

THE INFINITIVE

**ИНФИНИТИВ**

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**Грамматика  
английского  
языка**

**English  
Grammar**

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**К. А. ГУЗЕЕВА    С. И. КОСТЫГИНА**

On every hand, in every land,  
It's thouroughly agreed —  
The English language to explain  
Is very hard, indeed.

*Harry Hemsley*

K. A. GOUZEEVA, S. I. KOSTYGINA

# THE INFINITIVE

*ENGLISH GRAMMAR*

ST.-PETERSBURG  
2000

К. А. ГУЗЕЕВА, С. И. КОСТЫГИНА

# ИНФИНИТИВ

*ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА*

«ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО СОЮЗ»  
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*Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов факультетов иностранных языков и широкого круга изучающих английский язык. Цель данного пособия состоит в том, чтобы дать максимально полное описание форм, значений и функций инфинитива, показать на многочисленных примерах его особенности и сформировать навыки его употребления.*

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## *От авторов*

Неличные формы вообще и инфинитив, в частности, представляют большие трудности для изучающих английский язык. Это происходит в результате значительных расхождений между глагольными системами русского и английского языков в целом.

Цель данного пособия состоит в том, чтобы дать максимально полное описание форм, значений и функций инфинитива, показать на многочисленных примерах особенности этой неличной формы глагола и сформировать автоматические навыки ее употребления.

Для большей ясности изложения материала основная масса примеров дается с последующим переводом на русский язык. Иллюстративный материал почерпнут, главным образом, из оригинальной литературы.

Пособие состоит из двух частей:

***описательной***

**и**

***практической.***

Каждый раздел описательной части сопровождается многочисленными упражнениями разной направленности — упражнениями на понимание, тренировку и развитие речевых навыков. Большое количество упражнений объясняется тем, что авторы пытались обеспечить прочное усвоение описываемых явлений, а также выработать речевые навыки и умения у тех, кто будет работать с этим пособием.

Упражнения располагаются в порядке постепенного нарастания сложности — от узнавания и понимания до условно-речевой и речевой стадии и перевода с русского языка



на английский. В речевых упражнениях авторы пытались воссоздать коммуникативные ситуации, характерные для употребления той или иной модели. По усмотрению преподавателя порядок выполнения упражнений может быть изменен, и упражнения могут быть выполнены в иной последовательности.

Лексическое наполнение упражнений максимально упрощено для более четкого выявления и понимания грамматической проблемы.

Для удобства пользования каждая тема пронумерована и вынесена в общий заголовок страницы, а соответствующие ей упражнения даны под тем же номером.

В качестве иллюстративного материала в пособие введены два типа текстов:

1. различные высказывания (афоризмы, цитаты, пословицы) под общим названием *People say*, которые даны на полях. Они содержат инфинитив в форме или функции, обсуждаемой в данном разделе теории.
2. тексты юмористического характера (шутки, анекдоты и т. д.) под общим названием *Keep smiling*. Они, как правило, замыкают тот или иной раздел и демонстрируют употребление инфинитива в естественном контексте в речи.

В пособии имеется два раздела обобщающих упражнений (Revision exercises) обзорного характера, которые дают возможность провести итоговый контроль всех полученных знаний и навыков.

Авторы надеются, что сочетание подробного изложения теории с тренировочными упражнениями и небольшими текстами будет способствовать лучшему усвоению данных структур современной английской речи.

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## VERBALS (NON-FINITE VERB FORMS)

The verb has finite and non-finite forms. Non-finite forms are also called verbals. There are **four verbals** in English: **the infinitive, the gerund, the participle (participle I and participle II)**. They differ from finite forms in that they lack some grammatical categories that finite verbs have: they have no category of person, number, tense, and mood, thus they cannot be used alone as the predicate of the sentence. They can be used only as part of the predicate — either as part of an analytical form in a simple predicate (is *doing*, has *been doing*, is *done*), or part of a compound predicate (has *to do*, can *do*, stop *doing*, seems *to do*). But in each case it is the verbal that names the action or state expressed by the predicate, that is it forms the notional part of the predicate.

I can't **understand** you.

“understand” is an infinitive, it is part of a compound verbal modal predicate.

He seemed **to see** nothing.

