НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА
ИНФИНТИВ
НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА.
ИНФИНИТИВ

Практикум

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Практикум предназначен для работы со студентами II курса факультета иностранных языков, а также может быть использован в учебном процессе студентами неязыковых специальностей для ознакомления на базовом уровне с употреблением инфинитива в речи.

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I. The characteristics of the Infinitive

Characteristics:

Nominal
The Infinitive can be used
1. As a subject
Never to study at night was her new rule.

2. As a predicative
Judy’s intention was to become a writer.

3. As an object
Judy was sorry to leave the farm but glad to see campus again.

Verbal
The Infinitive can be used
1. Can take a direct object
I promise never to bother you with any more question.

2. Can be modified by an adverb.
She promised to write letters regularly and to describe her college life sincerely.

3. Has tense, voice, aspect distinctions
Prior actions may be expressed by:

1. Perfect Infinitive Active
The girl was glad to have been of any help to the old people.

2. Perfect Infinitive Passive
Judy was happy to have been sent to college to continue her education.

3. Perfect Continuous Infinitive
She was sorry to have been treating him so cruelly so long.

Simultaneous act. May be expressed by:

1. Indefinite Infinitive Active
The trouble with college is that you are expected to know such a lot of things you’ve never heard.

2. Indefinite Infinitive Passive
Judy was happy to have been sent to college to continue her education.

3. Perfect Continuous Infinitive
It was pleasant to be breathing fresh air again.
1. A. Use the infinitive in different forms in the active voice.
1. There is no necessity (to pick up) the papers. I'll bring them.
2. He is said (to travel) for a month and he hasn't come back yet.
3. What they want is (to have) English twice a week.
4. They are reported (to discuss) it during the conference.
5. He is in the garage and must (to repair) his car.
6. We expect him (to arrive) in a day or two.
7. She must be lucky (to meet) such a wonderful man and (to marry) him.
8. The boys seem (to play) football since morning.
9. I don't know what she is doing. She may (to sleep) now.
10. He seemed (to watch) her as he hoped (to attract) her attention at some moment.
11. All I want is (to find) the right diet (to slim down).

B. Use the infinitive in the active or passive voice. Translate into Russian.
1. My younger brother hates (to read) but he likes (to read to).
2. I've got something (to tell) him and he has the right (to tell) what happened to his son.
3. People usually prefer (to treat) but mother likes (to treat) anybody who comes to see us to something delicious.
4. I won't have (to spend) the money he gave me though money is supposed (to spend).
5. Teachers like (to ask) questions and students hate (to ask).
6. I prefer (to choose) and (not to choose).
7. There are so many trifles (to forget) but (to forget) everything is impossible.
8. I don't want (to see) my fur-coat but I've got lots of things (to sell) as I didn't need them.
9. He thinks that (to attack) your enemy is better than (to attack).
10. Doctor Barbara Shallow is going (to operate) on him and he wants (to operate) on by her.
11. The project is (to improve) but there is nobody (to improve) it.

2. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive. Translate into Russian.
1. Everyone wants (to respect).
2. I have nothing (to hide).
3. By that time there was no one (to speak up).
4. Mr. Greatrex must (to plan) his trip long ago.
5. He is good enough (to give) the first prize.
6. It is useless (to govern) them in the same way.
7. Mother left the washing (to sort out).
8. Dick is said (to spend) all his money while traveling all over the world.
9. Fred seems (to work) in the garden since morning.
10. His younger sister appears (always to complain).
11. Jack is so weak that not (to support) him would be just a crime.
12. Some people do not like (to praise) and find it (to be) a sort of temptation.
13. He is so lucky (to find) his purse.
14. The baby must (to sleep) now.

3. 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. What he took to writing for was not (to earn) a living but a name. All he wanted was (to read) and not (to forget).
   3. The idea was too complicated (to express) in just one paragraph. It seemed it would take less than a page (to put) it into words.
   4. He hated (to bother) with thinking matters when he had many more important questions (to decide).
   5. Is there anything else (to tell) him? I believe he deserves (to know) how the matter stands and (to tell) all about it.
   6. The book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale pretty soon. It's sure (to sell) well and (to sell) out in no time.
   7. Wrap up my lunch child. I must (to go). He doesn't like (to keep) waiting.
   8. Poor girl, she didn't know what (to do). And there was nothing (to do) but to knit all day long.
   9. She would never miss a chance (to show) her efficiency. She was so anxious (to like) and (to praise).
   10. She didn't want (to bother) anyone and she didn't mean (to bother).

B. Use the Infinitive in the requited form of the active voice.
   1. The girl pretended (to read) a book and not (to look) at me.
   2. I'm sorry (to bother) you in this stupid way.
   3. Lady Franklin was horrified at herself (to ask) his name, (to be told) his name and (to forget) it!
   4. Good-bye, Mr. Jackson. Glad (to be) of service to you.
   5. I meant (to ask) you about it long ago, but I had no opportunity.
   6. Don't worry about him he is sure (to have) a good time at the moment.
   7. This man must (to sit) here for about an hour. Who can be (to wait) for?
   8. You should (to ask) someone (to help) you (to carry) this, heavy box.
5. This night not (to happen).
   9. Passing by a radio he suddenly remembered (to buy) some tape for his recorder.
   10. I'm sorry (to disappoint) you but I didn't mean anything of the kind.
4. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the active and passive forms of the infinitive.

1. Моя сестра обрадовалась, когда ее пригласили на день рождения.
2. Я не люблю вмешиваться в чужие дела.
3. Мне пришлось редактировать статью, которую должны опубликовать в ближайшее время.
4. Ничего не поделаешь. Придется принять их предложения.
5. Девочка любила, когда ее целовали перед сном.
6. Они были рады помочь родным в беде.
7. Билл ожидал, что его встретили в аэропорту и отвезут в гостиницу.
8. Не выношу, когда над кем-то насмеялись.
9. Ему совершенно нечего делать.
10. Мне доставляет радость делать Вам подарки. А Вам приятно, когда Вам делают подарки?

5. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the perfect and non-perfect forms of the infinite.

1. Это все, что надо сказать, когда мы позвоним им.
2. Должно быть, жюри уже присудило все премии.
3. Филипп планирует вернуться на следующей неделе.
4. Будем рады познакомиться с твоим женихом.
5. Мы ожидали, что Вы приедете.
6. Говорят, книга еще на прошлой неделе была распродана.
7. Очень мило с Вашей стороны, что Вы пригласили его погостить у вас.
8. Сообщают, что вчера был ограблен банк и преступников, к счастью, поймали.
9. Мне нечего вам ответить. Я чувствую, что виноват.
10. Сестра любит накрывать на стол, когда приходят гости.
11. У тебя 2 варианта: принять их у себя или поехали к ним.
12. Известно, что многие студенты уже побывали в Америке и прошли курс обучения в разных университетах.

6. Translate into English.

1. Мне очень жаль, что пропустили интересную лекцию.
2. Она счастлива, что слышала концерт известного итальянского дирижера.
3. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции.
4. Он попросил, чтобы его проводили в актовый зал.
5. Я только хочу, чтобы мне позволили помочь вам.
6. Я был благодарен, что им дали комнату с большим окном.
7. Рочестер был рад познакомиться с Джейн.
8. Рочестер был рад, что познакомился с Джейн.

The Infinitive is used:

Without to

1. after the auxiliary and modal verbs
2. after the verbs of sense perception: hear, see, feel, notice, watch, observe after the verbs make, have (заставлять)

*Please, have someone lay the table* (чтобы кто-нибудь накрыл на стол)

3. after had better, would rather, would sooner, can not, but, can do nothing but, but

*It's cold. You'd better wear a coat.* (Лучше надень пальто)

*I'd rather stay in and watch TV than go out in such weather.* (Я бы лучше остался дома)

*He's sooner die than marry her.* (Он скорее умрет, чем …)

4. in questions beginning with Why

5. sometimes after the verb to help

6. after than in comparisons

*It was pleasant to be breathing fresh air again.*

II. Particle to with the Infinitive

6. Use the infinitive with the participle to where necessary.

1. She began (to talk) of Brighton.
2. She must (to take care) not (to offend) her.
3. I'd rather not (to go) home that way.
4. I helped him (to find) the things.
5. He made me (to do) all the work again.
6. My neighbour let me (to borrow) his own car.
7. He never let himself (to be) angry.
8. Why not (to make) him a doctor like his father?
9. I used (to spend) a lot of time in Robert's room.
10. I can't (to think) what made him (to do) such a thing.
11. Let's (to watch) the boys diving.
12. You'd better (to try) not (to think) about it.
13. I asked him if he was willing (to help) me (to do) the job.
14. Why not (to allow) her (to do) as she likes.
15. Don't let us (to waste) time. There are hundreds of things (to be done).
16. Why not (to start) out now? We can't (to wait) for the weather (to change).
17. We had better (to make) haste.
18. You needn't (to ask) for permission and let you (to take) my books whenever you like.
19. You ought not (to sit up) so late.
20. What made you (to think) so?
21. She seems (to know) a great deal about music.
22. He told me (to try) (to do) it once again.
23. What made you (to deceive) me?
24. There's nothing (to do) but (to wait) till somebody comes (to let) us out.
25. He was seen (to make) a note of it.

2. Insert the infinitive.
1. We miss them a great deal and we are happy that they will (to visit) us.
2. You could (to have done it) long ago.
3. The boy felt his mother (to touch) his cheek but he pretended (to be sleeping).
4. Mrs. Cool wants her son (to look after) his younger sister. She is going (to be busy) till Friday.
5. Mr. Tulip a keen gardener, was seen (to be planting) some flowers in the back garden.
6. Don't let your children (to swim) in the river when they are alone.
7. Who made you (to stay) here and not (to go away)?
8. The neighbours saw Val (to leave) but didn't (to tell) Fred about it.
9. Susan would sooner (to miss) her classes than (to refuse) to go to a disco.
10. You'd better (to phone) your Grandma. She needs your help and there's nobody (to take care of) her.
11. I'd rather (to tell) her what I think about their proposal than just (to follow) her advice.
12. They cannot but (to support) your project, otherwise they won't be able (to get) my profit.
13. Why not (to join) the Locks and (to go) to the shooting lodge in Scotland for the weekend.
14. Look! The chair is overturned then. You'll have (to go) and (to put it) upright.
15. She usually felt his hands (to be) cold when she touched them.
16. Their family was made (to sell) the house just for nothing and (to leave) FOR Manchester.
17. – Was she seen (to speak) to the editor?
    – Yes, my assistant saw her (to do) it.
18. I heard him (to pray) when everybody went to bed.

3. Use the bare infinitive where necessary.
   1. Father is willing ___ let us ___ be independent.
   2. David is known ____ have taken part in the campaign.
   3. I won't have you ____ say it behind my back.
   4. Ever since Simon came here he has been made ____ look like a fool.
   5. Why not ____ buy something new and smashing?
   6. Mother made everybody ____ do some work about the house.
   7. She is always seen ____ walk with her friends.
   8. We suppose her ____ be in her late fifties.
   9. I've never seen anyone ____ enjoy food so much.
  10. I would sooner let myself ____ be cut in a thousand pieces than ____ betray my friends.
  11. The team was announced ____ have won the cup.
  12. Let's ____ have a day off, shall we?
  13. You'd better not ____ say anything. I'd rather ____ be left alone.
  14. The Love Ladys cannot afford ____ buy this house.
  15. I was made ____ scrub the pans and pots.
  16. There is nothing ____ do but ____ risk it.
  17. She felt her shoes ____ pinch.

