

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
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**Практикум по грамматике английского языка**

## **THE INFINITIVE**

**Учебное пособие для студентов второго курса лингвистических  
университетов**

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 2-го года обучения в вузе и имеет целью дать описание форм, значений и функций инфинитива и сформировать навыки его осознанного, активного употребления.

Пособие содержит небольшое теоретическое введение, дающее представление о трех неличных формах английского глагола, и разнообразные языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на формирование навыка владения одной из этих грамматических категорий. Подробное описание формальных признаков и значений инфинитива на многочисленных примерах, а также достаточное количество моделей выполнения упражнений позволяет использовать пособие не только для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, но и для самостоятельной работы.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Неличными формами английского глагола (non-finite forms, verbals) являются: инфинитив (the infinitive), герундий (the gerund) и причастие (the participle). Они относятся к глагольным формам, не изменяющимся по лицам, числам, временам, наклонениям, т.е. не имеющим основных грамматических категорий глагола в личной (finite) форме, и выступающим в предложении в качестве строевого значимого элемента простого сказуемого (*is doing, has been doing, is done*) или в качестве комплементарной, предикативной части сложного, составного сказуемого (*has to do, stop doing, seems to do*). Эти формы выражают действия без указания лица, числа, времени и наклонения, поэтому, как правило, **не бывают сказуемым**<sup>1</sup>; имеют формы залога и видовременные формы (неопределенные - Indefinite, длительные - Continuous, совершенные - Perfect, совершенные длительные - Perfect Continuous), которые указывают на то, как протекало действие по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым, причем неопределенные и длительные показывают, что действие протекало одновременно с действием сказуемого, совершенные и совершенные длительные показывают, что действие предшествовало действию сказуемого.

Инфинитив и герундий обладают признаками как глагола, так и существительного. В русском языке инфинитиву соответствует

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<sup>1</sup> Как инфинитив, так и герундий могут встречаться в односоставных предложениях в функции сказуемого. В этом случае их использование структурно ограничено. (Why **waste** your time on this kind of work? Why not **go** there right away? What/How about **seeing** what they are doing?)

неопределенная форма глагола. Формы, подобной герундию, в русском языке нет. Формальным признаком английского инфинитива является частица *to*. Однако частица *to* перед инфинитивом в некоторых случаях опускается.

I felt her **touch** my hand softly. – Я почувствовал, как она тихо дотронулась до моей руки. Why don't you get him **to explain** it to you? – Почему ты не заставишь его объяснить тебе это?

### ***Формы инфинитива***

Форма инфинитива	Действительный залог The Active voice	Страдательный залог The Passive Voice
Indefinite (common)	(to) ask	(to) be asked
Continuous	(to) be asking	-
Perfect	(to) have asked	(to) have been asked
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been asking	-

### ***Формы герундия***

Форма герундия	Действительный залог The Active Voice	Страдательный залог The Passive Voice
Indefinite	reading	being read
Perfect	having read	having been read

Причастие (Participle I и Participle II) – неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и прилагательного. В русском языке

английскому причастию соответствует как причастие, так и деепричастие.

### Формы причастия

Форма причастия	Действительный залог The Active Voice	Страдательный залог The Passive Voice
Present	writing	being written
Past	-	written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Однако необходимо иметь в виду, что в современном английском языке употребляются главным образом простые (активные и пассивные) формы инфинитива, герундия и причастия. Сложные формы встречаются значительно реже. К ним прибегают только тогда, когда возникает опасность искажения смысла.

В предложении неличные формы глагола используются в различных функциях – инфинитив и герундий в качестве:

- подлежащего (The Subject)

**To walk (walking)** a few hours is useful.- **Гулять (прогулка)** несколько часов полезно(а).

**Примечание.** Употребление инфинитива и герундия в функции подлежащего вообще встречается нечасто и в основном в языке литературного стиля. Но из этих двух форм некоторое предпочтение отдается герундию. Кроме того, между ними есть и некоторые другие различия. Так, инфинитиву

свойственно обозначать действие, которое следует за действием глагола-сказуемого, а герундию – обозначать действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого. Помимо этого следует иметь в виду, что:

1) если в предложении имеется глагол в сослагательном наклонении, то употребляется только инфинитив (**To take him seriously would be absurd.** – Было бы нелепо воспринимать его серьезно.);

2) в отрицательных предложениях, начинающихся с **there is**, употребляется только герундий (**There was no avoiding him now.** – Теперь встречи с ним невозможно было избежать.)

- части сказуемого (The Predicative)

Our aim is **to master (mastering)** English. - Наша цель – **овладеть (овладение)** английским языком.

**Примечание.** Инфинитив в качестве предикатива встречается довольно часто. Герундий, напротив, употребляется редко, преимущественно в следующих случаях:

1) если глаголом-связкой является **to mean** (I can't ask him for help. It would mean **telling** him everything. – Я не могу просить его о помощи. Тогда ему надо было бы все рассказать.);

2) если после глагола-связки **to be** или **to look** употребляется предлог **like** (Their quarrel looked like **going** for ever. – Было похоже, что их ссора будет продолжаться вечно.)

Инфинитив в этой функции имеет одну структурную особенность: если подлежащее предложения выражено словами **all, the least, the most**, за которыми следует придаточное предложение, то частица **to** перед инфинитивом может быть опущена (The least (the most) he could do at the moment was **(to) give** me a few pounds.)

- дополнения (The Object)

She likes **to sing** (**singing**).

Она любит **петь** (**пение**).

**Примечание.** В этой функции инфинитив употребляется после всех глаголов с частицей **to**, кроме глагола **to help**, после которого **to** может быть опущено (Jenny will help (**to**) **make** tea, I hope.) Инфинитив и герундий часто употребляются в функции дополнения к глаголу, но их употребление в этой функции является лексически ограниченным, т.е. они встречаются после определенных глаголов.

- определения (The Attribute)

The method **to be used** is not new.- Метод, **который будет**

**использоваться**, не нов.

He was the first **to prove** it.

-Он был первым, **кто доказал** это.

There are a lot of ways of **solving** the problem. - -Существует много способов решения проблемы.

- обстоятельства (The Adverbial)

He went there **to collect** (for **collecting**) necessary data. - Он отправился туда **собрать** необходимые данные (**для сбора** необходимых данных).

В функции определения и обстоятельства перед герундием всегда стоит предлог.

- вводного словосочетания (The Parenthesis)

**to tell the truth** (по правде сказать), **to put it mildly** (мягко говоря), **to make matters worse** (к довершению всего), **to be more exact** (точнее говоря), **to begin with** (начать с того, что)

Причастие употребляется в следующих функциях:

- части простого сказуемого

He is **writing** a paper on Western architecture. Он **пишет** статью о западной архитектуре.

- части составного глагольного сказуемого (The Predicative)

He stood **surprised** in front of his house. – В удивлении он стоял перед своим домом.

- определения

She came up to the **crying** child. - Она подошла к **плачущему** ребенку.

Here is a telegram, **announcing** his arrival. – Вот телеграмма, **извещающая** о его приезде.

### Примечание.

Сложная форма причастия настоящего времени (Participle I Perfect) не употребляется в функции определения (Ср. Я не знаю молодого человека, принесшего вчера мне эту записку. - I don't know the young man who brought me the note yesterday.)

- обстоятельства

(While) **reading** he made notes. - **Читая**, он делал заметки.

Not **knowing** her new telephone number, I couldn't get in touch with her. –

Так как я не знал ее новый номер телефона, я не смог с ней связаться.

- вводного словосочетания

Frankly **speaking**, you are wrong. – Откровенно говоря, вы не правы.

**Putting** it mildly, she was rather rude. – Мягко говоря, она была довольно груба.

Переводятся нефинитные формы глагола на русский язык в зависимости от функции в предложении:

- **инфинитив и герундий** – инфинитивом, существительным, деепричастием, иногда прилагательным:



It is nice **to be sitting** near you. - Приятно **сидеть** с тобой рядом.

**Without waiting** for her answer, he turned and left us. **Не дожидаясь** ее ответа, он повернулся и ушел от нас.

**Dancing** has always been her hobby. - **Танцы** всегда были ее любимым занятием.

- **причастие** в функции определения – причастием, в функции обстоятельства – деепричастием.

**Being** a student of the University, I attend a lot of lectures and do a lot of private study. – **Обучаясь** в университете...

В неличных оборотах (**verbal constructions**) неличные глагольные формы могут, как правило, переводиться личными в составе придаточных предложений.

Инфинитив, герундий и причастие образуют сложные **обороты-конструкции**, которые состоят из существительного или местоимения и одной из неличных глагольных форм:

1. **Объектный падеж с инфинитивом или причастием** (Objective with the Infinitive or the Participle) употребляется только после определенных глаголов (to want, to think, to expect to consider, to see, to watch и др.) и состоит из существительного в общем падеже (The Common Case) или личного местоимения в объектном падеже (The Objective Case) и инфинитива или причастия, иногда с *as*. После глаголов to see, to hear, to let, to make и других инфинитив используется без частицы *to* (The Bare Infinitive).

I saw **the man climb up the stairs and disappear**. – Я видел, как человек поднялся по лестнице и исчез.

I'll have **you punished for misbehaviour**. – Я добьюсь, чтобы вас наказали за нарушение дисциплины.

2. **Именительный падеж с инфинитивом или причастием** (The Nominative with the Infinitive or the Participle) употребляется с теми же глаголами (см. **Объектный падеж с инфинитивом или причастием**), но в форме страдательного залога и состоит из существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива или причастия, иногда с *as*.

**They were heard to discuss** the possibility. – Слышали, как они обсуждали такую возможность.

At the college **he was regarded as **being**** a natural fusser. – В колледже его считали паникером.

**Ted was thought to have been staying** with his friends since he was last seen in the town. – Предполагалось, что Тед гостит у своих друзей с тех пор, как его видели в городе в последний раз.

3. **Оборот «for + сущ. + инф.»** (*For* – Phrase Construction) состоит из предлога *for*, существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива.

