters through them, because the letterboxes snap shut. If you try (push) a letter through, you can't get your fingers out! Try (push) a letter in one of these boxes and see what happens! You quickly regret (have) tried! They have been designed to stop burglars (open) your front door from the outside, but postmen dread (use) them as well. The painful condition known as Letterbox Finger is just as bad as Housemaid's Knee or Tennis Elbow!

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form (gerund or participle).

1. I suggest (call) the cinema to find out what time the film begins. 2. It's no use (try) to make excuses. She won't believe you. 3. I look forward (see) the artwork at the latest exhibition. 4. She spent a long time (talk) on the telephone so she didn't finish her chores. 5. Fred enjoys (listen) to classical music as it helps him relax. 6. We were happy (hear) that Mary is coming to visit us. 7. The couple plan (announce) their engagement later today. 8. We saw him (paint) the fence as we worked past his house. 9. I would have preferred (change) my clothes before we went out to dinner. 10. Sandra was the last (perform) at the dance recital. 11. For Bob (retire) at such a young age was unexpected. 12. It's raining. There's no point (go) out now. 13. You should (speak) to her when you saw her. 14. He seems (work) hard on a solution to the problem. Don't interrupt him. 15. He was the first runner (finish) the marathon. 16. We rushed to the station only (arrive) when the train was leaving. 17. I saw her (turn) round the corner and (disappear). 18. Can you hear the dog (bark) outside? 19. I watched the plane (take off) and then I left. 20. He was listening to the rain (patter) on the roof. 21. Paul noticed a woman (stare) at him while he was waiting at the station. 22. When she opened the door she saw someone (try) to open the door of her car.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form (gerund or participle).

1 (order) your own meal in a restaurant may soon be a thing of the past. In Brussels, at an Italian restaurant, the waiter, Tony claims to be able 2 (choose) the right dish for each customer. After 3 (work) for many years in Italian restaurants, Tony noticed that different people prefer certain types of food. "Women appear 4 (like) milder foods and rich, creamy sauces while men seem 5 (enjoy) spicier foods cooked in olive oil and served with juices from the meat," he reports. Tony makes his choices by 6 (chat) to his customers – but not about their tastes in food. What he does first is 7 (find out) what kind of personality the customer has. After 8 (serve) an Englishman a salad of red tuna with garlic and parsley, Tony was happy 9 (see) that his customer was very satisfied. One Italian particularly enjoyed 10 (munch) on wild mushrooms stuffed with Mediterranean anchovies which Tony had served with black olives, spicy olive oil and lime. Tony spends a lot of time 11 (observe) his customers. Once, a young French couple argued throughout the meal. Tony avoided 12 (give) them a sour dessert. He served them sweet dessert instead, and after that they couldn't stay angry with each other. People aren't accustomed 13 (be/served) meals that are not of their own choice, but Tony seems 14 (know) exactly what people will like. This restaurant is certainly worth 15 (visit).

Exercise 9. Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form (gerund or participle).

For Thomas **1** (agree) to go on a walking holiday was very surprising. He usually hated **2** (do) outdoor activities of any kind. We thought we'd have difficulty **3** (persuade) him but it was his idea **4** (set off) the very next day. We suggested **5** (go) to the Lake District as it would be the best place **6** (find) hotel rooms each night. Though we'd have preferred **7** (take) the coach, Thomas encouraged us **8** (travel) by train. We decided **9** (meet) at the station early the next morning as we wanted **10** (be) in Carlisle by midday. Imagine the look on our faces when Thomas arrived on a huge, brand-new motorbike "Do you think I'll be allowed **11** (take) it on the train?" he said. "It needs **12** (run in) and this holiday is the ideal time **13** (do) it!"

Exercise 10. Fill in the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form (gerund or participle).

Eli Bilston always enjoyed **1** (tell) us about his life, and we were always afraid **2** (interrupt) him because he had a very hot temper. He had left school at thirteen, and he had managed to avoid **3** (look for) a real job by **4** (work) for his father in the family scrapyards. He was supposed **5** (check) the weight of scrap metal leaving the yard, but he always preferred **6** (sit) around and **7** (make) cups of tea for the other workers instead. You won't be surprised **8** (hear) that eventually Eli's father noticed him **9** (waste) time **10** (do) nothing, and asked him **11** (find) another job. Eli never regretted **12** (have) to leave the scrapyards, because his next job was even easier! He was employed at Dudley Zoo as a nightwatchman, where he found it a pleasure just **13** (sit) and **14** (watch) the monkeys **15** (play) in their cages. His only duty was **16** (feed) the jaguars at dawn – something which he claims he only forgot **17** (do) once in his time there. He said that he would never forget **18** (see) the zookeeper's face after the poor man had tried **19** (give) them their lunch – they had nearly eaten him alive! After **20** (work) in the zoo for six years, when war broke out in Europe Eli went on **21** (join) the army in the hope of finding some adventure.

Учебное издание

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