4. Translate into English using a bare infinitive.
   1. Я бы предпочел присоединиться к вам и поехать за город, чем сидеть в городе в такую погоду.
   2. Ты бы лучше готовился к зачету по английскому (read up your English) а не смотрел телевизор с утра до вечера.
   3. Он скорее расстанется с ней, чем позволит ей так обращаться с собой.
   4. Я чувствую, что он хочет сказать нам что-то важное.
   5. Ее соседи видели, как к ней часто приходит какой-то человек.
   6. Почему бы тебе не съездить в Париж?
   7. Мне кажется, ничто не может заставить его бросить тебя.
8. Не могу не поспорить с тобой.
9. Его теща только и делает, что жалуется на него. Лучше бы она не вмешивалась в их жизнь.
10. Не надо звонить им сейчас.
11. Почему бы их не поздравить?
12. Он бы предпочел отдохнуть в Греции и навестить родителей.
13. Они, возможно, ожидают, что он приедет к ним.
14. Почему бы не купить карточку?
15. Ему ничего не оставалось, как довериться ей.
16. Ты только и делаешь, что ходишь на дискотеку.
17. Почему бы тебе не сходить в театр?
18. Он скорее умрет, чем откажется от своих принципов.

5. Translate into English.
1. Он сделал вид, что не узнал нас, и прошел мимо.
2. Работу следует завершить к 7 часам.
3. Давайте послушаем последние известия.
4. Когда я был ребенком, меня заставляли проветривать комнату перед сном.
5. Я хочу, чтобы мне сказали правду.
6. Мэгги пожалела, что не предупредила родителей о том, что задерживается.
7. Этот танец заставил его вспомнить молодость.
8. Не может быть, чтобы он все еще сидел в читальном зале. Наверное он уже ушел.
9. Я хочу, чтобы мне доверили.
10. Дети любят, когда им читают вслух.
11. Что заставляет его так думать?
12. Почему вы позволяли ему читать во время еды?
13. Давайте не будем никому говорить о том, что произошло.
14. Я была довольна, что посмотрела еще одну пьесу Шекспира.
15. Почему бы вам не навестить его?
16. Я бы предпочел не говорить об этом.
17. Я очень рад, что проводил их на вокзал.
18. Посмотри на него! Он, должно быть, решает какую-то важную задачу.
19. Нам бы лучше вернуться домой.
20. Что заставило вас так рано встать?

Test

1. If we are _____ the match all _____ our test.
a) to win       a) to do
b) win         b) do
2. I want ____ at him and hear him ____.
   a) to look  a) to talk
   b) look  b) talk

3. Let's ____ the job now than ____ it till tomorrow.
   a) to finish  a) to leave
   b) finish  b) leave

4. I hate ____ you____.
   a) to see  a) to suffer
   b) see  b) suffer

5. He seems ____ by your remark.
   a) to have been hurt  b) have been hurt

6. I prefer ____ to bed early on week days.
   a) to go  b) go

7. You had better ____ home if you feel unwell.
   a) to go  b) go

8. The lake was to cold ____ in it.
   a) to swim  b) swim

9. Your mistake was ____ her that letter.
   a) to write  b) write

10. I dare not ____ him what happened.
    a) to tell  b) tell

11. She felt her son ____ wrong.
    a) to be  b) be

12. He ought not ____ it if it disagrees with him.
    a) to eat  b) eat

13. He will do anything but ____ her to lunch.
    a) to invite  b) invite

14. We were made ____ her words.
    a) to believe  b) believe

III. The Infinitive as a Subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Sentence patterns</th>
<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>Phrases to be memorised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4A Subject | 1. Never to study at night was Ann's new unbreakable rule.  
2. It was a great pleasure for Ann to be thinking all the time about Nick. | Indef. Inf. Active  
Indef. Inf.  
Passive  
Perf. Inf. Active  
Perf. Inf. Passive  
Contin. Inf.  
Perf. Contin. Inf. | 1. It's always easy to  
2. It's was hard to  
3. It's so important to  
4. It's gives him pleasure  
5. It's dangerous to  
6. It's wise of him to  
7. It does people a lot of good to  
8. It won't do you any harm to  
9. It has become his habit to  
10. It surprised me to  
11. It made me feel awkward to  
12. It was natural to |
1. Complete the following questions in box A. Use the infinitive and the infinitive phrases from box B. Give a complete answer.
   Model: – What is better to go to a sports event or to watch it on TV?
   1) – To go to a sports event is, no doubt, more exciting.
   2) – It's more exciting to go to a sports event.

A. 1. What is worse ...
   1. What is more pleasant.
   2. What is more unexpected ...
   3. What is more disappointing ...
   4. What is more exiting ...
   5. What is better ...
   6. What is more amusing ...
   7. What is funnier
   8. What is more surprising ...
   9. What is more smoking ...

B. 1. to listen to a lecturer or to look through someone's notes?
   2. to love or to be loved?
   3. to find your purse or to lose it?
   4. to meet your old friend or to find a new one?
   5. to buy a dull book or to watch dull film?
   6. to be dismissed or to be badly paid?
   7. to find your shoe on the fridge or to find an orange in the bathroom?
   8. to wear a fur hat in summer or to wear sandals in winter?
   9. to have a light breakfast or to have no breakfast at all?
   10. to have a talk with a great joker or tell someone a joke?

2. Make up sentences with a to-infinitive as a subject.
   It isn't expensive to buy a new grammar book.
   1. Criticize them. It is easy.
   2. I have a lot of friends. It's nice.
   3. I lay awake all night. It was difficult for me.
   4. Read the instruction. It's important.
   5. You made such a fuss about a trifle. It was very silly.
   6. When you use a computer, you'll see that it's very easy.
   7. Working with a computer is fascinating.
   8. Understanding this rule isn't difficult.
   9. You must buy fresh food. It's important.
   10. It'll delightful if you buy this car.
   11. Children mustn't play in the street. It's not safe.
   12. Don't use this ladder. It's dangerous.
3. Answer the following questions. Use an infinitive as a national subject preceded by the introductory subject it.
   Model: When someone is reading for a driver's test what does it usually take a lot of time to do?
   It usually takes a lot of time to learn the rules in the driver's manual.
1. When a person is taking the road test, what is sometimes difficult? (to be attentive)
2. When driving what is against the rules? (to drive at speed)
3. What is important before taking a long car trip? (to buy extra parts)
4. What will be necessary if you go on a long car trip? (to have a map)
5. What is advisable before buying a car? (to change a nice car)
6. What is necessary before driving round a corner? (to look at the traffic lights)
7. What is a must if your car is dirty? (to have it washed)
8. While driving in the country, what is pleasant? (to stop the car and have a swim)
9. When stopped by a policeman, what is advisable? (not to argue with him)
10. When not sure about the way, what is best to do? (to have a look at the map)
11. When getting in a traffic jam, what is necessary? (to be patient)
12. Seeing children cross the street, what is best to do for a driver? (to stop and wait)

4. Answer the following questions. Give complete answers.
1. Why is it bad to miss lessons in grammar.
2. Why is it sometimes difficult to learn the rules in English?
3. Why is it adusable to learn the rules in English?
4. Why is it important to master your English?
5. Why is it strange to speak Russian at an English lesson?
6. Why is it interesting to visit exhibitions?
7. Why is it a must to speak English at the lesson?
8. Why is it nice to speak English and be spoken to in English?
9. Why is it unfortunate to have no English textbooks?
10. Why is it a misfortune to fail in your exam?

5. Combine the sentences using the infinitive as a subject. Give your reasoning.
   Teacher. Go to Moscow by train. The train starts late at night and arrives in Moscow early in the morning. It's convenient.
   Student: To go to Moscow is convenient. The train starts at night and arrives early in the morning. (It's convenient to go to Moscow by train...).
1. Ring her up and tell her that she is having a criticism lesson tomorrow. It's necessary.
2. Don't try to describe the whole system of higher education in England. It's next to impossible.
3. Fix the appointment with the supervisor on school practice. It’s recommended.
4. You should read about the traditions of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It's interesting.
5. Tell the difference between a university and a college. I don’t quite see it. It’s advisable.

6. A. Using the infinitives given below as subjects: to give up, to stop, to say, to forget, to explain, to lose, to know, to repair, to hear, to search, to mention, to look up, to wait, to speak, to take.
   1. He went off ... for him now was a torture.
   2. It's difficult for him ... smoking.
   3. It was impossible ... the bicycle.
   4. ... the map well means to be able to show any country or town on it.
   5. It took us 12 days ... the island.
   6. ... the past was impossible.
   7. It was his habit every August ... his family to the seaside for change of air.
   8. ... at this stage would be a great pity.
   9. It’s such a comfort ... you say so, doctor.
   10. It took him half an hour ... the words in the dictionary.
   11. At this moment ... required more effort than she could make.
   12. It takes an effort ... weight.
   13. It’s hardly necessary for me ... how grateful I’m for all you've done.
   14. It would be tactless ... the subject.
   15. It would be no good ... again.

B. Complete the sentences with the infinitives as subjects.
   1. It's interesting ....
   2. It’ll take you a fortnight ....
   3. ... was very pleasant.
   4. I think it’s more comfortable ....
   5. ... is the only thing to do.
   6. It usually takes me ....
   7. ... it's boring.
   8. ... would be much more useful.
   9. It’s difficult for her ....
   10. Will it be possible for them ...?
   11. ... isn’t an easy matter.
   12. How much time did it take you ....
13. Is it important for people ...
14. ... would be unjust.
15. It's my job ...

7. Translate into English.
1. Курить так вредно, но он никак не может бросить.
2. Говорить с ней – одно удовольствие.
3. Соблюдение диеты – необходимость, а не каприз.
4. Жениться на ней будет просто несчастьем.
5. Было невыносимо слышать, как они ссорятся каждый день.
6. Встретиться с ними у Браунов – это сюрприз.
7. Бессмысленно убеждать его не разводиться с ней.
8. Интересно сходить на эту выставку.
9. Трудно поверить в то, что он вернулся.
10. Хорошо было бы посоветоваться с отцом.
11. Небезопасно оставаться там на ночь.
12. Идти на этот спектакль – пустая трата времени.