The text is easy enough **for you to translate without anyone's help**. – Текст достаточно легкий, чтобы ты перевел его без чьей-либо помощи.

4. **Независимый причастный оборот** (The Absolute Participial Construction) состоит из существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в именительном (перед ним может стоять *with*) и причастия. Оборот обычно отделяется запятой независимо от места в предложении.

**His patience exhausted**, the teacher ordered the pupil to leave the classroom. Когда у него закончилось терпение, учитель приказал ученику выйти из класса.

He walked slowly, **with his hands deep in his pockets**.

Он шел медленно и держал руки в карманах.

5. **Герундиальные обороты** (The Gerundial Constructions) состоят из существительного в притяжательном падеже (The Possessive Case) или общем падеже (The Common Case) либо из притяжательного местоимения (my, her, his, its, your, our, their, перед которыми может стоять предлог) и любой формы герундия.

He was aware **of her deceiving him**. – Он знал, что она его обманывает.

Употребление нефинитных форм, в особенности сложных нефинитных конструкций, способствует языковой компрессии текста и характерно для литературного стиля английского языка. Они позволяют выразить одну и ту же мысль с большей экономией средств и высшей степенью выразительности (“...with greater economy and force.”).

**ВОПРОСЫ** (для обсуждения и контроля)

- 1) Какие формы английского глагола называются неличными?
- 2) Как они соотносятся с личными глагольными формами?
- 3) Могут ли неличные формы выступать в предложении в функции сказуемого?
- 4) Какие действия могут быть выражены неличными формами?
- 5) Какими признаками обладают неличные формы?

- 6) Какая из неличных форм может употребляться с предлогом?
- 7) Каким формальным признаком обладает инфинитив?
- 8) В каких случаях этот признак может отсутствовать? Приведите примеры.
- 9) Какая из неличных форм совпадает структурно с причастием настоящего времени (Participle I)?
- 10) Образуйте Participle I глаголов: write, speak, hold, slip, fly, put, stay, decide, cancel, step, heal.
- 11) Как образуется причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов? Приведите примеры.
- 12) Образуйте причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II) глаголов: know, begin, swim, sell, teach, break, run, shoot, feed, eat.
- 13) В каких функциях в предложении используются инфинитив и герундий? Приведите пример каждой из этих функций.
- 14) Какие стилистические различия существуют в их употреблении?
- 15) В каких функциях в предложении используется причастие? Приведите примеры.
- 16) Какая форма причастия не употребляется в функции определения? Приведите примеры.
- 17) Какие неличные формы используются в функции вводных словосочетаний? Приведите примеры.
- 18) Как переводятся неличные формы глагола на русский язык?
- 19) В каких сложных оборотах-конструкциях могут выступать неличные формы?
- 20) Каковы преимущества использования неличных форм, в особенности сложных оборотов?

# The Infinitive

## FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE

Perfect	Aspect//voice	Active	Passive
Non-perfect	Common	To work To translate	----- To be translated
	Continuous	To be working To be translating	----- -----
Perfect	Common	To have worked To have translated	----- To have been translated
	Continuous	To have been working To have been translating	----- -----

### COMMON NON-PERFECT INFINITIVE

The Common Non-perfect Infinitive expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. It can refer to the present, past or future.

- *She is eager to help me.*
- *They are certain to get there in time.*

### CONTINUOUS NON-PERFECT INFINITIVE

The Continuous Infinitive shows that the action is in progress, incomplete at a certain time-point.

- *She seems to be reading a book.*

Note: verbs which are normally not used in the continuous forms do not have the continuous forms of the infinitive either. Instead we use the Common Infinitive.

Compare:

- *They appeared to be listening to us.*

- *They appeared to hear what we were talking about.*

### PERFECT INFINITIVE

The perfect Infinitive shows that an action precedes the action expressed by the finite verb.

The non-perfect Infinitive	Translation	Comments
1. I'm glad <i>to see</i> you.	Я рад, что вижу Вас.	An action simultaneous with the present (am)
2. I was glad <i>to see</i> you.	Я был рад, что вижу Вас.	An action simultaneous with the past (was)
3. I'll be glad <i>to see</i> you.	Я буду рад, что буду видеть Вас.	An action simultaneous with the future (will be)

The perfect infinitive	Translation	Comments
I am glad <i>to have seen</i> you.	Я рад, что видел (раньше) Вас.	An action preceding the present (am).
I was glad <i>to have seen</i> you.	Я был рад, что (раньше) видел Вас.	An action preceding the past (was).
T will be glad <i>to have seen</i> you.	Я буду рад, что видел Вас	An action preceding the future moment (will be).

As you can see from the tables above, a non-perfect form of the infinitive denotes an action simultaneous with that of the finite verb form, while a perfect infinitive denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

After the Past Indefinite of the verbs “**EXPECT**”, “**HOPE**”, “**INTEND**”, “**MEAN**”, “**TRY**” the perfect infinitive indicates that the action was not carried out, though it was expected, hoped for or planned.

- *They meant to have arrived early on Sunday but their car got into a terrible traffic jam.*
- *I hoped to have done the work in time but failed.*

- *I intended to have left the next day. -- Я намеревался выехать на следующий день (подразумевается: но не выехал)*

### PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action in progress which lasted for some time before the action expressed by the finite verb.

- *He is said **to have been reading** this book for quite a time.*

### SPLIT INFINITIVE

It is not normally advisable to put any words between the particle TO and the verb but there is now a more relaxed attitude to this. **Really** is often placed after the particle TO in colloquial English:

- *It would take several hours **to really learn** this poem*

instead of ...really to learn, which sounds rather formal. Some other degree adverbs such as **completely, entirely, unduly** can be treated similarly:

- *to completely paint the wall*
- *to unduly alarm people.*
- 

## **EXERCISES**

### *1. Comment on the form of the infinitive.*

To have taken, to be chatting, to improve, to mind, to have lost, to be punished, to delay, to have made, to have been washing, to be drawing, to be closed, to have been sewing, to buy, to have been flying, to be established, to be modernized, to be laughing, to be scrubbed, to have been drilling.

### *2. Match the given forms of the Infinitives with the proper definition.*

To have planned	A non-perfect common infinitive active
To be examined	A perfect common infinitive passive

To change	A perfect continuous infinitive active
To be riding	A perfect common infinitive active
To have been worn	A non-perfect infinitive continuous active
To have been dancing	A non-perfect common infinitive passive

### 3. Choose the right form of the infinitive according to the definition

The perfect common infinitive passive	To be done To have been doing To have done To have been done
The non-perfect common infinitive active	To be changed To have changed To be changing To change
The perfect continuous infinitive active	To have cleaned To be cleaning To have been cleaning To have been cleaned
The non-perfect common infinitive passive	To have been sewn To be sewing To have sewn To be sewn
The non-perfect continuous infinitive active	To lay To have been laying To have laid To be laying
The perfect common infinitive active	To be slicing To have been sliced To have been slicing To have sliced

### 4. Give all possible forms of the following infinitives

To lie, to rise, to do, to feel, to consult, to examine, to shave, to bite, to beat, to sew, to sting, to fill, to wring, to ski, to knead, to run, to spend, to burn, to jump, to cut, to choose, to raise, to test, to eat, to whip, to cry, to polish, to lay, to hang.



### 5. Use the infinitive in different forms

a)

1. Professor Johnson was not a man (to mistake) in his calculations.
2. The text on this page is (to listen to) not (to read).
3. He is in his office and must (to finish) his monthly report.
4. She preferred (to love) and not (to love).
4. Jenny left the linen (to sort out).
5. They were happy (to buy) the tickets beforehand.
6. His parents expect him (to arrive) in a day or two.
7. The girl seems (to practice) the piano since morning.
8. Nowadays children hate (to read) but prefer (to read to).
9. He wanted (to tell) her the truth and she had the right (to tell) what had happened to her parents.
10. I believe my father (to have) a talk with our teacher at the moment.

b)

1. Mother seems (to tidy up) the flat for ages.
2. Everyone wants (to respect).
3. They are good enough (to give) the first prize.
4. Little children were happy (to teach) funny songs.
5. He cannot bear (to remind) of his mistakes.
6. This time the soldier didn't wait (to attack).
7. She sprang up from the chair in which she appeared (to doze).
8. I am very sorry (to involve) you into this.
9. I liked in him the things he didn't want (to like) for.
10. Did he ever ask her (to engage) or talk about marrying?
11. He promised (to come) and (to see) them before he left.

c)

1. There is no necessity (to pick up) the papers, I'll bring them.
2. What they want is (to have) English twice a week.
3. He is in the garage and must (to repair) his car.
4. We expect him (to arrive) in a day or two.
5. She must be lucky (to meet) such a wonderful man and (to marry) him.
6. The boys seem (to play) football since morning.
7. I don't know what she is doing. She may (to sleep) now.
8. He seemed (to watch) her as he hoped (to attract) her attention at some moment.

9. All I want is (to find) the right diet (to slim down).  
d)
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) students 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 sell) my fur-coat but I've got lots of things (to sell) as I don'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's nobody (to improve) it.

6. *Rewrite the sentences showing that the action was not carried out.  
Give explanations why it didn't happen.*

1. I meant to say 'Thank you' for what he had done to me.
2. They intended to create a new website.
3. He intended to be an athlete.
4. She expected to turn out the flat in no time.
5. The students expected the teacher to give them some time to brush up the material.
6. Yesterday she meant to cook a real festive dinner for the party.
7. She expected the dressmaker to alter the dress by her birthday.
8. They hoped to bake some tasty buns for lunch.
9. They expected the Dean not to reprimand the student.
10. She meant to leave for London soon after graduation.

## BARE INFINITIVE

The Infinitive is sometimes used without the particle TO. In this case it is called the BARE or the PLAIN infinitive.

The BARE infinitive is used:

1. After the auxiliary verb of Present, Past or Future Simple:

He doesn't *like* it.

Did he *speak* about it?

I will *help* you if you like.