“to see” is an infinitive, it is part of a compound verbal predicate of double orientation.

She began **reading** the letter.

“reading” is a gerund, it is part of a compound verbal phasal predicate.

Are you **waiting** for someone?

“waiting” is participle I, it is part of the present continuous form and thus part of a simple verbal predicate.

I’ve **made** a shopping list.

“made” is participle II, it is part of the present perfect form and so part of a simple verbal predicate.

### The double nature of the verbals

The **verbals** have much in common:

They all combine the characteristics of the verb with those of some nominal part of speech (either the noun or the adjective or the adverb). That’s why grammarians usually speak of their double nature.

#### *the verbal characteristics of the non-finite verb forms*

I. Similar to a verb the verbals possess **the morphological categories of voice** (with transitive verbs), **perfect** and **aspect**, thus

“to face”	is an active, non-perfect common (non-continuous) infinitive.
“to have been facing”	is an active perfect continuous infinitive.
“to have been faced”	is a passive perfect common infinitive.
“facing”	is an active non-perfect gerund (or participle I)

“having been faced” is a passive perfect gerund (or participle I).

II. All verbals have **the combinability of the verb**, that is, they may combine with nouns, pronouns and adverbs in the same way as finite verbs:

I want to see the new film tonight.

Сегодня вечером я хочу посмотреть новый фильм.  
 (“the film” is a noun used as a direct object to the infinitive “to see”, “tonight” is an adverb used as an adverbial modifier of time to the infinitive “to see”)

I insist on meeting your friend.

Я настаиваю на том, чтобы встретить твоего друга.  
 (“friend” is a noun used as a direct object to the gerund “meeting”)

We intend to give him a warm welcome.

Мы намерены оказать ему теплый прием.  
 (“him” is a pronoun used as an indirect object to the infinitive “to give”, likewise “welcome” is a noun used as a direct object to the same infinitive)

The tourists kept complaining about poor service.

Туристы постоянно жаловались на плохое обслуживание.  
 (“about service” is a prepositional noun phrase used as a prepositional object to the gerund “complaining”)

While talking about the trip, we discussed all the problems.  
 Разговаривая о поездке, мы обсудили все проблемы.  
 (“about the trip” is a prepositional noun phrase used as a prepositional object to the participle “talking”)



As it is seen from the above examples a non-finite verb form may take direct, indirect or prepositional objects or be modified by an adverbial modifier in the same way as a finite verb.

**Note:**

Verbals are seldom used alone, without some accompanying words, such as nouns that form different kinds of objects to the verbals, or adverbs forming adverbial modifiers to them. Together with these nouns, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions verbals make **phrases**. In the English grammatical tradition (unlike the Russian one) in the syntactical analysis these phrases form **one indivisible whole** and are to be treated as **one part of the sentence**.

Sometimes the elements dependent on the non-finite verb form may be numerous (they may even include a clause), but nevertheless they form one whole which performs one function in the sentence.

Elizabeth was too young **to remember that scandal**.

Елизавета была слишком молода, чтобы помнить об этом скандале.

"to remember that scandal" makes a whole which functions as an adverbial modifier of consequence.

**To be treated nastily for no reason at all** was very dispiriting.

То, что с тобой обращались так отвратительно без всякой на то причины, очень угнетало.

"To be treated nastily for no reason at all" is an infinitive phrase used as the subject of the sentence.

He didn't have the brains **to see that it was not even in his own interest**.

Ему не хватало ума понять, что это было даже не в его интересах.

"to see that it was not even in his own interest" is an infinitive phrase used as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

**Having promised Philip that he would be firm** Tom could not plead for mercy.

Так как Том обещал Филиппу быть стойким, он не мог просить о пощаде.

"Having promised Philip that he would be firm" is a participial phrase used as an adverbial modifier of reason.

The idea **of going to him** scared me.

Мысль о том, что надо идти к нему, пугала меня.

"of going to him" is a gerundial phrase used as an attribute.

That meant **letting them into the secret**.

Это означало, что их посвятят в эту тайну.

"letting them into the secret" is a gerundial phrase used as a predicative.

Only in case a verbal forms **part of the predicate it makes one whole with the predicate** and all the other words in the sentence function as different parts of this sentence: as objects and adverbial modifiers.