8. Translate into English.
1. Важно иметь хороших друзей.
2. Побывать в Брайтоне и не видеть море было очень обидно.
3. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно.
4. Мне гораздо приятней дарить подарки, чем получать их.
5. Сколько тебе надо времени, чтобы закончить перевод?
6. С ним приятно иметь дело.
7. Вам понадобится 20 минут, чтобы добраться до вокзала.
8. Научиться писать трудней, чем научиться читать.
9. Важно предупредить их вовремя.
10. Меня очень удивило, когда я увидел его на концерте: он терпеть не может пения.
11. Нырять с моста опасно.
12. Ей доставляло огромное удовольствие, когда ее узнавали на улице.
13. Не помочь ему сейчас было бы неправильным.
14. Нам понадобилось немало времени на то, чтобы убедить его, что он неправ.
15. Идти в кино было слишком поздно.
16. Моей обязанностью было готовить чай по утрам и вечерам.
17. Тщетно было пытаться сделать это за 1 день.
18. Было очень приятно увидеть тебя еще раз.
19. Вздремнуть в кресле после обеда было его старой привычкой.
20. Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос с ней.
IV. The Infinitive as a Predicative.
Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Sentence patterns</th>
<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>Sentences to be memorised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of a compound nominal predicate</td>
<td>1. After her long trip to New York her first desire was to take a bath. 2. Ann was by nature a sunny soul and she was pleasant to deal with.</td>
<td>Indef. Inf. Active Indef. Inf. Passive</td>
<td>1. He is hard to please. 2. She is easy to deal with. 3. She is pleasant to look at. 4. The article is difficult to translate. 5. He was difficult to convince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) a predicate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) a part of a predicate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A. Use the infinitives as predicatives to visit, to encourage, to tell, to keep, to try, to go on, to return, to become, to reach, to bake, to ask, to offend, to see, to take.

1. My plan for this week-end is ____ one of my delicious apple pies.
2. My advice to you is ____ a coach tour.
3. My next plan for the holiday is ____ Europe.
4. The only thing that could do you best is ____ a long rest.
5. The place is difficult ____ by land.
6. His duty was ____ us same questions on the matter.
7. The last thing I meant was ____ you.
8. The only thing she could do was ____ the truth.
9. My next plan was ____ to the house avoiding wells if possible.
10. The greatest thing is ____ our heads up.
11. My suggestion for you is ____ the answer on your own.
12. But for the present the best thing to do was ____ him in his studies.
13. What turn things will take place is the best thing ____ now.
14. There was no water nearby and the only thing was ____ to find it somewhere.
15. His life's ambition was ____ an economist.

B. Use the infinitives as a predicative to complete the sentences.

1. Our plan was ____
2. The act like this meant ____
3. The first thing he did was ____
4. The main problem ____
5. Our next step must be ____
6. What I want is ____.
7. Our only chance to see him ____.
8. To ask him a straight question means ____.
9. Your next task is ____.
10. My advice to her was ____.
11. My only wish is ____.
12. What she wants now is ____.
13. My proposal is ____.
14. Her aim is ____.
15. What I have come for ____.

2. Change the sentences according to the example.
Example: It's simple to solve this problem. This problem is simple to solve.
1. It's expensive to buy a mink coat.
2. It's impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen.
3. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather.
4. It was dangerous to stand on this ladder.
5. It's rather difficult to deal with stubborn people.
6. It's dangerous to drive a car in big cities.
7. It's interesting to meet new people.
8. It's simple to communicate with people due to Internet.
9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel.
10. It's always funny to listen to him.

3. Translate into English.
1. Единственное, что можно сделать, это отправиться к морю.
2. Сказать ему правду значит обрести в нем врага.
3. Их обязанность останется в том, чтобы присматривать за дедом.
4. Главная проблема в их жизни - где заработать деньги.
5. Мой совет - забыть его как можно скорее.
6. Приказ полковника был продвигаться вперед и атаковать противника.
7. Наш план состоял в том, чтобы разыскать его отца.
8. Его единственным желанием было, чтобы его оставили в покое.
9. Ее хобби - собирать старинные монеты.
10. Вопрос в том, как добраться до виллы.
11. Что мне пришлось сделать, так это продать свою любимую картину.
12. Главное было заставить его продать свою виллу.
13. Его основной принцип - никогда не показывать своё превосходство.
14. Их единственным шансом было улететь в Мадрид.
4. Translate into English.
1. Ее детям трудно угодить.
2. Его стихи легко читать наизусть.
3. Эти громоздкие формулы невозможно заполнить.
4. Такие яблоки трудно вырастить.
5. Эту сцену было неприятно наблюдать.
6. Его слова трудно было забыть.
7. Твой рассказ смешно слушать.
8. С моей дочерью трудно спорить.
9. Их визита невозможно избежать.
10. На нее всегда приятно смотреть.

5. Translate into English.
1. Лучшее, что ты сейчас можешь сделать – это извиниться перед ним.
2. Наш план заключается в том, чтобы закончить строительство дома до наступления дождливой погоды.
3. Моя цель – стать хорошим специалистом в этой области.
4. Первое, что я хочу сделать – это хорошо отдохнуть.
5. Задача была в том, чтобы добраться до места до рассвета.
6. Все, что ей удалось сделать – это узнать номер их телефона.
7. Единственное, что я сейчас хочу – это чтобы меня не беспокоили.
8. Мой план заключается в том, чтобы переехать в Шотландию.
9. Пользоваться телефоном для справок – это экономить время.
10. Единственное, что ему хотелось сделать – это найти место, где можно было бы остановиться на ночь.
11. Следующий пункт моего плана на лето состоит в том, чтобы съездить в Испанию на 2 недели.
12. Первое, что необходимо было сделать – это посоветоваться с врачом.
13. Теперь нам остается только послать объявление в газету.

V. The Infinitive as Part of a Compound Verbal Predicative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Sentence patterns</th>
<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>The Infinitive is used after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Part of a compound verbal modal predicate</td>
<td>1. He must have been an excellent swimmer years ago. 2. Old Burtron said, “You had better come back and see me in another 35 years.”</td>
<td>Indef. Inf. Active Indef. Inf. Passive Contin. Inf. Perf. Inf. Active Perf. Inf. Passive Perf. Contin. Inf.</td>
<td>1. modal verbs can, may, must, to be to, to have to, should, ought, will/would, shall, need 2. modal expressions had better, would rather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Sentence patterns</td>
<td>Tense, aspect, voice</td>
<td>The Infinitive is used after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Part of a compound verbal aspect predicate</td>
<td>1. A bit of money used to come in for Burton once a quarter.</td>
<td>Indef. Inf. Active</td>
<td>The verbs expressing the beginning, the duration, the repetition, the end of the action: to begin, to start, to commence, to continue, to cease used to+Inf., would+Inf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.

Model: Perhaps she will come (may). She may come.
When a girl she often went to the zoo (used to). When a girl she used to go to the zoo.
1. There’s no necessity for them to came over and bring their son (need).
2. I would recommend you to have a talk with your boss about it (should).
3. When she worked for that big company her job often took her abroad (used to).
4. Maybe Maria will let us borrow some money from Dick (may).
5. Probably they found the show rather dull (must).
6. When her sister returned they started playing chess (start).

2. Complete the following sentences using the infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.

1. There was no more money coming from. Young Burton was all to pieces. He looked fifty though he was thirty five. (to go to Mr. Burton, to ask for a job).
2. He couldn’t pay his hotel bill and they wouldn’t give him any credit. He was down and out. If he couldn’t get something to do, he might (to have, to commit suicide).
3. Young Burton said he could swim. And he began (to tell Mr. Burton, to swim for one’s university).
4. They agreed to meet at dinner time. But Mr. Burton needn’t (to hurry, never to turn up).
5. He stopped telling his story he might (to notice, to be a trifle shocked).
6. Judy’s dream was to pay back the money spent on her education (to start, to write poems and short stories).
7. Judy’s guardian never answered her numerous questions, never showed the slightest interest in her. (used to ask, to write letters, to answer all her questions).
3. Translate into English.
1. Тебе не следовало бы откровенничать с ним. Он никогда не умел хранить чужие тайны.
2. Опять пошел дождь. Придется опять сидеть весь день дома.
3. Его никогда не заставляют делать что-то по дому, а он мог бы, по крайней мере, мыть посуду после ужина.
4. Лизи продолжала умолять сестру не говорить матери об их приходе. Мать могла ее наказать.
5. Зря ты сказал ей о нашем разговоре. Теперь она перестанет доверять мне.
6. Мы, бывало, брали напрокат машину и уезжали куда-нибудь на юг.
7. Если начинался дождь, мы прятались в долине у моря.
8. Лора должна простить вас. Она не может долго сердиться на вас.

VI. The Infinitive as an Object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
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<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>The infinitive is used after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An object</td>
<td>1. Judy was happy to continue her education. 2. I found it utterly cruel to offer the man to swim when he was not in good condition. I don't know what to do. I don't want who to meet.</td>
<td>Indef. Inf. Active Indef. Inf. Passive Contin. Inf. Active Perf. Inf. Active Perf. Inf. Passive Perf. Contin. Inf.</td>
<td>1. to order, to agree, to forget, to remember, etc. 2. to be glad, to be happy, to be delighted, etc. 3. to order, to teach, to ask, to help, to assist, to tell, to instruct, to request, to advise, to leg, to invite, to encourage, etc. to find, to consider, to think, to make, to feel it interesting necessary impossible cruel useful to do something hopeful hopeless important</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A. Use the infinitive as objects: to post, to show, to air, to see off, to join, to switch off, to be, to go out, to lock, to give a lift, to retire, to play chess, to begin.
   1. I must tell Helen ______ the drawing room very well.
   2. He promised ______ us all of the island.
   3. How did you learn? – I began ______ when I was young and I've been ______ ever since.
4. He claims ____ an expert on the subject.
5. He decided _____ when he reached the age of 60.
6. Don’t forget ____ the light, when you go out of the room.
7. Oh, no! I completely forgot ____ the safe!
8. I propose ____ early.
9. I’m sorry, I forgot ____ your letter.
10. Mike offered ____ me____ home, but I refused.
11. He asked me ____ his party.
12. I was so afraid ____ at night that I asked my cousin to accompany me.
13. He promised ____ his son a bicycle as a birthday present.
14. Philip was not sorry ____ him ____.

B. Complete the sentences.
1. He asked ____
2. I’m so glad ____
3. We are awfully sorry ____
4. The doctor advised ____
5. The child is afraid ____
6. Everybody promised ____
7. Would you like ____?
8. Who has allowed you ____?
9. I’ve decided ____
10. Sorry, I’ve forgotten ____

2. Paraphrase the following sentences. Use: to advise, to allow, to compel, to encourage, to order, to persuade, to plan, to promise, to recommend, to request, to teach.
   1. I think you should read as much as possible as that may help you enrich your vocabulary.
   2. I wanted to continue the experiment, but the boss said I was high time to stop it.
   3. His recommendation was that we should go to Strafford on Avon and visit Shakespeare’s birthplace.
   4. At first I’ll back for the trip and then I’m going to take and go to the airport.
   5. Father told Fimcy that he would buy him a new bike.
   6. “You should continued to do as much swimming as possible. This way you may lose weight,” said Sarah to Ann.
   7. They wore very polite when they asked whether we could take off our shoes before entering the room.
8. We were given permission to use their phone and make a call to the Embassy.
9. He is the sort of man you could cause to do just anything.
10. The captain made up his mind to punish the soldier and he told him to peel a bucket of potatoes.
11. He showed me how to drive a car on the motorway.