2. After the modal verbs CAN, COULD, SHALL, SHOULD, MAY, MIGHT, WOULD, MUST:

You must *be* exhausted.

He could *have done* it.

3. The verb DARE is followed by the bare infinitive

- a) in rhetorical questions beginning with *how*:

How *dare* she talk back!

- b) in negative sentences and true questions

Dare he *refuse*?

4. After the verb NEED when it is used without an auxiliary in interrogative and negative sentences:

I need not *bring* it with me just now.

5. After verbs of sense perception: FEEL, HEAR, SEE, NOTICE and WATCH:

I heard him *lock* the door.

She felt her house *quake*.

I saw you *swim*.

**NOTE:** SEE and HEAR in the passive take the full infinitive.

She was seen *to enter* the school.

He was heard *to say* that.

6. After the verbs of inducement and permission LET<sup>2</sup>, MAKE<sup>3</sup> and HAVE<sup>4</sup>

*Let* him *swim* in the river.

She *made* her *get up* early.

I will *have* them *come* in a moment.

I won't *have* her *wear* that skirt.

**NOTE:**

1. LET in the passive is often replaced by another verb:

They *let* him *see* the note. = He *was allowed* to see the note.

They *let* me *know*... = I *was told*....

2. The passive form of the verb MAKE is followed by to-infinitive.

I *was made to tidy* up the room.

7. After modal phrases: WOULD RATHER/SOONER (to express preferences), RATHER/SOONER THAN:

*I'd rather stay* at home than go out.

*I'd sooner order* some takeaways.

*Rather than cook* something square, he had a sandwich.

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<sup>2</sup> In the meaning of разрешать

<sup>3</sup> In the meaning of заставлять

<sup>4</sup> In the meaning of заставлять

8. After the modal phrase HAD BETTER (used to give advice about what someone should do or to say what someone should do or need to do:

You *had better take* a taxi.

9. The verb HELP may be followed by a full or bare infinitive:

He *helped* her *(to) carry* her cases up the stairs.

10. After BUT and EXCEPT when they follow DO + ANYTHING/NOTHING/EVERYTHING

He *does nothing but complain*.

I *can't but agree*.

My *cat does everything but speak*.

11. After WHY and WHY NOT in questions without the subject:

*Why not eat* out tonight?

*Why wait?*

12. If two infinitives are joined by AND the TO of the second infinitive is normally dropped:

He wanted *to sit* in the library and *read* a book.

## EXERCISES

1. *React to the statement according to the model. Use the verbs suggested.*

Model: Irene played the piano very well. (hear)  
- Did you hear her play?

1. My blood pressure rose very unexpectedly. (feel)
2. Children performed wonderfully on TV. (see)
3. He defended his point of view very convincingly. (hear)
4. He drove along the road very safely. (watch)
5. They wrote their expositions in the evening. (see)
6. It started to rain almost immediately. (notice)
7. She read the passage from the book very loudly. (hear)
8. It grew dark quite suddenly. (notice)

2. *Answer the questions according to the model. Use the verbs suggested.*

Model: Is he a good singer? (hear)  
- I think he is. I heard him sing.

1. Is she a good doctor? (see)
2. Are they good dancers? (see)
3. Is he a good performer? (watch)
4. Is she a good speaker? (hear)
5. Is she a good teacher? (see)
6. Are they good sportsmen? (watch)
7. Is he an excellent cook? (hear)
8. Is she a good housewife? (see)

3. *Answer the questions according to the model. Use the verbs suggested.*

Model: What did you watch the student do? (drill)

- I watch them drill some grammar rules.

1. What did you watch your mother do? (tidy up)
2. What did you like to hear your friend do? (recite poems)
3. What does the girl like to watch her mother do? (bake cakes)
4. What do you like to watch your teacher do? (explain the rules)
5. What do you like to hear your friend sing? (folk songs)
6. What did you hear your mother complain of? (the mess)

4. *Respond to the following statements according to the models.*

Model: The boy is late again. (worry)

- Don't let it worry you.

Marry has broken a glass. (make one cross)

- Don't let it make you cross.

1. It is getting darker. (frighten)
2. She is always grumbling in the kitchen. (irritate)
3. Jane often lies to you. (make one furious)
4. Your breakfast has been burnt. (upset)
5. The computer doesn't work properly. (annoy)
6. Ben has lost the car keys. (frustrate)
7. Kate always leaves her notes behind. (drive one to despair)

5. *Ask special questions in response to the statements. Use the interrogative words suggested.*

Model: She went to her Aunt last Sunday. (what)

- What made her go there?

She is still very weak. (why)

- Why didn't (don't) you make her drink some herbal tea?

1. She took the pills to lower the temperature. (who)
2. Her kitchen is in a mess. (why)
3. They went out in the rain. (what)
4. He never helps his wife about the house. (why)
5. My daughter has eaten all the biscuits. (what)

6. He decided not to go to the party. (what)
7. She said that she didn't like her new job. (what)
8. She returned from Moscow several hours ago. (what)

6. *Answer the following questions according to the model. Use the words suggested.*

Model: Have you done the shopping? (mother)

- My mother made me go shopping.

1. Have you done your homework? (father)
2. Have bought some cheese? (mother)
3. Have you tidied up your room? (my sister)
4. Have you followed the recipe to the letter? (the cook)
5. Have you peeled the potatoes? (my brother)
6. This remedy is better. Have you taken it? (the doctor)
7. Have you caught up with the class? (your tutor)
8. It is rather freezing outside. Have you put on your warm sweater?  
(my sister)
9. Have you wrung out the linen? (my friend)

7. *Answer the following questions according to the model. Use the words suggested*

Model: Why did he learn the poem by heart? (his mother)

- His Mother had him learn the poem.

1. Why did she complete the course in English so soon? (the Dean)
2. Why did you accept the invitation? (my friends)
3. Why did she leave the room in apple-pie order? (her granny)
4. Why did he do his homework by himself? (his mother)
5. Why did she get up a bit earlier? (the brother)
6. Why does she wear only long skirts to school? (her adviser)
7. Why did she buy that stretchable material for her coat? (the dressmaker)



8. *Compose sentences according to the model.*

Model: He called his friend Fatty. (I)

- I won't have him call his friend Fatty.

1. He skipped a lot of lectures and seminars. (the Dean)
2. They cheated at the exam. (the examiner)
3. He always talks back to his granny. (his mother)
4. They always leave their clothes everywhere. (their mother)
5. Jane never tidies up the flat after her parties. (the flatmate)
6. He always reads up for the class on the bus. (his father)
7. They are lagging behind the group. (their tutor)
8. They are ever chewing with their mouth open. (their mother)

9. *Respond to the following statements. Begin your sentence with **You'd better**.*

Model: I think I am putting on weight.

- You'd **better stop** eating bread and potatoes.

1. I am rather feverish today.
2. I am so hungry that I could eat a horse.
3. I am afraid I won't manage that work by tomorrow.
4. I've lost my keys.
5. I have a splitting headache
6. I don't think this dress fits me.
7. The weather is terrible outside.
8. I am afraid my dress is too loose.
9. I think my letter won't reach her in time.

10. *Disagree with the suggestion or decline the invitation. State what you prefer doing. Use **would rather/would sooner***

Model: Shall we go today? –I'd rather wait till tomorrow. I already have my hands full today.

1. Are you up for a cup of coffee?
2. How about having some rest?
3. Shall I switch on the light?
4. Why not discuss your wedding plans?
5. Why not borrow the money from Jane?
6. Let's go to the Tate Gallery.
7. This dress fits you like a glove. Take it.
8. Do you feel like eating something sweet?

11. Respond to the following statements. Express a suggestion beginning with ***Why not***

Model: What a nice blouse! – ***Why not try*** it on?

1. The professor is giving a lecture on Phonetics today.
2. There's a new exhibition in the National Gallery.
3. I am not feeling up too much.
4. The weather is dreadful. I don't want to go out.
5. The salad is delicious.
6. I'm as hungry as a hunter.
7. I want to perfect my grammar and improve my pronunciation.
8. I feel out of sorts.
9. The dress is too tight round the hips.

12. *Work in pairs. Respond to the statements given below. Use HAD BETTER, WOULD RATHER/SOONER. Expand your answer by adding WHY NOT...?*

Model: Jane is not good at cooking. – Why not present her with a cookery book. - I think, she'd better ask her Mum for a cooking lesson.

1. Peter feels out of sorts.
2. I've put on weight because I have a sweet tooth.

3. She's been slaving at the books the last fortnight. She is exhausted, no doubt.
4. The Johnsons are fond of fast food. I think they'll have problems with their digestive system.
5. Bill lives from hand to mouth.
6. Ben has failed his exam again.
7. The washing machine has broken down.
8. All these late nights are beginning to tell on his health.
9. I've broken my Mum's favourite cup.
10. The trousers don't fit him. The tailor must have taken the wrong measurements.

*13. Use either the full or bare infinitive.*

a)

1. He made them (to wait) the whole evening.
2. Will you help me (to write) this letter?
3. He didn't dare (to argue) with the Head teacher.
4. I'd like you (to join) us.
5. The earthquake was terrible. I felt my whole house (to shake).
6. The teacher had the children (to show) her their homework.
7. How dare you (to leave) the room in such a mess!
8. The students were made (to revise) for the test.
9. I think we should (get down) to doing it right now.
10. What did the children watch the monkey (to do)?
11. As he had left his workbook at home there was nothing (to do) but (to borrow) another one from the library.
12. Would you rather (to stay) at home or (to join) them.
13. The computer doesn't work. Don't let it (puzzle) you.
14. I couldn't but (to feel) satisfied.
15. He helped me (to carry) those bags.

b)

1. You had better (to change) the style of the dress. This one doesn't suit you.
2. He made me (to do) it all over again.
3. Oh no! I'd sooner (to die) than (to tell) him about it.
4. She used (to smoke) thirty cigarettes a day.
5. I saw them (to work) in the garden the whole Sunday.
6. Please let me (to know) your decision.
7. She had her son (to bring) some fresh water.
8. Will you help me (to move) the cupboard?