**I can see** this new film tonight.

"see" is an infinitive used as part of a compound verbal modal predicate, so the direct object "film" and the adverbial modifier of time "tonight" modify the whole predicate and not only the infinitive part of it.

III. The **non-perfect forms** of the verbals denote actions simultaneous with or posterior to those of the finite verb forms (that is simultaneous with or posterior to the present, past or future actions) while the **perfect forms** of the verbals denote actions prior to those of the finite verb forms (that is prior to the present, past or future actions).

I'm glad **to see** you = I see you and I'm glad.

I expect him **to come** here. = I expect that he will come here.

I'm glad **to have seen** the play. = I saw (have seen) the play and now I'm glad. (I'm glad that I have seen the play.)

She reproached herself for **having done** it. = She reproached herself that she had done it.

**Being** a student of the University I attend a lot of lectures. = As I'm a student of the University, I attend a lot of lectures.

**Having read** the book my friend advised me to read it. = When my friend had read the book, he advised me to read it.

IV. All verbals can **form predicative constructions**, that is syntactical units consisting of a noun or pronoun and a non-finite verb form, where **the verbal element is in predicate relation to the nominal element**, namely, in a relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate of the sentence. In constructions the verbal denotes an action performed by or to the person or non-person expressed by the nominal element. Such predicative constructions form syntactical units functioning as one part of the sentence. They usually correspond to Russian subordinate clauses.

Can you hear **someone playing the piano**? — an objective participial construction used as a complex object.

Вы слышите, как кто-то играет на рояле?

I heard **a car turn round the corner**. — an objective with the infinitive construction used as a complex object.

Я услышал, как за угол завернула машина.

It's difficult **for untrained people to find work**. — a for-to-infinitive construction used as the subject.

Людам без профессии трудно найти работу.

I'll have **you punished**. — an objective participial construction used as a complex object.

Я добьюсь, чтобы вас наказали.

The difference between a verbal construction and a verbal phrase lies in the fact that the latter (the verbal phrase) has no nominal element denoting the doer of its action, but it denotes an action related to the subject of the sentence or some other part of the sentence.

Compare:

The subject                      a verbal phrase

She couldn't bear **to see the pain in his eyes**.  
Видеть боль в его глазах было выше ее сил.

a verbal construction

She couldn't bear **him to cry**.  
Она не могла вынести его слезы.

*the nominal characteristics  
of the non-finite verb forms*

The non-verbal (nominal) character of the verbals reveals itself in their syntactical functions:

The participle (both I and II) like an adjective may be used as *an attribute* — a **smiling** girl, a **flying** object, a **ruined** project or as *an adverbial* like an adverb

I fell asleep **listening to the radio**.  
Я заснул, слушая радио.

The infinitive and the gerund may be used in the same syntactical functions as the noun: as *subject*, *predicative* or *object*.

the subject      a predicative

**To decide** is **to act**.

Принимать решение значит действовать.

*an object*

I enjoy **reading English books in the original**.

Я с удовольствием читаю английские книги в оригинале.

## THE INFINITIVE

### I. The double nature of the infinitive

To be, or not to be, —  
That is the question.

*W. Shakespeare*

The infinitive is a non-finite verb form which names a process or an action in a most general way. The infinitive is the initial or basic form of the verb, that is why it represents the verb in the dictionary.

The formal sign of the infinitive is the particle *to* ([to] go). In the negative form the particle *not* is added before the infinitive.

We decided **not** to go to the disco.



PEOPLE SAY:

The object of a good general  
is **not to fight, but to win**.

*The Duke of Alva*

Like all the other verbals the infinitive has a **double nature**, with the infinitive it is **verbal** and **nominal**, that is the infinitive combines the features of a verb with those of a noun.

## I The double nature of the infinitive

PEOPLE SAY:

**To be or not to be** is not a question of a compromise.

*Anonymous*



**The nominal character of the infinitive** manifests itself in the syntactical functions of the infinitive which are similar to those of the noun, such as:

- 1) the subject of a sentence

It's never too late **to learn**.

Учиться никогда не поздно.

**To do anything else** would have been a mistake.

Любое другое действие было бы ошибкой.

- 2) a predicative

The trouble was **to get any money from her father**.