3. Complete the sentences using a conjunctive infinitive phrase.
   Model: He always knows _____ (who).
   He always knows who to invite to his party.
   1. She never asks me _____ (whether).
   2. The teacher decided _____ (when).
   3. I absolutely forgot _____ (how).
   4. Peter can't understand _____ (where).
   5. The receptionist told the tourist _____ (how much).
   6. We can't remember _____ (who).
   7. They couldn't decide _____ (how long).
   8. My brother explained to me _____ (what).
   9. The taxi-driver advised her _____ (where).
   10. I want to know _____ (whether).
   11. I don't understand _____ (which).
   12. Nobody told her _____ (who).

4. Finish the sentences, use different forms of the infinitive:
   1. My colleagues were astonished _____
   2. Her family were determined _____
   3. The jury were proud _____
   4. The writer was happy _____
   5. They were horrified _____
   6. We were grateful _____
   7. My husband and I were pleased _____
   8. Frank is lucky _____
   9. Who was surprised _____
   10. Paul was amused _____

5. Translate into English:
   1. Думаю, весьма желательно время от времени писать им.
   2. Они попросили меня не останавливаться на подробностях.
   3. Попытайся убедить ее не поступать в институт в этом году.
   4. Я бы настоятельно советовал Вале побывать на этой ярмарке.
   5. Старшая сестра научила ее играть этот концерт.
   6. Он считал необходимым сообщить им о переговорах заранее.
7. Не забудь отнести костюм в чистку!
8. Он с сожалением сообщил им, что приехать не может.
9. Мне нравится отдыхать в деревне. Каждое лето я стараюсь ездить туда.
10. Не забывай принимать душ перед сном.
11. Не помню, как печь этот пирог и как держать его в духовке.
12. Спроси ее, куда пойти в первую очередь, в национальную галерею или в Британский музей.
13. Она объяснила мне, что нужно повторять к экзамену. Теперь я знаю, как нужно готовиться.

6. Translate into English:
1. Прости, я забыл отправить твое письмо.
2. Я предлагаю забыть об этом.
3. Он обещал вернуться домой в воскресенье.
4. Они постоянно забывают выключить свет.
5. Он сделал вид, что не узнал нас.
6. Он боялся забыть о своем обещании.
7. Он пригласил своих друзей прийти и посмотреть его новую квартиру.
8. Я притворился, будто не заметил его сомнения, и продолжал говорить.
9. Мне было досадно, что я забыл поблагодарить их.
10. Марк не любил, когда ему напоминали о том случае.
11. Она была счастлива, что ей дали новую работу.
12. Я обрадовался, когда узнала, что она сдала последний экзамен успешно.

7. Revision. Comment on the function of the infinitive.
1. To wear other people’s cast-off-clothes was unbearably for Judy.
2. It was dreadful to be dressed in checked gingham all her life.
3. She feared to appear in school in those miserable dresses.
4. To have been sent to college by her guardian was a happy chance for her.
5. Her dream was to become a writer and pay back the money spent on her education.
6. You had better look up the word in the dictionary.
7. It was a dizzying experience to pass 18 years in the Grier Home.
8. She had a work-room fixed in a corner of the office where Master Jeovie used to have his rainy-day play room.
VII. The Infinitive as an Attribute

<table>
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<th>Sentence patterns</th>
<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>The Infinitive is used after</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Infinitive Attribute | 1. This is a chance not to be missed.  
2. I have no desire to change my mind.  
3. There was a great deal to tell you.  
4. there’s nothing to worry about  
5. He was the last to realize the danger.  
6. She was the first to guess what he was doing.  
7. He is the one to be trusted.  
8. I have no idea who to address.         | Indef. Inf. Active  
Indef. Inf. Passive  
Contin. Inf. Active  
Perf. Inf. Active  
Perf. Inf. Passive | 1. class nouns: a patient, a doc, a sportsman, etc.  
2. abstract nouns: time, hope, hate, beauty, help, courage  
3. expressions of quantity: much, little, a great deal, plenty, no more, etc.  
4. indefinite pronouns: smb, smth, anybody, nowhere, nothing, etc.  
5. the adjective: last, first, next, much, more enough.  
6. ordinal numerals: the first, the second.  
7. the noun - substitute "one" |

1.A. Paraphrase the following sentences.
1. There was nothing that might keep him at home that night.
2. This is a mineral that can be found only in this part of the country.
3. There are so many letters that must be answered.
4. She had no one in whom she could confide.
5. Here is the list of medicines which are not to be sold without a prescription.
6. He's a man one can trust.
7. He didn't know the way to the station and there wasn't anyone who we could ask.
8. It's isn't a thing you can joke about. It's a serious matter.
9. He'll always find something that makes him laugh at.
10. They decided it was a nice little town where they could live quietly for a while.
11. He's not a man who you can easily frighten.
12. There's nothing we might discuss now.
13. He was the first man who guessed what Jeorge was driving at.
14. No doubt it was the best time when he could find them all at home.

B. Complete the following sentences.
1. He was always the first _____.
2. We have nothing ______.
3. This is the chance ______.
4. He isn't a man _____.
5. She made an attempt _____.
6. Is there anybody ______?
7. He always finds something _____.
8. This is the information ______.
9. He spoke of his wish _____.
10. You see I have no time _____.

2. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.
   Model: They didn't want to attend his lecture (wish).
   – They had now wish to attend his lecture.
   1. It was impossible to book a ticket in advance. (possibility)
   2. I can’t remember whether you promised to lend him some money. (promise)
   3. The group was allowed to visit the Memorial flat. (permission)
   4. The manager’s requirement was that we should check the results immediately and we had to obey. (requirement)
   5. She desired to adopt the child and nothing could make her refuse to do it. (desire)
   6. The guests arrived one after another. Mrs. Andrew was the first one. Then the Lemons appeared. Mr. Socks was the last one as usual. (The first, the next...)
   7. The matter was that he didn’t know what to start with. (idea)
   8. You can’t argue with Dick. You should just obey him without question. (person)
   9. There are so many other things I should do before my wife comes back. (things)
   10. The child was told to recite a very long and dull poem and he refused to do it. (wish)
   11. We were short of time and couldn’t go to see them off. (time)

3. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.
   Model: We must do several things today.
   – There are several things to do today or – We have several things to do today
   1. Ted has a lot of problems which he must solve as soon as possible.
   2. Jane hasn’t got anybody who she could turn to.
   3. There was a gentleman who I could give the utter to.
   4. I can’t rely on him.
   5. I had some friends who I could rely on.
   6. John is always complaining of somethings.
   7. I had several people who(m) I wanted to visit.
8. There was only one man Fred could ask for help.
9. We must read 2 books by this author.
10. We have no money with which we can start business.

4. **Complete the sentences using a conjunctive infinitive phrase.**
   1. Leo had an idea ____ (how).
   2. Little children have no idea ____ (what).
   3. His suggestion was approved of by everybody ____ (where).
   4. Dad always gives me advice ____ (what).
   5. Thus is the station ____ (where).
   6. Could you give me an idea ____ (whom).
   7. We badly need the information ____ (when).

5. **Change the sentences according to the examples.**
   **Example:** *He came to the party the last.*
   – *He was the last to come to the party.*
   1. He is the only one among us who gave up smoking.
   2. I was the next who spoke on the topic.
   3. He was the first who raised this question.
   4. She was the second who got an excellent mark.
   5. Paul was the last who greeted me.
   6. She us the first who was fired.
   7. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute.
   8. I am the next who will be interviewed.
   9. He was the only one who could speak Japanese.
   10. I was the first who noticed the mistake.
   11. His horse came in the race the last.
   12. She was the first among us who recognized them.

6. **Translate into English:**
   1. У отца всегда много дел и у него совершенно нет времени помогать матери по дому.
   2. Ничего не поделаешь. Придется все рассказать им, и им есть, что сказать этой семье.
   3. Когда-нибудь у тебя будет жена, дети, о которых тебе придется заботиться.
   4. У него есть кто-нибудь, с кем он может поделиться своими проблемами.
   5. Намерение Сэнди уехать из Кардифора трудно было понять. У нее было все для счастья.
   6. Нам дали перечень книг, которые необходимо было прочесть к экзамену.
7. Его всегда спрашивают последним, и он обычно говорит то, на что надо обратить внимание.
8. Не могу скрыть свое желание увезти Вас отсюда и дать Вам возможность жить без всяких проблем и забот.
9. Невозможно было найти способ, чтобы заставить его быть открытым со мной.
10. В ее речах не было ничего, что могло бы вызвать наше раздражение.
11. Я не знал никого, кто бы мог протолкнуть мое предложение.

Translate into English:
1. Он первый предложил ей помощь.
2. С ней было приятно общаться.
3. Это не тот человек, с которым можно поговорить на эту тему.
4. Нечего бояться: вы не виноваты.
5. Я последняя узнала о его приезде.
6. У меня нет времени навестить вас сегодня.
7. Здесь негде сесть.
8. Нет необходимости переводить это упражнение до конца.
9. Это как раз хороший случай помириться с ним.
10. Мне не у кого попросить совета.
11. Это было неподходящее время для переговоров.
12. Мне дали текст, который я должен был перевести без словаря.
13. У него были родители, о которых он должен был беспокоиться.
14. На этот факт следует обратить внимание.
15. Она всегда найдет, над чем посмеяться.
16. Вы как раз тот человек, который может нам помочь решить этот трудный вопрос.
17. Он первым протянул руку и поздравил меня.
18. Она знала, что ни в чем не виновата, ей некого было бояться.

VIII. The infinitive as an Adverbial Modifier

A. An Adverbial Modifier of Purpose

1. A. Answer the questions using the infinitive phrases as adverbial modifiers of purpose.
1. Why do you take long walks? (to relax).
2. Why did Mike look in his dictionary? (to find a correct spelling of a word).
3. Why did you go to the post-office? (to mail a letter).
4. Why did Sally take an aspirin? (to get rid of her headache).
5. Why did you call on Betsy? (to invite her to my birthday party)
6. Why did you stay after classes? (to ask the teacher a question)
7. Why did you turn on the radio? (to listen to the news)
8. Why did you go to the hospital? (to visiting friend)
9. Why did you have to run to the bus stop? (to get to class on time)
10. Why did you go to the bakery? (to buy a loaf of bread)

B. Use the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose.
1. I read the story the second time (so as) ______.
2. He had to work hard (in order) ______.
3. We must hurry (so as not) ______.
4. After classes we stayed at the university ______.
5. Has he come ______?
6. I called on him yesterday ______.
7. We stopped ______.
8. He came immediately ______.
9. Write down this rule ______.
10. I won't play the radio loudly (so as not) ______.
11. He stepped aside politely ______.
12. I've opened the door ______.

2. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.
   Model: She wanted to make a living and started giving private lessons.
   — To make a living she started giving private lessons.
   1. Mother wanted to cook mushroom soup and for that she bought some mushroom, carrots and onions at the greengrocer's.
   2. She has to write things down or she may forget something.
   3. His desire was to justify and he persuaded her to give evidence.
   4. You should follow your boss's instructions as it can prevent your going bankrupt.
   5. You'll make your idea clear if you illustrate each point.
   6. It's better to accept their proposal if you want to increase your income.
   7. Try to show your good manners and don't be so rude otherwise you'll seem impolite to your teacher.
   8. She'd like to stay in good shape and she joined a sports club.
   9. We should hurry up, or we'll miss the 5.00 train.
   10. His grandmother went to the hospital as she wants to be examined by a specialist.