9. Absence makes the heart (to grow) fonder.
10. You may (to lead) the horse to the water, but you cannot make him (to drink).
11. I would rather (to go) there by train than by plain.
12. I won't have him (to skip) so many seminars.
13. Nobody actually saw them (to go) away.
14. I cannot but (to think) that you are wrong.
15. It's better (to delay) than act foolishly.
16. Let him (to wait) a minute or so.

*14. Translate into English using the bare infinitive.*

1. Я бы предпочла поехать домой, чем гулять по улицам до самого вечера.
2. Я не позволю ему Вам грубить.
3. Он скорее позвонит ей сам, чем будет ждать звонка.
4. Мама не позволяла им сплетничать об этом.
5. Зачем устраивать такую ссору? Почему бы не помириться?
6. Ей ничего не оставалось, как купить все продукты самой.
7. Она заставила меня все переписать.
8. Я чувствую, что он хочет сказать мне что-то важное.
9. Ее соседи видели, что к ней часто приходил какой-то старик.
10. Он был настоящим лентяем. Он занимался чем угодно, только не уроками.
11. Ничто не заставит его изменить его решение.
12. Он только и делает, что ворчит.
13. Живи сам и давай жить другим.
14. Дай мне знать о вашем решении как можно раньше.
15. Как Вы смее спрашивать меня о таких вещах.
16. Не могу не поспорить с тобой.
17. Я бы предпочла отдохнуть где-нибудь за городом.
18. Он слышал, как учитель вызвал его родителей в школу.
19. Ты бы лучше готовился к зачету, чем болтал по телефону.

To see	Somebody/something	DO something
To hear	Somebody/something	DO something
To watch	Somebody/something	DO something
To notice	Somebody/something	DO something
To make	Somebody/something	DO something
To let	Somebody/something	DO something
To have	Somebody/something	DO something
Won't have	Somebody/something	DO something

Would rather	DO something
Would sooner	DO something
Had better	DO something
Why not	DO something
Cannot but	DO something
Can't help but	DO something

## TO – INFINITIVE

### THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT

As the subject of the sentence the infinitive is used:

- a) without the introductory ***IT***;
- b) with the introductory ***IT***.

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b><i>To know</i></b> a foreign language well is very rewarding.</li> <li>b) It is rewarding <b><i>to know</i></b> the language well.</li> </ul> |
|--|

NOTE: The construction without the introductory *IT* is considered to be more formal in modern English.

## EXERCISES

1. *Compose sentences of your own using the infinitive as subject:*

Model:...find the solution to the problem...

- To find the solution to the problem was the main task at the moment.
- It was important at the moment to find the solution to the problem.

1. ...lie to your friend...
2. ...clean the house from top to bottom...
3. ...keep up the standards of traditional cooking...
4. ...set a household budget...
5. ...cope with one's work...
6. ...shirk one's duties...
7. ...resit the exam...
8. ...make much fuss about something...
9. ...get a taxi...
- 10....save money...
- 11....wear a fur hat in summer...
- 12....have a light breakfast...
- 13....talk about politics...
- 14....speak several foreign languages...
- 15....lose one's keys...
- 16....serve the table...

2. *Complete the sentences. Use the infinitive as subject with the introductory IT.*

1. It was strange....
2. It will be a shock...
3. It is usually difficult...
4. It was a surprise...
5. It was very dangerous...

6. It was a pleasure...
7. It is foolish...
8. It is awful...
9. It was out of the question...
10. It is much easier...
11. It was a bit embarrassing...
12. It may be necessary...
13. It was a good idea...
14. It was very romantic...
15. It must be quite a pleasure...
16. It requires some courage...
17. It is not my custom...
18. It is quite unusual for her ...

3. *Translate into English paying special attention to the use of the Infinitive as Subject.*

1. Общаться с ним было очень трудно.
2. Приятно почитать вечером хорошую книгу.
3. Найти хорошую работу было нелегко.
4. Спорить об этом просто бесполезно.
5. Разговаривать с ним об этом будет очень неприятно.
6. Изучать сразу три языка было очень трудно.
7. Убрать квартиру сразу после вечеринки было намного проще, чем откладывать на следующий день.
8. Жить в таком красивом доме будет очень приятно.
9. Было бы интересно посмотреть эти фотографии.
10. Сделать все за один день просто невозможно.
11. Было опасно проводить эксперимент в одиночку.
12. Не принять такое предложение было бы глупо.
13. Читать эту книгу в оригинале было большим наслаждением.
14. Встретиться с ними на вечеринке было большим сюрпризом.
15. Небезопасно оставаться там на ночь.
16. Смотреть телевизор по вечерам - пуста трата времени.
17. Вывести это пятно просто невозможно.
18. Примириться с этим было невозможно.

## THE INFINITIVE AS PREDICATIVE

To get ready for the exam is *to brush up* all the rules.

The important thing is *to brush up* all the rules.

What they have to do is *to brush up* all the rules.

### EXERCISES

1. *Complete the sentences using the infinitive as a part of the predicate.*

1. Her dream was ...
2. To find a good place to live is...
3. Jane's goal was...
4. What he planned to do was ...
5. Their idea was ...
6. To get an increased grant is...
7. Our task will be...
8. My aim was...
9. What he wanted to do was...
10. Mary's only chance was...
11. Their purpose was...
12. His ridiculous habit was...
13. Her only concern will be...
14. The question was....
15. What he had to do was...
16. What they have to do is...

2. *Translate into English using the infinitive as predicate.*

1. Цель данного теста – оценить знания студентов.
2. Их обязанность состоит в том, чтобы поддерживать квартиру в чистоте.
3. Мой совет – не пропускать занятия и добросовестно относиться к домашней работе.
4. Его основной принцип – помогать отстающим студентам.



5. Его единственным желанием было, чтобы все пошли домой.
6. Ее хобби – собирать старинные открытки с цветами.
7. Что мне пришлось сделать, так это выбрать рецепты из поваренной книги и приступить к готовке.
8. Наш план состоял в том, чтобы купить необходимые продукты на неделю.
9. Что я хочу сделать, так это навестить лучшего друга.
10. Главное было заставить его убрать за собой.

## INFINITIVE AS PART OF A PREDICATIVE

The rule is <i>difficult to remember</i>
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### EXERCISES

1. *Compose sentences of your own using the cue-words. Give your own reasons why.*

Model: Jane // easy to deal with

- Jane is easy to deal with, because she is very sociable.

1. His advice // hard to follow
2. This cupboard // difficult to move.
3. This stain // difficult to remove.
4. This flat // convenient to live in.
5. Stubborn people // difficult to persuade.
6. These structures // easy to remember.
7. A good lecturer // easy to follow
8. Her young puppy //amusing to watch.

2. *Complete the sentences.*

1. This expedition is...
2. The story is ...
3. The room is...
4. The dirty linen is...

5. The greasy dishes are...
6. The new grammar book is....
7. This elaborate dish is...
8. The birthday cake is...
9. This new recipe is...
10. The sick are...

### 3. *Translate into English*

1. Современным детям трудно угодить.
2. С ней очень приятно общаться.
3. Это упражнение нелегко выполнить.
4. Ее телефон невозможно запомнить.
5. За этой сценой в спектакле интересно было наблюдать.
6. С нашим соседом трудно спорить.
7. Его анекдоты всегда смешно слушать.
8. Их поездки невозможно избежать.
9. Такие цветы очень трудно вырастить.
10. На этот вопрос сложно ответить.

## INFINITIVE AS A PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL PREDICATE

You He We They It I Jane	<u><i>After a modal verb</i></u> Could Must May Ought to Should have to needn't	do it yourself. be eating now. explain it to her. discuss it with her. be made at the tailor's. reject the idea. help him with it.
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<p>Lucy Fred They The snow The child Our friends</p>	<p><b><u>After the verbs that denote the beginning, duration, repetition, the end of the action</u></b></p> <p>began started used continued ceased came to understand</p>	<p>to operate on him. to wind the tape back. to go out at weekends. to fall. to cry. what we were getting at.</p>
	<p><b><u>As part of the predicate may be expressed by 6 groups of verbs:</u></b></p> <p>1) seem, appear (казаться); prove turn out (оказаться); happen chance (случиться). seemed happened proved</p> <p>2) <b><i>the passive form of the verbs of sense perception</i></b>): are heard was seen</p> <p>3) <b><i>the passive voice of the verbs of mental activity</i></b></p> <p>The man They The girl</p> <p>They She</p> <p>The train Mr Crew</p> <p>The weather</p> <p>The book</p> <p>The article</p>	

The man The actress The plane	<b>4) <i>the passive form of the verbs of saying</i></b> is said is reported is announced	to have lost the game. to have married a pilot. to be taking off.
The students	<b>5) <i>the passive voice of the verbs of order, permission, inducement</i></b> were told/asked/made/ ordered/ allowed	to complete the tasks in five minutes' time.
I She  They The man	<b>6) <i>the phrases like:</i></b> am likely is unlikely  are certain is sure	to be late for work. to offer him a helping hand. to win the context. to get there on time.

## EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions according to the model. Introduce the verb **to seem** (to appear) to underline the idea that the speaker is not quite sure.

Model: Is she an efficient housewife?

- Yes, she **seems** to be a good one.
- Yes, she **appears** to be a good one.

1. Is Mary a diligent student?
2. Is Jeremy a promising teacher?
3. Is the new laboratory well-equipped?
4. Is the library well stocked?
5. Is the Deputy Dean in charge of the students' attendance?
6. Is she good at baking?

7. Is he a proficient designer?
8. Are they competent linguists?

2. *Answer the questions. Use the continuous infinitive in your answers.*

Model: Do you know what he is doing? (tidy up one's flat)

- He **seems** to be tidying up his flat.
- He **appears** to be tidying up the flat.