3. Answer the following questions using an infinitive to show the purpose of the action.
Model: Why would you go to the travel agency?
I’d go there to book a holiday.
Why would you go to the butcher’s?
to the baker’s?
to the supermarket?
to the box office?
to the optician?
to a cafe?
to a disco?
to a concert?
Why do some people need or use these things:
an alarm clock?
Model: Some people need an alarm clock to wake them up in the morning.
glasses; medicine; a walking stick; sleeping pills; make up; a lipstick.

4. Translate into English:
1. Чтобы разобраться в этой истории, надо выслушать каждого свидетеля.
2. Чтобы стать врачом, необходима большая практика.
3. Для того, чтобы с ним сотрудничать, мы должны сначала удостовериться в его надежности.
4. Мы попросили наших друзей позвонить ей, чтобы лишний раз не надоедать.
5. Для того, чтобы добиться успеха в спорте, необходимо тренироваться день и ночь.
6. Чтобы уйти незамеченным, он решил переждать до ночи.
7. Чтобы насладиться природой, надо побывать в тихом, уединенном месте.

5. Translate into English:
1. Все было сделано для того, чтобы спасти его.
2. Он вызвал такси, чтобы отвезли нас на вокзал.
3. Я вышел в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.
4. Я написал ему письмо, чтобы напомнить о его обещании.
5. Вы приехали для участия в конференцию?
6. По дороге домой я зашел в аптеку, чтобы купить зубную щетку.
7. Все вышли, чтобы проветрить комнату.
8. Я пришел, чтобы проститься с вами.
9. Я не буду упоминать об этом, чтобы не обидеть ее.
10. Он сказал это, чтобы спасти своего друга.
11. Она приехала в Лондон навестить родственников.
12. Я хотел увидеть их, чтобы сообщить о приезде Тома.
13. Я зайду к тебе сегодня, чтобы забрать книгу.

**B. An Adverbial Modifier of Result**

1. A. Combine the pairs of sentences using the infinitive as adverbial modifier of result. Use *too* or *enough* where necessary.
   1. He felt excited. He couldn’t sleep.
   2. I was tired. I couldn’t go out with them.
   3. He was angry. He couldn’t care what he did.
   4. Bill was angry with me. He didn’t invite me to his party.
   5. He wasn’t manly. He couldn’t admit his mistake.
   6. They were polite. They didn’t say that it was your fault.
   7. The boy was sleepy. He couldn’t read the text to the end.
   8. My cousin was optimistic. She applied for the job again.
   9. The old man was broad-minded. He sympathized with the younger generation.
   10. James was rich. He could buy a new house.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences.
   1. The storm was so strong that I couldn’t go out.
   2. The text is so short that it can be translated in an hour.
   3. She was so excited that she couldn’t utter a word.
   4. She knows English so well that she can read the English authors in the original.
   5. It was so dark that he couldn’t see anything before him.
   6. You are so experienced, you ought to know the matter better.
   7. The man was so down and out that he couldn’t get a decent job.
   8. He was so angry, he wouldn’t speak to me.
   9. It was very late. Nobody could help him.
   10. Dr. Burton was so cruel that he could send a man to death.

3. Complete the sentences.
   **Model:** *The problem is too easy _______
   — The problem is too easy to be discussed for hours.*
   Use: to follow; to be approved of; to cross the street; to be sold; to be taken into consideration; to forgive; to be good at playing basketball; to drive at speed; to stop smb; to dance to; to move the bookcase; to marry.
   1. The traffic was too heavy ______
   2. The book was dull enough ______
   3. The circumstances are too serious ______
   4. My elder brother is so tall as ______

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5. The reason is serious enough _____
6. His clothes are too shabby _____
7. The engine is so powerful as _____
8. His advice is good enough _____
9. Her son is not such an unruly child as _____
10. The melody was so romantic as _____
11. Her behaviour was silly enough _____
12. Bob is not strong enough _____
13. I am not strong enough _____

3. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.
Model: He is clever. He can solve any problem.
   – He is clever enough to solve any problem.
1. Lucy is very rude. She can offend anybody who she doesn’t like.
2. Her friends are warm-hearted. They will help her willingly.
3. The flat is extremely expensive. We cannot afford it.
4. Julia is wide. She can decide for herself.
5. The lecture was so dull. I didn’t take any notes.
6. He is very unwell. He can’t even move.
7. The armchair is comfortable. I’ll buy it.
8. I’ll never agree to do it. I’m not an idiot.
9. Kate is no doubt attractive. It’s easy to fall in love with her.
10. Philip is a reliable man. You can trust him.
11. Don’t keep your children indoors in this wonderful weather. Let them go for a walk.

4. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.
A. Teacher                     Student
   The storm was very strong, it was impossible to continue the yachting competition.
   The storm was too strong to continue the yachting competition.
B. Teacher                     Student
   The opponent was very strong, he won the game.
   The opponent was strong enough to win the game.

1. The coach was very experienced and from the very beginning he understood that the game would be lost.
2. Peter is fond of football, he never misses the opportunity of watching football matches.
3. My sister is very busy with her musical lessons, she has no time to go in for sports.
4. The European championship in figure-skating was very exciting and everybody followed it with great interest.
5. Greyhound racing – a modern sport in England – is a very interesting kind of sport and it attracts attention of many young people in different countries.
6. All kinds of sport are good. They make us strong and healthy.
7. Her illness was a serious one it made her break off with sport completely.
8. He was very fortunate, he scored 3 goals during the first time only.
9. His nervousness before the cup finals was very strong, it prevented him from setting a new record.

5. Translate into English:
1. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять это.
2. Рассказ был слишком захватывающим, чтобы не дочитать его до конца.
3. Он достаточно здоров, чтобы кататься на лыжах.
4. Он достаточно опытен, чтобы выполнять эту работу в срок.
5. Я слишком боюсь, чтобы идти туда одной.
6. Она слишком устала, чтобы выполнить это задание.
7. Он достаточно умён и внимателен, чтобы контролировать своё поведение.
8. Он слишком упрям, чтобы последовать твоему совету.
9. Он был достаточно близко, чтобы поймать его.
10. Она слишком удивлена, чтобы говорить об этом.

6. Translate into English:
1. Он слишком растратил, чтобы вызвать подозрения.
2. Он слишком низкого роста, чтобы играть в волейбол.
3. Он был так поражен и не мог вымолвить ни слова.
4. Он не такой осел, чтобы не осознавать, что его обманывают.
5. Его условия слишком тяжелы, чтобы принять их.
C. An Adverbial Modifier of Attendant Circumstances

1. Joint the sentences, paraphrase them according to the model.
   Model: She tried to persuade him not to do it soon she realised that she failed (only to realise).
   She tried to persuade him not to do it only to realise that she failed to.
   1. She made Laura call the police. She felt it was too late. (only to understand)
   2. The teacher asked Helen's parents to come. She found out they had gone abroad on business. (to find out)
   3. Sally often complained of severe pains in her back. Her business wasn't sorry for her. (only to see)
   4. The child woke up. He saw that he was alone. (to see)
   5. He threatened the woman. He found she wasn't scared. (to find)
   6. He acted according to his conviction. He understood that nobody cared for his opinion. (only to understand)
   7. Jim approached the village. He begin a strange sound coming from the forest. (to hear)
   8. Peter joined his friends. He saw that it was unnecessary. (to see)
   9. Iris left them house. She never returned there. (to return)
   10. She looked at her face attentively. She saw that she resembled her mother. (to see)
   11. He married her. He understood that they couldn't get along together. (only to understand)

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.
   Teacher: Thousands of fans came to see the competition to track and field events and they were unexpectedly struck by the new record.
   Student: Thousands of fans came to the competition in track and field events to be struck by the new record.

   1. Mary started going in for sports without any enthusiasm and quite of a sudden she became a master of sports.
   2. Jack broke his leg badly while playing in a football match at the International Championship and since then he could never go in for football again.
   3. It was Saturday afternoon and Bill Parker was listening to the sports commentaries on the radio and he suddenly turned to the football match between Manchester United and Glasgow Rangers.
   4. One day Ben got a letter from his French friend. He was invited to go to Paris for a football match.
5. The boy hadn't got any favourite school—subject—apart from sports. But one day he came home and surprised his mother with a top mark in English.

**D. An Adverbial Modifier of Time, Exception, Comparison**

1. Paraphrase the sentences using an Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of time.
   Model: When I heard that they had moved in I was happy.
   I was happy to hear that they had moved in.
   1. When Sarah learnt that the boy was an orphan she felt sorry for him.
   2. When she saw that the little girl was in tears she burst into tears herself.
   3. When he heard Mr. Jack talk like that he trembled with rage.
   4. There was joy in Mrs. Ford's eyes when she knew that her daughter was going to marry.
   5. He spread his arms wide and felt joyous when he heard that Kay was coming back.
   6. Sharon was excited when she heard from her son.
   7. She shouted with joy when they told her she was free.
   8. He embraced me with exclamations of joy when I told him that he had been elected President.
   9. He stormed out of the room in a rage when he found his papers stolen.
   10. She felt sad she heard those rumours.

2. Translate into English.
   1. Марк разгневался, когда узнал, что его сын без разрешения взял его машину.
   2. Джоан обрадовалась, когда ей сообщили, что дом построен и они могут переехать туда.
   3. Он расстроился, когда узнал, что цены поднялись.
   4. Мы были недовольны, когда нам сообщили, что дом продали дешево.
   5. Фред был расстроен, когда его прервали.
   6. Девочка испугалась, когда увидела незнакомца.
   7. Он был ошеломлен, когда ему сказали, что Медия будет играть главную роль.

3. Translate into English using an infinitive as an adverbial modifier of exception.
   1. Он только и делает, что выслеживает ее.
   2. Что я мог сделать, кроме как пожалеть его и взять к себе.
   3. Больше ничего не останется, кроме как занять деньги и расположиться с ним.
4. Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive as an adverbial modifier of comparison.

- He looked at me in such a way that I felt he wanted to shock me.
- He looked at me as if to shock me.

1. The man whistled. It seemed he wanted to attract my attention.
2. They exchanged meaningful glances. The impression was they wanted to show us they were together.
3. When being criticized he usually struggled his shoulders. Probably he wanted to say that it had nothing to do with him.
4. The lady came up to me and gave me a strange look as if she wanted to say that I was inappropriately dressed.
5. He sounded as a stranger as if he wanted to show that he couldn’t master the local dialect.
6. He wanted to surprise everybody and appeared quite unexpectedly.
7. She looked at him as if she wanted to comfort him.

5. Complete the sentences.

Model: She knew ____ (better – to trust).

She knew better than (to) trust Val.

1. He knew _____ (better – to follow one’s advice).
2. To give him some money is ____ (more important – to give him advice).
3. To get to Paris by boat was_____, (more convenient – to go by Eurostar).
4. Not to mention his name in her presence will be ____ (wiser – to talk).
5. To arrange things beforehand is ______ (more reasonable – to make the last minute’s arrangements).
6. To bother other people is (more pleasant -- to burden yourself).
7. To express your own opinion in that situation was ____ (more ridiculous – to say nothing).
6. Translate into English.
1. Она покраснела и прошептала что-то, как будто хотела сказать, что ей стыдно.
2. Он покачал головой, словно показывая, что он осуждает их.
3. Они поднялись, как будто давая им понять, что разговор окончен.
4. Проводить отпуск на море гораздо лучше, чем сидеть в душном городе вес лето.
5. Бродяга взглянул испуганно на полицейского и двинулся прочь, словно подчиняясь его приказу.

IX. The Infinitive as an Parenthesis

<table>
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<th>Sentence patterns</th>
<th>Tense, aspect, voice</th>
<th>Phrases to be memorised</th>
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<tr>
<td>Parentheses</td>
<td>1. To crown it all, I had an accident the other day.</td>
<td>Indef. Inf. Active</td>
<td>1. to cut a long stay short, to put in a nutshell – короче говоря</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. To begin with, there was not much to listen to.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. to say the least - чтобы не сказать больше</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. to tell the truth, to speak the truth – по правде говоря</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4. to put it mildly – мягко говоря</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. to say nothing of – не говоря уже</td>
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<td>6. to be quite frank – откровенно говоря</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the sentences, choosing the appropriate infinitive from the text.
To begin with; to be frank; to be sure; to crown it all; to out it short; to make a long story short; to make things still worse; to put it mildly; needless to say; to say the least; to say nothing of; strange to say; that it to say.

Model: The effort required was immense, ___ the cost.
The effort required was immense, to say nothing of the cost.
1. ____, people want a much greater to say in how the country should be governed.
2. ____, less talented artists were totally eclipsed.
3. The Romans left Britain in 410 A.D. ____ England was under Roman rule for nearly 500 years.
4. ____ , I was thinking of going in for school teaching.
5. ____ , he scolded his daughter for keeping them waiting.
6. Just imagine! When he climbed to the top of the mountain the sun scorched his face he broke his leg and _____, he lagged behind the group.
7. _____, it was a terrible laugh, very quiet and intense.
8. _____, he gave him the wrong telephone number just for a laugh.
9. _____, after her marriage it was as if she'd got a new lease of life.
10. _____, he had somehow got the bone lodged in his throat.
11. _____, our neighbours like to nose about. So me always keep our door locked.

2. Translate into English.
1. Точнее сказать он не хочет, чтобы мы вмешивались в его дела.
2. Откровенно говоря, я сыт по горло ее жалобами.
3. Как ни странно, но она никогда нам не звонит.
4. Мягко говоря, он редко сочувствует ей.
5. Короче говоря, оставим все разговоры и приступим к делу.
6. В общем это стоило нам дорогого: дом, мебель, не говоря уже о гараже.
7. По меньшей мере, она поступила неразумно.
8. Проще говоря, если хотите присоединиться к нам, приезжайте утром рано и мы вас отвезем туда.
9. Говорят, что она любит Вас и — ждет.
10. Короче говоря, мы не собираемся навязываться им.
11. Если хочешь, мне бы хотелось съездить в Германию.
12. Он, так сказать, слишком молод для такой карьеры.
13. Я понял, а точнее почувствовал, почему они отказались сотрудничать с нами.
14. Твой помощник, т.е. твой будущий муж, обещает помочь вам?

X. Revision

1. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper adverbial modifier.

1. John is clever enough.
2. He switched off the radio.
3. We were upset.
4. Lizzy does nothing but.
5. The teacher came in.
6. His mother would be happy.
7. Sally is too down-to-earth.
8. He took a quick look at the picture.
9. To have too much money seems to be better than.
10. He gave up his

1. to marry for love
2. to see there was nobody in the room
3. to make a positive impression
4. to say he was going to have a sleep
5. to know that her grandson gets letter
6. to learn that they drifted away from each other.
7. manipulate her children
8. never to find and her one
9. as it to say he is not interested in painting
10. to have little money
2. **Comment on the function of the infinitive.**
   1. He finds it a lot better to have a strong national defence than a balanced budget.
   2. Good grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.
   3. I didn’t move to Miami to live in a Spanish-speaking province.
   4. The purpose of education is, at a minimum, to prepare people for work.
   5. They think they have to bring in the weapons to protect themselves.
   6. After that there will be nothing to distribute.
   7. He is rich enough to devote himself to arts.
   8. It’s rather hard to be accused of idleness when the accuser closes the avenue of labour to us.
   9. In this country there are no rich people to live at the expense of the poor.
   10. I’m good enough to shed my blood for the country.
   11. Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest things in the nicest way.
   12. Sometimes you have to fire a hostile gun to repel the attacks of the enemy.
   13. It’s not enough just to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers.
   14. A Congresman’s first duty is to get elected.
   15. It’s hard to organize a constitutional society of free men; it’s easy to impose a reign of terror.
   16. The only way to get respect is to respect others.
   17. Though I have because Emperor, I have not ceased to be a citizen.
   18. To doubt is sometimes to lose.
   19. In most my campaigns, I find it best not to mention my opponent by name.
   20. The best way to keep one’s word is not to give it.
   21. To tell you the truth, we don’t need ministries. What can they give us? Nothing.

3. **Comment on the function of the infinitive.**
   1. It’s not my duty to select my opposition.
   2. When you run a campaign, the idea is to appeal to people.
   3. Though he resisted his father got him to read.
   4. The common people who marched for the right to vote must now march for the right to breath.
   5. Being literate is to be liberated.
   6. It is difficult if not impossible to solve the pollution problem on a state-by-state basis.
   7. The only way is to stay here and wait.
8. In order to have economic democracy think of having equal access to property.
9. There’s no belt to tighten anymore.
10. It’s a terrible hard job to spend a billion of dollars and get your money worth.
11. On job is not to be part of your ridiculous plan.
12. I hope I’ll always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain the title of the “Honest man”.
13. There isn’t any way to keep drugs out of this country.
14. It’s important to understand who the enemy is.
15. Don’t have anything to do with them.
16. It’s not easy to keep up our wasteful economy.
17. It’s shocking to smite down trees for more decoration.
18. That didn’t leave them much to prove their abilities.
19. I have no country to fight for.
20. His only concern was to get some food and to find a shelter somewhere.
21. For some people it’s important to be important.
22. I never heard him recite his poems.
23. They turned out to have caused his death.
24. The village is easy to find if you have got a map.
25. They can’t be working now.
26. We shouldn’t think about the government’s problems.
27. The ultimate aim is to liberate them from the peculiar psychological complex.
28. Tom’s wife is interesting to talk to.
29. It’s really the danger most to be feared.
30. When he got the post he started to fight for his rights.
31. It’s the best way to make sure a war never starts.
32. The book is impossible to read.
33. They never know what to do but they teach everyone how to do things.
34. The candidate is too famous to be unanimously elected.
35. The area is very convenient to live in but he feels so lonely here.

4. Translate into English.
   1. Не знаю, что посоветовать тебе.
   2. Бесполезно лгать.
   3. У тебя есть родные, к которым ты можешь поехать летом.
   4. Наши дети слишком эгоистичны, чтобы заботиться о нас.
   5. Он хочет помочь, но не может.
   6. Их невеста только и знает, что жалуется.
   7. Эту проблему невозможно обсуждать без него.
   8. Мы начали читать «Мартина Идена» в оригинале.
9. Друзья приехали, чтобы поддержать его.
10. Тратить все деньги на одежду неразумно.
11. У вас столько дел!
12. Он единственный, кто может быть свидетелем всех событий.
13. Она обожает слушать музыку в стиле «Кантри».
14. Мы последними приехали на вокзал.
15. Терпеть не могу притворяться.

5. Translate into English.
1. Она была слишком мала, чтобы запомнить происшествие.
2. Он тот самый человек, с которым можно поговорить по этому вопросу.
3. Для него важно получить информацию сегодня.
4. Вот деньги, которые мы можем потратить на мебель.
5. Они очень довольны, что их пригласили на конференцию.
6. Вы будете выступать первым.
7. На эту ошибку надо обратить особое внимание.
8. Ты бы лучше остался дома.
9. С его стороны благородно сделать все для него, чтобы спасти их.
10. Он не знал, что делать дальше и к кому обращаться с просьбой.
11. Он позже всех разгадал ее намерение.
12. Я бы предпочел поехать туда на машине, а не самолете.

XI. Complex Object

1. Complete the sentences using either an objective with the infinitive construction or a subordinate clause.
   A. Pay attention to the meaning of the predicate were whether it denotes sense perception or mental perception.
   1. I heard ___(the boys - to cry outside).
   2. Dick saw ___(his palms - to deceive him).
   3. Ben heard ___(his teacher - to talk with the dean).
   4. She has never seen ___(her mother - to keep).
   5. We hear ___(he - to live in Swansey).
   6. Nora saw ___(her husband - to come home).
   7. Alex heard ___(the criminal - to sentence to death).
   8. Can't you see ___(she - to be in love with him).
   9. The girl heard ___(the old woman - to moan).
   10. The boy saw ___(the car - to start at last).

B. Note the be-infinitive.
   1. We saw ___(they - to get into the car).
2. I noticed ___ (she – to be nervous).
3. Dad saw ____ (my sister – to be in low spirits).
4. She noticed ____ (they – to steel the purse).
5. Mother saw ____ (I – to be invited with my friend).
6. I saw ___ (he – to get of the bus).
7. The deputies saw ____ (The speaker – to be angry with the journalists).
8. We noticed ____ (the writer – to be shy when talking to the audience).
9. Jacob saw ____ (Mr Andrew – to be frightened).
10. Steven saw ___ (William – to sit quietly).

2. Finish the sentences.
   Model: You should learn French. – I want you ____
          I want you to learn French.
1. I had to return home before midnight. – Mother had me ____
2. He is to pay the bill. – Please, have him ____
3. We had to wait for hours. – The producer made us ____
4. She must came to see me. – Get her ____
5. They left very early. – I didn’t expect them ____
6. They ran after the burglar. – Did you see them ____?
7. Shall I believe her? – She tried to make me ____
8. Why do you say that? – What makes you ____?
9. She seldom dances. Have you ever seen ____?
10. They never speak rudely. – Have you ever heard ____?

3. Use the infinitives in brackets as parts of Complex objects.
1. The pills the doctor has given me made me (to feel) much better.
2. I saw my father (to leave) the house.
3. Jorge was sure, that fresh air and exercises would make us (to sleep) well.
4. We didn’t expect him (to come back) so soon.
5. I’ve never heard him (to speak) of his life in Ausrtalia.
6. He liked to see them (to work).
7. He let them (to go).
8. He was seen (to cross) the street and (to turn) round the corner.
9. He felt the eyes of his group (to rest) on him.
10. She was heard (to breathe) heavily moving upstairs.