1. Do you know what Kate is doing? (make up a monologue)
2. Do you know what Serge is doing? (draw up a menu)
3. Do you know what Helen is doing? (sort out the linen)
4. Do you know what Ben is doing? (knead the dough)
5. Do you know what Colin is doing? (do a lot of private study)

3. *Change the statements according to the model. Use perfect infinitive and verbs in brackets.*

Model: The reporter was informed about the explosion. (seem)

- The reporter **seems** to have been informed about the explosion.

1. Some of the students stayed away from the lecture. (seem)
2. They finished their work just in time. (appear)
3. All the participants of the contest were asked to come. (seem)
4. The products were bought and stored in the fridge. (seem)
5. All the clothes were taken care of. (seem)
6. They handed in the application the day before. (appear)
7. This writer is well known all around the country. (seem)

4. *Respond to the statements using the verb happen to + an infinitive in your answers.*

Model: Can you give me the book Alan has brought to you?

- Yes, of course. But I happened to put it somewhere and can't find where it is.

1. Did he call you yesterday?

2. I'd rather like that woolen sweater.
3. This skirt is a bit tight on you.
4. I went to the Mall to buy a pair of shoes last week.
5. I need a scarf to match my new bag.
6. She says this store has a good choice of coats.
7. I want to present her with a pair of stockings.

5. *Answer the following questions. Use the verb given in the brackets in the passive.*

Model: Why did you keep to bed for so long?

- I was made to do it by the doctor.

1. Why did you put on your waistcoat? (make)
2. How do you know that he is at home? (hear)
3. Has the Dean spoken to the adviser yet? (to see)
4. Why did he leave his job? (make)
5. Did he make an appointment with the doctor? (see)
6. Has he altered his tuxedo? (see)
7. Why do you think they have heard the lecture? (listen)

6. *Answer the questions using **the verbs of saying** and the appropriate form of the infinitive.*

Model: Do you know the departure time of the plane?

- Yes, I do. It is announced to be leaving in 10 minutes.

1. Has she graduated from the University? (said)
2. What is he working on now? (said)
3. Has there been an accident? (reported)
4. When did the exam begin? (announced)
5. Is he still writing the essay? (said)
6. Has the rocket been launched? (reported)
7. How many people have already died of that disease? (announced)
8. Has the train left already? (announced)

7. *Answer the following questions according to the model. Use the verbs in brackets.*

Model: Where are they? (suppose) – They are supposed to be at the lecture.

1. Where do they go shopping? (say)
2. How many courses does he take this year? (say)
3. How many books has she read? (suppose)
4. When will they come back? (expect)
5. Was the examiner satisfied with your answer? (appear)
6. Are they the experts in this field? (prove)
7. What performance will this actor take part in? (believe)
8. When did this train arrive? (announce)
9. Has he graduated from the University? (suppose)
10. Is she still writing her thesis? (say)
11. How long has she been waiting? (turn out)
12. Where did he go last year? (announce)
13. When will they return from a business trip? (expect)

8. *Complete the sentences using **to be likely** // **unlikely***

Model: The road is packed with holiday-makers.

- We are unlikely to get to the hotel in time.

1. He is busy at the office. He is unlikely....
2. The weather is bad. The ship is unlikely...
3. She has fallen behind the group. She is likely...
4. He has asked his friend for a helping hand. He is likely...
5. There are still so many dirty dishes. We are unlikely...
6. He has developed a terrible cough. We are likely...
7. The medicine she is taking is very good. She is likely.
8. The dress she has bought fits her perfectly. She is likely...

9. *Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs from the list below. In some sentences more than one verb is possible.*

To appear, to force, to seem, to suppose, to expect, to think, to be sure, to happen.

1. That night he was simply overjoyed, and he \_\_\_\_\_ to take no effort to disguise his excitement.
2. But I don't \_\_\_\_\_ to know anything.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ to have been moved by her husband's remark and looked at him surprised.
4. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ to be of a well-known artist.
5. We have not been \_\_\_\_\_ to undertake any work.
6. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to become a famous actress.
7. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ to detect any difference between them.
8. That \_\_\_\_\_ to be a lily of the valley.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ to resign last year because of his chronic disease.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to have so much influence over her.

*11. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones with the infinitive constructions.*

a)

1. It seemed that her actions started the row between them.
2. She was carrying books, it seemed that she was going to library.
3. It seemed that the dress wasn't her size at all.
4. It was supposed that that cut was all the vogue at that time.
5. It was unlikely that they will follow in their father's steps.
6. It appeared that he didn't notice some of his friends in the canteen and went away without greeting them.
7. It appears that my interview with the employer was a success.
8. It is certain that he will marry her.
9. It seemed that she had been discussing the cut and style of the dress for the whole day.
10. It happened so that his case had been turned over to the Dean.

b)

1. It is known that Jack is a good financial analyst.
2. It is considered that Russian ballet dancers are the best in the world.
3. It is reported that his car had got into an accident.
4. It is expected that many students will participate in the conference.



5. It happened that she asked us to make a presentation at very short notice.
6. It is certain that the children will have a lot of fun at the birthday party tomorrow.
7. It proved that Harry was their devoted friend.
8. It happened that everybody was involved in solving the problem.

#### *10. Translate into English*

*a)*

1. Предполагалось, что мы встретимся после уроков и пойдем в кафею.
2. Случилось так, что она принимала душ, когда он позвонил.
3. Ожидается, что скоро ей станет лучше и температура спадет.
4. Очень вероятно, что он приедет к нам в гости к началу нового года.
5. Говорят, что он не очень общительный
6. Слышали, как она с кем-то разговаривала по телефону.
7. Сообщали, что Президент приехал в их город.
8. Не похоже, чтобы он сделал такую ошибку.
9. Кажется, вы много знаете обо мне.
10. Видели, как он перешел улицу.

*b)*

1. Они, наверняка, опоздают.
2. Оказывается, что он ничего не слышал об аварии.
3. По-видимому, они уже не помирятся.
4. Считалось, что Джеймс никогда не хотел уехать из города.
5. Кажется, что она боится об этом говорить.
6. Маловероятно, что мы сможем заказать билеты на самолет заранее.
7. Я случайно узнал, что Вы уже в течение двух лет пишете этот роман.
8. Джон, оказывается, уже 3 года готовился к выступлению.
9. Ты случайно не знаешь, где находится аптека. Кажется, я заболела.
10. Команда Манчестер наверняка выиграет.

*c)*

1. Никогда не слышали, чтобы он хоть раз в жизни сказал спасибо

2. Предполагается, что делегация прибывает сейчас на вокзал
3. Он был холостяком, и, казалось, избегал женщин.
4. Книга наверняка тебе понравится
5. Она, кажется, хорошо знает эту страну.
6. Оказывается, ваша сестра тоже учится в университете?
7. Похоже, есть какое-то недопонимание.
8. Говорят, что он знает все и всех.
9. Ее заставили носить униформу даже в пятницу.
10. Он обязательно придет вовремя.
11. Ты случайно не брат Мэри?
12. Известно, что наша портниха шьет это платье уже целый  
месяц.
13. Думают, что этот актер будет принимать участие в новой  
постановке.
14. Мне снимали когда-то мерки, но мои данные оказались  
неточными.
15. Вряд ли она это сделает.
16. Статья оказалась легче, чем она ожидала.

### INFINITIVE AS OBJECT

The infinitive is very often used in this function. We find it:

- 1) used directly after verbs

I regret *to have invited* him.

He chose *not to pay* any attention to it.

- 2) with an object between the infinitive and the verb

Tell her *to call* on me.

I asked her *to forgive* me.

I want you *to apologize* to your Granny.

He ordered the class *to sit* still.

I hate you *to talk* to me like that.

- 3) Used after predictive adjectives (anxious, glad<sup>5</sup>, grateful, thankful, happy<sup>6</sup>, proud<sup>7</sup>, sorry), statives (afraid, ashamed), past participles (astonished, amused, determined, etc)

I was glad **to see** you last night.

She was happy **to have met** him.

He was pleased **to see** her.

## EXERCISES

1. *Complete the sentences using infinitive in the function of an object. Pay attention to the verbs which are followed directly by the infinitive or by the object + the infinitive*

1. The teacher always encouraged ....
2. I can't afford....
3. They refused ....
4. He persuaded .....
5. My group-mates intended...
6. They taught ....
7. I consider her.....
8. I tend....
9. His mother forbade ....
10. At the end of the term Peter failed ....
11. In the morning I forgot...
12. The Principal recommended...
13. The landlord reminded...
14. It has led ...
15. All this year they have been learning ...
16. They paid .....
17. We forced ....
18. At the end of the day he longed....

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<sup>5</sup> To be glad for oneself

<sup>6</sup> To be happy for oneself

<sup>7</sup> To be proud for oneself

19. I struggled...
20. They wanted....

2. *Finish the statements using an infinitive as an object after predicative adjectives, statives and participles.*

1. My group-mates were astonished .....
2. I am sorry ....
3. Peter is lucky...
4. I am delighted...
5. Our tutor was surprised....
6. Mr Johnson was determined...
7. Our colleague was proud....
8. My husband and I were pleased....
9. Everyone was anxious....
10. Jeremy was happy ....

3. *Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones with the infinitive constructions.*

1. I was delighted that I had passed the final exam successfully.
2. He was horrified that he saw her lie there unconsciously.
3. John is happy that he was given a pay rise.
4. Jane was astonished that she found only John in the room before the lesson.
5. I was really surprised that I passed my driving test first time.
6. They were startled when they saw Drew's picture in the newspaper.
7. They were thrilled that they were invited to the pre-Oscar party.
8. Clara was lucky that she had taken the last bus to the airport.
9. The girl was ashamed that she had forgotten his name.
10. She is glad that she has met such a good lawyer.

## The FOR-TO-INFINITIVE construction

The subject of the Infinitive is dropped if it is identical with that of the finite verb. Otherwise, it is introduced by “for”:

I was surprised. My friend won the race. ⇔⇔

I was surprised for my friend to win the race.

I was happy. I passed the exam. ⇔⇔

I was happy to pass the exam.

NOTE: The predicative adjectives *glad*, *happy*, *proud* can't be used in for-infinitive constructions and must be replaced by other adjectives similar in meaning.

## EXERCISES

*Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones with the infinitive constructions*

1. He was delighted that she entered the Linguistic University.
2. They were delighted that she had told them the truth.
3. I am very happy that he has turned out the flat in no time.
4. She was so pleased that he had managed to find some time to visit her.
5. I was amazed that we met him again the same day.
6. The doctor was surprised that the patient didn't follow the prescription.
7. I am terribly sorry that he has hurt her feelings.
8. Peter was distressed when he learnt that she had let him down.
9. Ann was sorry because the children didn't come in time.
10. I was sorry that he had changed his mind about going to the theatre.

## THE INFINITIVE AS ATTRIBUTE

The Infinitive as an attribute can modify nouns, indefinite and negative pronouns, ordinal numerals and the substantivised adjective *last*.

She has no inclination *to waste* his money.

There must be something *to talk* about.

They had nowhere *to go*.

He was the last *to leave* the room.

She was the first *to raise* her hand.

NOTE: Sometimes the Infinitive in this function expresses the idea of necessity, possibility or arrangement. In this case the Infinitive is quite often passive:

*There were many articles of clothes **to be altered** (= which had To be altered).*

The use of passive Infinitive is often optional and the active Infinitive can be used instead:

*There were many articles of clothes **to alter**.*

## EXERCISES

1. *Compose sentences of your own using the words suggested. Follow the model.*

Model: garden/grow vegetables

Our Granny has no garden to grow vegetables in.

1. Hotel / stay in
2. Children / play with
3. Detergent / wash up
4. Oven / bake a cake
5. Coat-hangers / hang clothes on
6. Internet connection / find information
7. Book / discuss in class
8. Food processor / cook a substantial dinner

9. The sewing machine / alter the dress
10. No inclination / order the dress at the dressmaker's

2. *Answer the following questions according to the model. Use the verbs suggested.*

Model: Will you ask your group-mates for help? (turn to) – I hope they are the kind of people to turn to.

1. Do you rely on her? (trust)
2. Will you recommend them to read this dictionary? (refer to)
3. Will you go to this doctor with your complaints? (go to)
4. Do you count on their help? (rely on)
5. Are you still afraid of mice? (be afraid of)
6. Did you like her boyfriend at once? (take to)
7. Was she happy that her son had entered the University? (be proud of)
8. Could he solve the problem? (to overcome)

3. *Complete these sentences using the infinitive in the function of an attribute.*

1. He couldn't resist the temptation ....
2. He regretted his inability....
3. There is nothing .....
4. His sister was the first.....
5. Our teacher always finds something....
6. Mary is the very actress ....
7. They have no idea...
8. I had some friends....
9. There was only one person...
10. Sid is always the second...

4. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the infinitive in the function of an attribute.*

1. She was the last person who talked to him in the yard.
2. Who was the first person who took that book from the library?

3. The police car was the only one which arrived at the scene of the crime in no time.
4. Give me something that I could read.
5. There was nothing that I can say.
6. Here is the poem which you are supposed to learn.
7. He had nobody that he could talk to.
8. Have you had anything that you could eat?
9. He was the only one who noticed that she wore a wig.
10. She needed somebody who would look after her.

5. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. У меня нет желания с ним разговаривать.
2. Я была не в настроении отвечать на телефонные звонки.
3. Когда-нибудь у тебя будут дети, о которых тебе придется заботиться.
4. Нам дали перечень книг, которые надо прочитать.
5. В ее словах не было ничего, чтобы вызвало мое возмущение.
6. Это не та вещь, которую можно дарить на День рождения.
7. Она не тот человек, кого нужно бояться.
8. Ее приняли последней.
9. Вот лекарство, которое надо принять немедленно.
10. У ребенка не было друзей, с которым он мог бы поиграть.

## THE INFINITIVE AS ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

### I. Adverbial modifier of purpose

<b>I went to London to improve my English.</b>
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## EXERCISES

1. *Answer the following questions using an infinitive to show the purpose of the action.*



A. Model: Why would you go to a café?

I would go there to have a bite.

1. Why would you go to the bakery?
2. Why would you go to the doctor?
3. Why would you go to the dentist?
4. Why would you go to the American Embassy?
5. Why would you go to the optician?
6. Why would you go to the post office?
7. Why would you go to the supermarket?
8. Why would you go to the milliner's?
9. Why would you go to the haberdashery department?
10. Why would you go to the dressmaker's?

B. Model: Why did you open the window?

- I opened it to let in some fresh air.

1. Why do you listen to BBC radio programs?
2. What did you go to the airport for?
3. Why did he write an e-mail to his friend?
4. Why did they go to the library?
5. What did they go to the language laboratory for?
6. Why did you have to work hard all through the term?
7. Why was he in a hurry?
8. Why did he stay awake last night?
9. Why did he call her early in the morning?
10. Why do you wear dark glasses?

2. *Make up sentences with the following infinitive phrases used as adverbial modifiers of purpose.*

To tell her the truth, to hear the speaker better, to water the flowers, to look up new words, to go to bed as soon as possible, to have a conversation with the Dean, to cook something special, to arrange a party, to improve one's

pronunciation, to get ready for the trip, to cure the disease, to change into a bathrobe, to restrain one's feelings, to decorate the curtain.

### 3. *Translate into English*

A.

1. Она пришла к нему, чтобы рассказать всю правду.
2. Они вызвали врача, чтобы облегчить боль больного.
3. Она пришла в гости, чтобы помириться с одноклассниками.
4. Чтобы стать хорошим учителем, необходима практика.
5. Она все приготовила заранее, чтобы не стоять на кухне, когда придут гости.
6. Они говорили шепотом, чтобы не разбудить детей.
7. Чтобы не опоздать на урок, ему пришлось встать раньше обычного.
8. Он приходил в сад каждое утро, чтобы убрать опавшие листья.
9. Чтобы не попасть в беду, не надо рисковать.
10. Что же я должна сделать, чтобы угодить тебе?

B.

1. Надо закупить все необходимые продукты, чтобы приготовить хороший обед.
2. Для того, чтобы написать хорошее сочинение, надо еще раз перечитать эту книгу.
3. Они долго просиживали в библиотеке, для того, чтобы подобрать материал для конференции.
4. Он сходил в банк, чтобы положить деньги на счет.
5. Она сидела на диете, чтобы держать себя в форме.
6. Он выпил анальгин, чтобы унять головную боль и снизить температуру.
7. Чтобы не быть захваченным врасплох, Чарли больше не приходил к Китти.
8. Она подняла голову, чтобы посмотреть ему в глаза.
9. Они отнесли костюм в ателье, чтобы подогнать его по фигуре.
10. Она купила отрез ткани, чтобы сшить маскарадный костюм для вечеринки.

## II. Adverbial modifier of result

The water in the river was **warm enough to swim**.

The water in the river was **too cold to swim**.

1. He is old enough to marry that girl. = He is rather old and he can marry that girl.
2. He is too young to marry that girl. = He is very young and he can't marry that girl.

### EXERCISES

1. *Choose the suitable word and fill in the gaps.*

1. The girl is ..... enough to be of any help. The girl is too .... To be of any help. (weak / not strong).
2. He is .... Enough to understand the problem. He is too ... to understand the problem. (stupid / not clever)
3. He is too... to make a good teacher. He is ... enough to make a good teacher. (dull / not capable)
4. He was ... enough to argue with his teacher. He was too... to argue with his teacher. (shy / not brave)
5. She is ... enough to become an actress. She is too ... to become an actress. ( plain / not beautiful)
6. The boy was too ... to catch a ball. The boy was ... enough to catch a ball ( slow / not quick)
7. The student is ... enough to complete the work in time. The student is too.... to complete the work in time. (lazy, not hard-working)
8. The performance is too... to arouse praise. The performance is .... enough to arouse praise. (bad / not good)
9. I am ....enough to believe you. I am too .... to believe you. (shrewd / not foolish)
10. The water was ... enough to tempt anyone to swim in. the water was too ... to tempt anyone to swim in. (cold /not warm)

2. *Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive as adverbial modifier of result.*

1. She is very smart. She can win the Math Contest.
2. The flat rent is very high. We can't afford it.
3. He is very brave. He can swim across the channel.
4. The lecture was dull so that I didn't take any notes.
5. Thomas knows the subject very well. He can pass the exam without much difficulty.
6. Mary is a reliable person. You can trust her.
7. He was very tired so that he couldn't face doing anything.
8. Walter was very timid. He couldn't force himself to speak his mind.
9. I speak English rather fluently. Every Englishman can understand me.
10. She lives near the university. She can walk there.
11. The suitcase was very heavy. We couldn't lift it.
12. The recipe for that pie was very simple. I could cook it myself.
13. Amanda was so taken aback so that she couldn't utter a word.

3. *Translate into English.*

1. Она слишком устала, чтобы продолжать работать до самого вечера.
2. У нас было достаточно свободного времени, чтобы подготовиться к экзамену.
3. Я знаю его достаточно хорошо, чтобы поручить ему это задание.
4. Они знакомы достаточно давно, чтобы доверять друг другу без всяких сомнений.
5. Она знает Лондон достаточно хорошо, чтоб быть вашим гидом.
6. У него не такая хорошая память, чтобы выучить текст за один день.
7. Она пережила слишком много несчастий, чтобы беспокоиться о таких пустяках.
8. Он был недостаточно внимательный, чтобы запомнить все правила с первого раза.
9. Джейн была слишком упряма, чтобы последовать чьим-либо советам.

10. Он был достаточно хорошим доктором, чтобы диагностировать эту болезнь в первый же визит.