4. Translate into English.
1. Мы полагаем, что эксперимент очень важен.
2. Разрешите, пожалуйста, взять эту книгу сейчас.
3. Он не ожидал, что я так быстро уйду.
4. Давайте подождем их у входа.
5. Она слышала, как уехала его машина.
6. Его письма обычно заставляли ее смеяться.
7. Я считаю его честным и надежным человеком.
8. Я хочу, чтобы вы оставили меня в покое.
9. Я видел, как Джейн упаковывала свои вещи.
10. Вы хотите, чтобы я пошла туда сейчас?
11. Ты слышал, как он сказал это Элен?
12. Его заставили обратиться к врачу.
13. Ничто не могло заставить его изменить принятое решение.
14. Я в жизни не слышал, чтобы он так много говорил.
15. Давайте помиримся.

5. Change complex sentences using the Complex Object.
1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday.
2. She saw how the children were playing in the yard.
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 he is a hero. He's 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'll cope with this work.
14. I've heard had she was crying.
15. We expect that he'll solve this problem.

6. Open the brackets using the proper form of the Complex Object.
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, apologise) 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.

7. Translate into English.
1. Я видел, как ты танцуешь, и я никогда этого не забуду.
2. Я слышал, что ты прекрасно танцуешь.
3. Мы слышали, что она прекрасно станцевала во вчерашнем спектакле.
4. Хозяйка наблюдала, как ее гости укладывали чемоданы и видела, что им было очень жалко уезжать.
5. Я чувствую, что ты не согласен со мной, и это меня огорчает.
6. Я чувствовал, что что-то двигалось в комнате, и увидел большую бабочку, летающую под люстрой.
7. Он почувствовал, как кто-то шумно дышит у него за спиной.
8. Мы почувствовали, что у него есть чувство юмора.
9. Она чувствовала, что подходит для этой работы.
10. Присутствие молодой девушки заставляло его чувствовать себя молодым.
11. Я верю, что это верно.
12. Мы начали рассказывать истории, и это позволило нам скоротать время.
13. Через некоторое время он заметил, что его преследует полиция. Он почувствовал, как у него заколотилось сердце.
14. Мы слышали, что они уехали в Лондон.

8. Translate into English.
1. Она видела, как мы выходили / вышли из дома.
2. Мы наблюдали, как вы переходили / перешли улицу.
3. Они видели, как автобус подъехал / подъезжал к остановке.
4. Он попросил закрыть окно Джема / закрыть окно.
5. Учитель попросил учеников выйти из класса.
6. Секретарь сказала нам сдать ведомости в деканат.
7. Она хочет, чтобы ее послали в командировку за границу.
8. Я хочу, чтобы мне подарили маленького щенка на день рождения.
9. Никто не хочет, чтобы экзамен состоялся в среду.
10. Я не хочу, чтобы вы опять опаздывали на лекции профессора Грейна.

XII. Complex Subject

1. Joint the elements of a subjective infinitive construction. Use the proper form of a finite verb.
   Model: He – to fall in love with her. (to be sure)
   He is sure to fall in love with her.
   1. They – to enjoy the film much. (to appear)
   2. Tom – to catch the train. (to happen)
   3. Ann – to be married. (to prove)
4. She – to have lost the money. (to turn out)
5. Her classmates – to be having a test. (to seem)
6. Jill – to have been badly injured in a car accident. (to say)
7. The concert – to begin at 8 (to report).
8. Her husband – to get a pay increase next month. (to expect)
9. The secretary – to type your letter on time. (to be certain)
10. They – to find a job at the moment. (to be unlikely)
11. The boys – to swear. (to hear)
12. My boss – to sign the contract (to make).
13. I – to miss the lecture. (to let)
14. We – to phone him at work (to suppose).
15. He – to paint the door. (to see)

2. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.
Model: It's expected that the committee will help the refugees.
   The committee is expected to help the refugees.
1. It's believed that Mr. Kelly will have an operation next week.
2. It's supposed that St. James's park is one of the nicest parks in London.
3. It's thought that the Council is still discussing the unemployment problem.
4. I'm not sure that the candidate will win the election (to be unlikely).
5. Nothing can make him emigrate to Australia.
6. The girls' mother let her use the washing machine.
7. They saw that the fire brigade arrived.
8. They reported that the Prime Minister had left for the UN session.
9. They discovered that the bicycle had been stolen.
10. The detective made the criminal confess.
11. It's known that the new tourist agency is the best.

3. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.
1. I happened (to pass) by your house when I heard the noise.
2. Where's Jim? He seems (to leave).
3. You look so flushed. You seem (to run) a high temperature.
4. It's so nice here. Everybody appears (to enjoy) the party.
5. The storm is reported (to cause) much damage and (to kill) many people.
6. The public was reported (to give) a warm reception to the pop-group.
7. Our yachtman Konynkov is said (to visit) many countries on his way round the world.
8. He is also known (to conquer) Mount Everest, the highest in the world.
9. He is known (to set) some world records.
10. Look, it's raining again. It seems (to rain) for ages.
4. Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex Subject with the infinitive.

1. It's believed that John has arrived in London.
2. It's believed that he's clever.
3. It's known that he has collected a large number of pictures by Daly.
4. It's considered that our ballet is the best in Europe.
5. It's said that he'll be one of the best students at our faculty in the nearest future.
6. It seemed that she sensed the purpose of this question.
7. It happened that his father came.
8. It proved that he was their devoted friend.
9. It appears that Bill has been playing chess with his neighbour for 2 hours.
10. It happened that Mary was at home.
11. It was likely that he had hidden my magazine under his papers.
12. It's sure that my parents will come to see me at Christmas.
13. It's unlikely that he'll come and see us soon.
14. It's certain that they'll have conducted the agreement by the end of December.
15. I think it's likely Peter will make that mistake.

5. Open the brackets using the Complex Subject.

A. Example: 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'm sure he has gone. – No, he’s waiting for me.
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 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, 2 month ago and now is working at her new book.
9. Look. This man is overhearing us. Speak more quietly.
10. The president had left his country residence and is returning to the capital.

B. Example: Do you know Mr. Brown?
   – Do you happen to know Mr. Brown?

1. I'll visit Trafalgar Square if I am in London.
2. If anybody knows him, call the police.
3. If you see Kate, ask her to phone me.
4. Do you know how to get to the Tower?
5. He’ll arrange everything if he goes on a tour.
6. Does he know with whom Mary has gone to the Canarries?
7. Have you seen them leave?
8. Can you change a pound?
9. Has she seem where they parked their car?
10. If I meet them, I’ll phone the police.

C. Example: He knows Mr. Brown. – He turns out / proves 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.

6. Translate into English.
1. Смит обязательно выиграет эту игру.
2. Известно, что Питер уехал в Осло.
3. Предполагают, что президент выступит на конференции.
4. Эту пьесу считают самой интересной в театре.
5. Кажется, она готовит яблочный пирог. Пахнет очень вкусно.
6. Боб, наверное, нам поможет. — Он наверняка нам поможет.
7. Полагают, что они уехали вчера.
8. По-видимому, переговоры закончатся завтра.
9. Полагают, что эта работа была выполнена успешно.
10. Вряд ли этот факт имеет большое значение.
11. Это, вероятно, случится, если ветер не переменится.
12. Говорят, что делегаты на конференцию уже приехали.
13. Известно, что этот комитет был создан несколько лет тому назад.
14. Он, по-видимому, пишет новую книгу.
15. Известно, что Джек Лондон написал много прекрасных книг.

7. Translate into English.
1. Сообщают, что они дошли до самой высокой вершины.
2. Оказывается, он сейчас сдает экзамен.
3. Вряд ли она получит стипендию.
4. Наверняка родители повезут его в Крым.
5. Видели, что он закрыл окно и погасил свечи.
6. Ожидается, что этот музыкант даст 3 концерта.
7. Думали, что он купит новую машину.
8. Слышили, как зазвонил телефон.
9. Нас заставили вложить деньги в строительство дома.
10. Кажется, тебя ищет шеф.
11. Маловероятно, что он будет обедать вне дома.
12. Безусловно, мы придем к вам на свадьбу.
13. Оказалось, что в отпуск он ездил в Грецию.
14. Нам разрешили фотографироваться в церкви.

8. Translate into English.
1. Many of the passengers, it seems, were tourists.
2. It was found that he had known me well.
3. It seemed that they had forgotten him completely.
4. It happened that I was not at home when he called.
5. It turned out that he had been to Africa last year.
6. It is known that he lived a long and interesting life.
7. Have you by chance got my keys? Could it be that I have lost them?
8. It seems unlikely that he will come to the club meeting.
9. It is very probable that the company's president has already left for Rome.
10. It is said that the negotiations have already finished. I happened to hear about this.
11. It turned out to be true. This question will not be discussed at the meeting.
12. It is assumed that they have moved to Germany.
13. It seems to him that he did not understand this rule.

XIII. The For-to-Infinitive Construction

1. Refashion the sentences using the introductory subject it.
   Model: For her to eat a dozen of cakes is quite a usual thing.
   – It's quite a usual thing for her to eat a dozen of cakes.
   1. For Vivien to play the piano was always a great pleasure.
   2. For Jane to have a swim is impossible as she easily gets cold.
   3. For Joe to be taken to see his baby was just everything.
   4. For me to marry Alfred wouldn’t be a way out.
   5. For Sally to go to an art gallery means a waste of time.
6. For Sandy to put on this dress was to obey her mother.
7. For Jonathan to marry Sue was his eager wish.

2. Answer the following questions.
Model: What is it unusual for you to do in the evening?
   – It's unusual for me to stay at home just reading something.
1. What is it usual for you to do on Saturday night?
2. What country is it a dream for you to visit?
3. What can it be a shock for you to see?
4. How is it good for you to travel?
5. What is it a waste of time for you to do?
6. What may it be a misfortune for you to miss?
7. Where is it good for you to spend your vacation?
8. What language is it a must for you to study?
9. Who may it be a surprise for you to meet in your town?

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the for-to-infinitive construction.
Model: Here’s the book which you can read before going to bed.
   – Here’s the book for you to read before going to bed.
1. You should find somebody who you could look after in order to get some money.
2. We need a place where we could spend our holiday.
3. That was a good chance for the family as there could move in.
4. He'll always find somebody he may have a talk with.
5. Here are the instructions you have to follow.
6. That is not a question you can answer.
7. He is just the child you have to worry about.

4. Paraphrase the sentences.
Model: He bought her a soft and most comfortable armchair so that she could relax.
   – He bought a soft and most comfortable armchair for her to relax.
1. The film producer gave his instructions to the actors so that they didn’t make any mistake.
2. Do it so that there could calm down.
3. Don’t cry so that they shouldn’t think that you are upset.
4. Choose the way you like so that you might be sure that was your own choice.
5. Open the window so that he could get a breath of fresh air.
6. Let’s buy a small television so that the children could watch it when they are alone.
7. Shut the door so that nobody could hear me.
5. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.
Model: She is big enough, and we can rely on her.
She is big enough for us to rely on her.
1. The poem is too long and Mike can’t learn it by heart.
2. The garden is very small and your father cannot plant all these trees.
3. Mary’s house is pretty large and they can stay with her.
4. Ann’s French is very bad and you shouldn’t ask her to interpret.
5. Lucy was quite clever and they could trust her.
6. My friend is too light-minded and you’d better not ask her for help.