### III. The adverbial modifier of subsequent events.

**She turned to see a policeman.**

**He went to America to die of a heart attack.**

In this function the infinitive is often found after the verb-predicate expressed by a verb of motion:

*To come, to run, to rush, to leave, to return, to drive away, to get to some place, to arrive, to hurry, to get up, to wake up, etc.*

### EXERCISES

1. *Transform the sentences by using the infinitive as adverbial modifier of subsequent events.*

1. He came to London and found out that his wife had already gone home.
2. Tom looked up and found out that she was smiling.
3. The children woke up in the morning and discovered that their toys had been broken.
4. She rose from her chair and saw a stranger entering the house.
5. They reached the station and found that there was no steamer.
6. The teacher turned to the class and discovered that there was none there.
7. I went to the skating-rink and broke my leg.
8. Jane turned back and found out that her friend was reprimanded by the Dean.
9. She looked up and saw a stranger coming up to them.
10. He came out on the porch and saw the postman leave the newspaper.
11. She opened the purse and found out that it was empty.

12. The ambulance arrived almost immediately and discovered that the man was dead.
13. They rushed into hospital and saw their friend talking to the doctor.
14. He drew the curtain and found him fully dressed.
15. Michael came home and found out that the door lock was damaged.
16. She went down to the small coffee-room and saw John waiting for her.

## **THE INFINITIVE as PARENTHESIS**

**The Infinitive as parenthesis is used in the following phrases:**

To begin with	прежде всего, начнем с того, что
To tell the truth	по правде говоря
To cut/make a long story short	короче говоря
To put it in a nutshell	в двух словах
To be sure	конечно, несомненно
To put it mildly	мягко говоря
To be more precise	точнее говоря
To be (quite) frank	откровенно говоря
Needless to say	не стоит говорить, излишне говорить
To make the matters/things worse	что еще хуже
To put it more plainly	проще говоря, иными словами
To say nothing of	не говоря уже о
To sum it up	в общем, подводя итог
To crown it all	ко всему прочему, в довершение всего

## EXERCISES

1. *Translate into English. Use the infinitive phrases as parenthesis.*

1. Начнем с того, что нельзя научиться иностранному языку без знаний правил грамматики.
2. Сказать по правде, мне не всегда удастся говорить по-английски без ошибок.
3. Излишне говорить, что родители потратили много усилий, чтобы убедить его вести здоровый образ жизни.
4. По меньшей мере, он поступил неразумно, бросив учебу.
5. Она лишилась квартиры, потеряла работу и, ко всему прочему, попала в больницу с сердечным приступом.
6. Мягко говоря, мало кто сочувствовал ей в этой ситуации.
7. Если честно, никто из моих знакомых не предложил мне помощь.
8. Я понял, а точнее, почувствовал, что все от меня отвернулись.
9. В общем, поездка в прошлом году стоила мне очень дорого: билеты в спальном вагоне, отдых «все включено» и две продолжительные морские экскурсии.
10. В итоге мы договорились не звонить друг другу и прекратить всякие контакты в интернете.
11. Точнее сказать, я настояла на том, чтобы его родители прекратили вмешиваться в наши семейные дела.
12. Откровенно говоря, я не ожидала, что книга будет такой скучной. Советую тебе выбрать что-нибудь более интересное для чтения на отдыхе.
13. Проще говоря, если вы хотите, чтобы вам доверяли, прекратите скрывать правду.
14. Излишне говорить, что многие учебные предметы требуют

значительно больших усилий для их овладения, чем другие.

15. Короче говоря, принимайтесь за дело и не теряйте время попусту.

## THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

The Infinitive is used in two predicative constructions: The Objective-with-the-infinitive construction (The OIC) and The Subjective-with-the-infinitive construction (The SIC). In the OIC the infinitive functions as part of a predicative («объектный предикатив») which follows the direct object or the prepositional object. In some grammar books "the object + the infinitive" is called The Complex Object.

- *I want you **to believe** me.* - *Я хочу, чтобы ты мне поверил.*
- *I like him **to come** in time for dinner.* - *Мне нравится, когда он приходит к обеду вовремя.*
- *They watched the doctor **work**.* - *Они наблюдали, как работает доктор.*
- *We waited for the rain **to stop**.* - *Мы подождали, когда закончится дождь.*
- *He listened to her **talk** of his family.* - *Он слушал, как она рассказывала о его семье.*

In the SIC the infinitive is used after the passive form of some verbs such as: *to advise, to allow, to ask, to believe, to consider, to expect, to feel, to find, to force, to hear, to instruct, to intend, to invite, to know, to leave, to make, to mean, to order, to persuade, to report, to say, to see, to suppose, to tell, to think, etc.* The infinitive functions as a second



predicate to the subject of the sentence. In some grammar books "the subject + the infinitive" is called The Complex Subject.

- *The palace is supposed **to have been built** in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. – Предполагают, что дворец был построен в 10 веке.*
- *The children were reported **to be** out of danger. – Сообщили, что дети вне опасности.*
- *They were heard **to laugh** in the lounge. - Было слышно, как они смеялись в гостиной.*
- *The boys were left **to bring** the nursery in order. – Мальчиков оставили, чтобы они навели порядок в детской.*
- *He was rumoured **to be living** away from the family. – Ходили слухи, что он не живет со своей семьей.*

## EXERCISES

1. *Translate into Russian. Identify the infinitive construction.*

1. They were often seen to go downtown at weekends.
2. He was forced to leave the town and settle down in the countryside.
3. She is known to have a job in the bank industry.
4. Carl will get her to change her mind, I'm sure.
5. The call was a shock. It made me think I was starting the day on the wrong foot.
6. I hated her to talk to me in a childish, provocative manner.
7. The lady made her words sound like a request but, in fact, it was a command to stay.
8. I'll have someone come round to look after the baby when you are out.

9. No one would ever believe her to have done a thing like that.
10. I wanted him to see me home but he wouldn't.
11. The man was meant to refuse the offer but he seemed grateful to accept it.
12. She did not care for the man to accompany her but he was determined to win.
13. He was known with certainty to have been educated in Oxford.
14. She was allowed to live comfortably on doing nothing.
15. Many working women rely on relatives to help take care of their children.

2. *Complete the sentences. Use the OIC or the SIC*

1. I feel that the time has come.....
2. She dressed well and liked .....
3. None of them could wait.....
4. She was never told.....
5. It was arranged.....
6. The child was sometimes heard.....
7. I decided that I would watch.....
8. They were supposed.....
9. He never allowed himself.....
10. Mr Johnson hoped to have.....
11. She was believed.....
12. He was always been known.....
13. They were all listening.....
14. The news made.....
15. The book was intended .....

3. *Translate into English. Use the OIC or the SIC.*

1. В школе их считали неразлучными друзьями.
2. Он надеялся, что она с детьми переедет в загородный дом.
3. Я устроил так, что все обязанности по дому мы выполняли вместе.
4. Он искал, чтобы кто-нибудь помог ему с дипломным проектом.
5. Я был удивлен, когда увидел новую квартиру. Я представлял, что она будет значительно больше.
6. Подозревали, что она пытается уйти от ответственности.
7. Меня предупредили, что могут быть серьезные осложнения после болезни.
8. Мне было неприятно видеть, как жестоко они обращаются с животными.
9. Согласно прогнозам, погода в ближайшее время станет теплее.
10. Считается, что травяные настои помогают от многих болезней.
11. Слышали, как она сказала, что собирается уехать за границу.
12. Обнаружилось, что многие препараты, используемые годами, вредны для здоровья.
13. Никто не верит, что он сможет стать хорошим хирургом.
14. Было всем известно, что она никогда не была в России.
15. Мне, между прочим, нравится, как она одевается. Все считают ее законодателем моды.

## SUMMING UP and SPEECH EXERCISES

### 1      *Comment on the form and function of the infinitives.*

1. When Bailey closed the door behind her, she looked *to see* if there was a lock on it. She didn't want anyone else on earth *to see* inside that bathroom. (J. Deveraux)
2. They heard him *go* down and they heard Miss Thompson's defiant "Come in" when he knocked at the door. (S. Maugham)
3. He ordered another plate of french fries and tried *to call* his parents. They were either out or ignoring him. He called a college friend in Boca *to make* sure he had a place *to stay* for a few days. (J. Deveraux)
4. I could not see much of the garden itself, and for a moment felt tempted *to rise* to my feet and go out on the veranda. (K. Ishiguro)
5. *To take* money from him was like robbing a child, and you despised him because he was so foolish. (S. Maugham)
6. *To be included* in Dick Diver's world for a while was a remarkable experience: people believed he made special reservations about them, recognizing the proud uniqueness of their destinies. (F. Fitzgerald)
7. It was characteristic that after greeting Rosemary and her mother he waited for them *to speak* first, as if *to allow* them the reassurance of their own voices in new surroundings. (F. Fitzgerald)
8. I think that every one, no matter how many troubles he may have when he grows up, ought *to have* a happy childhood *to look* back upon. (J. Webster)
9. His questions brought her back to the present, making her *realize* what could happen if she wasn't careful. Don't let this *get* out of hand, she told herself. (N. Sparks)
10. Few physicians could *escape* errors like this in the course of their careers. The important thing was *to learn* from them and not *to make* the same mistakes again. (A. Hailey)
11. But though danger had been there for some time, it was never likely *to get* acute. (A. Christie)

12. Mr.Foster may possibly have had a right *to be irritated* by this foolishness of his wife's but he could have had no excuse for increasing her misery by keeping her waiting unnecessarily. (R. Dahl)
13. This was a busy time in the kitchens - lunch was the heaviest meal of the day because , as well as patients, there was the full hospital staff *to be fed* in the cafeteria. (A. Hailey).
14. The first Wednesday in every month was a Perfectly Awful Day – a day *to be awaited* with dread, *endured* with courage and *forgotten* with haste. (J. Webster)

2. *Find more examples in your home-reading book to illustrate the use of the infinitive.*

3. *Choose the right kind of infinitive.*

1. I would like\_\_\_\_\_on the beach right now.  
(to lie, to be lying, to have lain)
2. Her office is locked. She must\_\_\_\_\_home.  
(go, be going, have gone)
3. I don't like\_\_\_\_\_for money by strangers.  
(to ask, to be asking, to be asked)
4. I want\_\_\_\_\_a holiday next week.  
(to take, to be taking, to have taken)
5. I'm so pleased\_\_\_\_\_your family last weekend.  
(to meet, to have met, to be met)
6. You seem\_\_\_\_\_everything I said.  
(to misunderstand, to have misunderstood, to be misunderstood)
7. Your car will\_\_\_\_\_by Tuesday.  
(repair, have been repaired, be repaired)
8. I meant\_\_\_\_\_the painting this morning.  
(to be finished, to have finished, to be finishing)
9. You should\_\_\_\_\_us you were in London.  
(tell, be telling, have told)
- 10.I'd love \_\_\_\_\_his face when he opened the letter.  
(to see, to have seen, to be seeing)
- 11.She hopes\_\_\_\_\_for the national team.

(to choose, to have chosen, to be chosen)

12. She must \_\_\_\_\_ a shower – I can hear the water running.

(have had, be having, have)

13. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ her face when she opened the letter.

(to see, to be seeing, to have seen)

14. I have no wish \_\_\_\_\_ there again.

(to have travelled, to travel, to be travelling)

4. *Change the sentences. Use the words in brackets.*

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. I've decided not to have lunch.                 | (I won't)         |
| 2. Perhaps he's ill.                               | (He seems)        |
| 3. I may come and see you next week.               | (I hope)          |
| 4. This isn't a good time to go.                   | (I had better)    |
| 5. You don't need to apologize.                    | (You needn't)     |
| 6. I will certainly pay you on Monday.             | (I promise)       |
| 7. She said she wouldn't see him again.            | (She refused)     |
| 8. I can play chess well enough.                   | (I've learnt)     |
| 9. I want to change my job.                        | (I'd rather)      |
| 10. I couldn't find the ticket office.             | (I didn't manage) |
| 11. She will probably get married in June.         | (She expects)     |
| 12. "I'm bored." "Why don't we go out?"            | (Why not)         |
| 13. It's important to eat enough.                  | (You should)      |
| 14. She could be cycling at the moment.            | (She seems)       |
| 15. We'll probably complete the work by Friday.    | (We hope)         |
| 16. "I've left school at last. What a joy!"        | (I'm glad)        |
| 17. It looks as if you've made a mistake.          | (You seem)        |
| 18. I'll have passed all my exams by July.         | (I expect)        |
| 19. I forgot to telephone Peter.                   | (I meant)         |
| 20. I didn't live in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. | (I'd like)        |

5. *Complete the sentences. Use the infinitive.*

1. They had no money, no experience, nothing but a desire.....

2. No one would ever accompany her, and she was forced.....
3. It is unusual for a person like him.....
4. There was a party later and she was made.....
5. Many highly trained specialists are expected.....
6. Presently he gave a little sigh, very slight, and he seemed.....
7. The Times was the only paper.....
8. The child loved her parents.....
9. I needed a good rest.....
- 10.They were strongly advised not.....
- 11.For days she seems.....
- 12.It's too late for us.....
- 13.She was getting too weak.....
- 14.His new job proved.....
- 15.The family was said.....
16. I'm sure you don't want him.....
- 17.I shall never forget the patience with which he persuaded her.....
- 18.In a few minutes they heard.....
- 19.No one had ever seen him.....

20. The weather  
appeared.....

6. *Develop each of these sentences into a situation. (Add at least two more sentences to specify, prove or contradict the given statement.)*

Model: Her duty in the family was to babysit on weekdays. –  
Her duty in the family was to babysit when her parents were away on weekdays. It meant for her to feed the baby boy and take him out for a walk when the weather was fine. However, she was never to bath him or put him to bed. It was Granny who came round to stay with the baby for the night.

1. Nothing was going to happen.
2. She watched him eat his sandwich in silence.
3. She moved her hand as if to stop him.
4. We knew of her wish to go abroad for the Christmas holidays.
5. I was amused to see him dressed as a beggar.
6. We pretended to be looking for the key.
7. They failed to do all the work in due time.
8. He was said to have died a natural death.
9. He felt she had forgotten how to drive a car.
10. Bill is unlikely to arrive before the term begins.
11. It was a chance for her to turn over a new leaf.
12. None of them could wait for the meal to be over..
13. It was normal for her to stay up late on Saturdays.
14. The girl was hard to amuse.
15. To start at half past seven was no problem for him.

7. *Ask your partner questions around these sentences containing the infinitive.*

Model: It was a real torture for me to see the girl cry. – Where did you arrange to meet? How did the girl look like? Had you ever seen her cry before? Was it hard for her to speak? etc.



1. The man was afraid he was getting too old to play tennis.
2. It seemed silly not to tell him.
3. To do it was to spoil everything.
4. It was the first time I had ever heard him shout.
5. She seemed an ideal nurse to look after them.
6. The food smelt all right but it proved to be uneatable.
7. I don't appear to have written down his name.
8. I wanted him to fix it but he refused.
9. I arranged for a taxi to collect us that night.
10. She hoped to have married a friend of her parents.
11. I seem to have annoyed my friend yesterday.
12. She likes to be liked.
13. It wasn't a good time to discuss things.
14. I relied on Michael to help me.
15. They were seen to have a quarrel.

8. *Complete the conversations with sentences from the boxes.*

a)

"He seems **to**." "If you'd like **to**." "I'll try **to**, but I can't promise."  
 "I'm sure she didn't mean **to**." "No, but I used **to**."  
 "Sorry, I forgot **to**." "Well, I'm starting **to**."

1. A: Alison really upset Granny.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A: Can I see you home?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A: Can you mend this by Tuesday?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A: Did you get my coat from the cleaner's?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A: Do you collect stamps?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A: Do you think he knows what he's doing?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.

b)

“but we can’t afford **to**.” “I don’t really want **to** – it’s cold.”  
“I intend **to**. They make far too much noise.” “I’d like **to** but I’m working late.”  
“We don’t need **to** – there’s always plenty of room.”  
“We’d love **to**.” “Yes, she expects **to**.”

7. A: Shall we go swimming?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A: Do you think she’ll win?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A: How would you and Sue like to spend the weekend with us?  
B; \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10.A: You ought to see the police about the people next door.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11.A: Do you want to come out with us tonight, Peter?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12.A: Shall we book seats in advance?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13.A: We’d like to move to a bigger house.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Note.** We **cannot** usually drop **to**. But we can drop **to** in the expressions *if you like/want, when you like/want* and *as you like*.

9. *Complete the following dialogues with your own ideas. Keep them going for at least two minutes. Use the infinitive.*

1. A: Why on earth did you let the thing out?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: It’s too good to be true.
3. A: I was too tired to talk to him at the party.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_.

- B: It turned out to be a pleasant day after all.
5. A: Look, the girl seems to be asking for help, doesn't she?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: I'm so sorry to have missed the lecture!
7. A: There was a long way to go and nowhere to stay for the night.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: If you happen to see John, give him my best wishes.

10. *Read the text and answer the questions that follow. Use the infinitive.*

### Tomorrow Is Another Day

We couldn't get into our new home until the evening, because the previous owners had taken all day to move out. And when we finally did get in, there was so much to do: boxes to unpack, children and animals to feed, bedding to find and beds to make. And of course nobody could remember which boxes things had been packed in. When we'd finally got the children to bed, Jenny and I sat down and started making a list which just got longer and longer. The thing is, it wasn't really a 'new' home at all; it was an old house that had been neglected for years. There were five dirty rooms to clean up and decorate; windows to replace; plumbing, electrics and central heating to sort out; a whole lot of furniture to buy; and a real jungle of a garden to clear and plant. And for the kids: school and all the usual activities to organize. I looked at Jennie, she looked at me, I put the list down, I said "Tomorrow is another day", and we dragged ourselves off to bed.

*(James Eliot)*

- 1) Was it a new house the Eliots were supposed to move in?
- 2) Was there much work to do when they got in?
- 3) What was there to do with
  - ✓ the boxes?
  - ✓ the children and animals?
  - ✓ the bedding?
  - ✓ the beds?

- 4) Who was the first to go to bed?
- 5) Why were the parents too tired to proceed with the work?
- 6) How much work was left to be done?
- 7) Why did they find it hard to cope?
- 8) What were the things to do about
  - ✓ the rooms?
  - ✓ the windows?
  - ✓ the electrics and the central heating?
  - ✓ furniture?
  - ✓ the garden?
- 9) Did the children need to be taken care of? What exactly was to be done about them?
- 10) What made the parents postpone the work until another day?
- 11) Was it the right thing for them to do?
- 12) Do you often happen to put off work till tomorrow? When? Why?

*11. Find extracts in your home-reading book to discuss in class. Write questions to ask your partner. Use the infinitive.*

*12. Translate into English. Use the infinitive.*

1. Мне нужна была для чтения книга в оригинале.
2. Нет смысла нам с вами обсуждать эту проблему сейчас.
3. Интересно, кого мне попросить о помощи?
4. Почему бы вам не обратиться за консультацией к проф. Смиту?
5. Я рассчитываю, что вы представите меня профессору.
6. Я рад, что я присутствовал на лекции по литературе на прошлой неделе.
7. Я заставлю вас сказать правду. Это единственное, что меня сейчас волнует.
8. По правде говоря, я был удивлен тем, что обо мне говорили.
9. Я не позволю погоде расстроить мои планы на выходные.
10. У меня нет никого, кто бы помог мне с ремонтом квартиры.
11. Сегодня у нас много дел и совсем нет времени, чтобы хорошо выспаться.

12. Купи велосипед, чтобы не опаздывать на занятия. Это наверняка тебе поможет приезжать в университет вовремя.
13. Только вчера мы случайно встретились в театре. Том первый подошел ко мне и представился.
14. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы она пела романсы. Вряд ли мне это понравится.
15. Все ожидали, что она станет врачом, но она занялась живописью.
16. Честно говоря, я надеюсь, что я выиграл этот конкурс.
17. Он приказал, чтобы показ моделей был организован в конце недели.
18. Предполагается, что пациентов будут кормить три раза в день.
19. Я не заметил, что вы подняли руку. Вам лучше бы выйти к доске.
20. Вы сделали достаточно, чтобы оценить вашу работу на «отлично».

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