6. Translate into English.
1. Мне легко с ней. Она чуткий и мягкий человек.
2. Нам сложно объяснить вам, как нужно себя вести.
3. Для Стива только удовольствие сходить с тобой в музей.
4. Гарри трудно понять, почему он не хочет поехать на пикник.
5. Лоре легко изучать английский. Она способна к языкам.
6. Для нее так естественно не реагировать на такие слова.
7. Кейт очень важно купить новые очки. Она не может читать в старых.

7. Translate into English.
8. Для него лучше всего было бы не ходить к ней.
9. Главное — ей понять, что отчаиваться не следует.
10. Само разумное для ребенка — не читать пустые книги.
11. Основная проблема — чтобы она нашла подходящие лекарства.
12. Хуже всего для них — купить новый дом и не иметь возможности жить в нем.
13. Самое интересное для меня — съездить в Англию и посмотреть все главные достопримечательности.
14. Самое лучшее для вас — согласиться играть эту роль.

8. Translate into English.
1. Он очень хочет, чтобы его сын женился и сделал карьеру.
2. Ей все равно, одобряете ли вы ее выбор.
3. Мы ждали, что они купят новый телевизор.
4. Меня не волнует, что они уезжают.
5. Я очень хочу, чтобы мой фильм увидели за рубежом и оценили.
6. Мы ждали, что шеф позвонит утром, но напрасно.
7. Дэвид очень хочет, чтобы его жена нашла хорошую работу.

9. Translate into English.
1. Я купил тебе подарок, который доставит тебе радость.
2. Эта та проблема, на которую вы должны обратить особое внимание.
3. Это как раз тот человек, на которого ты можешь положиться.
4. Вот дом, в котором ты будешь чувствовать себя удобно.
5. Он составил план, который мы должны обсудить в ближайшее время.
6. Вот шанс для вас поговорить с ними.
7. Здесь нет ничего, что мы могли бы купить ей на день рождения.
8. Она убрала квартиру, чтобы не делать это в воскресенье.
9. Ребенок слишком мал, чтобы вы разрешали ему смотреть такие передачи.
10. День достаточно теплый, чтобы нам поехать искупаться.
11. Отойди, чтобы я мог подвинуть стол.
12. Холодильник слишком мал, чтобы вам использовать его на даче.
13. Возьми книгу в библиотеке, чтобы мне подготовиться к семинару.
14. Купи побольше продуктов, чтобы бабушке не ходить в магазин каждый день.

**XIV. Revision**

1. State the function.
2. She refused the rules to get prepared for the test.
3. The room is easy to decorate.
4. The camera is too expensive for us to buy.
5. There’s nobody for her to rely on.
6. I bought some flour for you to make a coke.
7. The question was difficult to answer.
8. He is experienced enough to give you advice.
9. He came here to help.
10. The hotel difficult for us to find.
11. Sid is too young to get married.
12. I’ve got lots of wonderful cd-3 to listen to.
13. The committee are supposed to have a meeting next week.
14. She’ll make him put on his overcoat.
15. The story is too funny for me to believe you.
16. Bill is said to have married Jane.
17. The clerk reported the paper to have been signed.
18. I counted on her to come on time.
19. Buy a bike for her to keep fit.
20. It’s necessary for your children not to miss their classes.
21. She saw her child play in the garden.
22. The coach was reported to start at 5 p.m.
23. Here are the articles for you to copy.
24. The team is likely to lose the game.
25. I can’t say I want you to buy a car.
26. She was anxious for him to go to university.
27. They are sure to book the seats for all of us.
28. She brought the scissors for me to cut her hair.
29. The boy was seen to post the letter.
30. I saw Bernard and his son play chess in the garden.
31. This dictionary is for you to translate the poem.

2. Translate into English.
1. Вам лучше сегодня не выходить. Вы можете простудиться.
2. Я часто слышу, как он выступает на конференциях.
3. Вы сами слышали, как он это сказал?
4. Вы, кажется, уже давно здесь сидите. Вы ждете кого-нибудь?
5. Мы притворились, что не заметили его ошибки, чтобы не смущать его.
6. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки.
7. Вам было бы полезно заниматься больше английским языком.
8. Он знал, что его присутствие обязательно, но не смог заставить себя войти.
9. Он, должно быть, читал этот роман совсем недавно.
10. Трудность в том, где достать эту редкую рукопись.
11. Я недостаточно хорошо знаю, чтобы говорить с ним об этом.
12. Я рад, что мне подарили эту книгу.
13. Они очень довольны, что пригласили вас на встречу.
14. Я не думал прерывать вас.
15. Говорят, что они познакомились с нашей программой и изучали планы.
16. Она не любит, когда дверь ее комнаты закрыта.
17. Некого было спросить, и нам пришлось ждать.
18. Почему не пойти на программу?
19. Говорят, видели, что он вошел в дом, но никто не видел, чтобы он вышел.
20. Она, кажется, учится играть на пианино все утро.
21. Когда мы вошли, мы увидели, что такси уже ждет нас.
22. Он не такой человек, о котором можно судить с первого взгляда.
23. Вы не помните, кто последний читал эту книгу?
24. В тот момент ей хотелось только одного — чтобы ее оставили в покое.
25. Он знал язык не очень хорошо, и ему приходилось быть очень внимательным, чтобы не терять нить разговора.
26. Я слишком слабый шахматист, чтобы давать советы.
27. Только он заметил эту ошибку.
28. Бен говорил первым.
29. Мне надо о многом с вами поговорить.
30. Не может быть, чтобы это было сделано за столь короткий срок.
31. Его не так просто обмануть.

3. Comment on the functions of the infinitives.
1. He got a telegram to say his aunt had had a stroke.
2. Oh, Steve, I have something important to discuss with you.
3. She didn’t wish to be alone with her husband so as not to discuss matters with him.
4. He waited for her to explain why she had done it.
5. He hoped Phil had come to explain things.
6. He was so tired as to be unable to undress.
7. I know him to have visited them several times this year.
8. I watched her go and then walked out into the street.
9. He was reported to have changed his mind.
10. She was believed to have left her husband.
11. I find it hard to understand him.
12. You’ll find it hard to forget the incident.
13. It fascinated me to visit strange places.
14. It is quite possible to have difficult views on the same issues.
15. The man was easy to understand.
16. Her friends promised to send her work.
17. I didn’t want to leave him alone in his grief and offered to take him to my home.
18. Her lower lit troubled as if she was ready to burst into tears.
19. You are lucky to live in such a beautiful spot.
20. I refuse to accept responsibility for your actions.
21. She began to cry.
22. They forgot to invite me.
23. Before long I ceased to be useful to them.
24. His intonation turned out to be accurate.
25. He appeared to have no friendly relations with anyone in the office.
26. Bob glanced at his mother to see how she was taking the conversation.
27. Paul doesn’t need to be defended.
28. I wanted to find something about him.
29. The others, without fuss agreed to take part.
30. He was anxious to avoid meeting anyone who he knew.
31. I decided not to worry Roger with the matter.
32. I was distress to find him so ill.
33. I'm not very likely to do that.
34. Their argument was hard to follow.
35. He was very tired and it took an effort to get out of the car.
36. It delighted me to read the letter.
37. The wind was so strong that it took him four matches to light a cigarette.
38. It irritated Mary to hear Willy use a German word of a phrase.
39. The girl was told to fill the cups with tea.
40. She was made to understand that she must move out of the flat.
41. He made me promise to come and see him.
42. Then he saw Ann come into the bar.
43. Your letter forced me to write what I feel.
44. She turned as though to leave.
45. He did all he could to make friends with us.
46. My son was old enough to notice my mood.
47. Would you be so kind as to shut the door?
48. He was an easy person to help.
49. He had a difficult job to cope with.
50. The invitation to visit him never came.
51. Paul made no attempts to talk.
52. I have a lot of papers for him to sign.
53. It was too dark for him to see my face.
54. I expected my father to meet me at the station.
55. I don't like people to see me off at airports.
56. He was told to come here and see Mr. Abbatt.
57. Such results are impossible to achieve.
58. He was glad that she had taken the trouble to write to him.

4. **Comment on the functions of the infinitives.**
   1. To live a healthy life in the country was good for them.
   2. It was a great happiness to him to discover that she was in complete agreement with him in opinion.
   3. It was a great pleasure to him to give pleasure to others.
   4. She had never learned the habit of command. Her habit was to ask questions.
   5. The dearest wish of his heart was to have a boy.
   6. His first act was to seek the tailor that Glover had recommended.
   7. Margaret's visit was exiting. He started to plan.
   8. I think I'll go to England to improve my English.
9. He turned to the house only to find it empty.
10. She was so kind as to accept my proposal.
11. He knew better than to rely on her.
12. I had nothing to do but wait.
13. To put it mildly, he was not up to the mark.
14. She was silly to come here.
15. His father lived to be ninety.
16. The company began to drift in a polite group.
17. The train began to slow down.
18. We used to play in the garden behind the house.
19. Now you can do whatever you like.
20. But she had to turn round again.
21. Dixon tried to surprise his irritation.
22. He asked us not to move and stay where we were.
23. He taught his boy to swim.
24. Mary warned us not to be late.
25. My dear child it's not a thing to joke about.
26. How am I to find that house?
27. There isn't anyone to ask.
28. This is the right thing to do.
29. I need a pen to write with.
30. I don't want anything to eat.
31. And William went to London to start a new life.
32. He opened his eyes too late to see the momentary gleam of light from the corridor.
33. I wish I were young enough to help you.
34. I had seen my father leave the house.
35. George was sure that fresh air would help us.
36. We didn't expect him to came back so soon.
37. She left somebody touch him gently.
38. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone.
39. The number to which I had been directed turned out to be a house with its back to the river.
40. Professor Lee was expected to join the expedition in North Africa.
41. He was heard to say that it would rain and ordered the door to the balcony to be shut.
42. He is said to have been a sailor in his youth.
43. You are not likely to keep us company.

5. Comment on the functions of the infinitives.
1. To sleep in such a place, he felt, would be madness.
2. Dick climbed to the top of a tall oak to look around on the snow-covered forest.
3. They began to run straight like deer and they were fast enough to be on time.
4. – Go on, my boy, I'm here to listen to you. – Well, I want to take my words back, sir. I'm sorry to have called you names.
5. Everybody resents him because he has so much money to throw around.
6. To exclude all possibility of mistakes it's necessary to do researches in this field as well.
7. I knew little about the man I was to defend and was reluctant to take up the case.
8. Gold and love affairs are hard to hide.
9. There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets.
10. I took the opportunity to speak to Pandora.
11. This joke made our guide smile for the first time.
12. I failed to see Caroline leave the house.
13. It was an extremely stupid thing to do, wasn't it?
14. To listen to Elton John is sheer delight.
15. People go to safari to watch wild animals in their natural habitat.
16. I went to the bathroom to cool down.
17. Need I say more? I'd better stop now to cause any more trouble, to put it mildly.
18. To win the contest, Paul needed luck.
19. This table is very convenient to work at.
20. It is a great pleasure to accept you in my house.
21. The man is hard to deal with.
22. I have so many problems to consider.
23. He went to the Middle East to die of yellow fever.
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