Проблема была в том, чтобы получить хоть какие-то деньги от ее отца.

The trick is **to make it simple**.

Сложность в том, чтобы упростить это.

His role in life was **to help people**.

Его роль в жизни состояла в том, чтобы помогать людям.

## I The double nature of the infinitive

- 3) an object

If you like **to treat me as your agent**, you owe me 300 pounds.

Если хотите, чтобы я был вашим агентом, вы должны мне 300 фунтов.

I didn't wish **to be questioned**.

Я не хотел, чтобы меня допрашивали.

**The verbal character of the infinitive** is manifested in

- (1) its syntactical features and

- (2) its morphological features:

**I. The Syntactical Features of the Infinitive** are manifested in its combinability:

- 1) The infinitive can take an object in the same way as the corresponding finite verb:

**To choose time** is **to save time**.

Выбрать правильно время значит сэкономить его.

- 2) like a finite verb the infinitive can be modified by an adverbial:

He was not one **to think rapidly**.

Он был не из тех, кто умеет быстро думать.

The age differences in the family seemed to add unnecessarily to our problems.

Казалось, что разница в возрасте в семье не всегда усугубляет наши проблемы.



## I The double nature of the infinitive

**To drive fast** is not safe.  
Быстрая езда не безопасна.



KEEP SMILING

A young pilot knew that his sweetheart was watching him flying from the airfield. To show off he looped the loop directly over her head.

After landing he came over to the girl and asked her:

"Were you afraid?"

"A bit", she said, "but don't get discouraged. With training you'll learn to fly normally, and I'll learn **not to be afraid**".

## I Exercises

*not + infinitive*

1. Finish the questions.  
Use "not + an infinitive".  
Let your partner give a complete answer.

*Model:*

Did your neighbour agree ... (to play his stereo so loudly)?

— Did your neighbour agree **not to play** his stereo so loudly?

— Yes, he agreed **not to play** it so loudly.

1. In the face of danger do you usually pretend ... (to be afraid)?
2. Because of the nasty weather did you decide ... (to go out)?
3. Has your friend finally learned ... (to go back on his promise)?
4. Please, when in class will you try ... (to talk)?
5. Because airline tickets are so expensive, have you chosen ... (to travel by air)?
6. Did your conversation teacher tell you ... (to repeat every word of the question)?
7. Who did you make up your mind ... (to see again)?
8. After the car accident last week have you promised yourself ... (to drive again)?
9. Did you decide ... (to trust) Larry because he had lied you once?

10. After Constance had gone back on her promise, did you try ... (to ask her again)?
11. What did you warn your friend ... (to do)?
12. Did you advise your friend ... (to go there) after you had been so disappointed with the performance?

## II. The morphological features of the infinitive (The forms of the infinitive)

The morphological features are manifested in **the morphological categories** of the infinitive which are three in number:

1) the category of aspect (formed by the opposition "**Common aspect** — **Continuous aspect**").

2) in case of transitive verbs, the category of voice (formed by the opposition "**Active voice** — **Passive voice**").

3) the category of perfect (formed by the opposition "**Perfect** — **Non-Perfect**").

Thus there are six forms of the infinitive for transitive verbs and four forms for intransitive verbs.

Perfect Non-perfect	Voice Aspect	Active	Passive
Non-perfect	Common	To translate to go	to be translated
	Continuous	to be translating to be going	
Perfect	Common	to have translated to have gone	to have been translated
	Continuous	to have been translating to have been going	

### The categories of aspect and voice

The categories of aspect and voice of the infinitive have the same meaning as in the corresponding finite verb forms. Thus the infinitive in the **common aspect** does not define the character of the action while the infinitive in **the continuous aspect** expresses a progressive (continuous) action.

He is said **to write** a lot of books.  
Говорят, он **пишет** много книг.

He is said **to be writing** a new book.  
Говорят, он **сейчас пишет** новую книгу.

#### Note:

As there is no continuous aspect in Russian the translation does not reflect the difference between common and continuous infinitives unless it is expressed lexically (*сейчас*).

**The active infinitive** denotes an action directed from the subject to the object while **the passive infinitive** denotes an action directed to the subject (from the object if there is any).

She wanted **to love** and **to be loved**.  
Она хотела любить и быть любимой.

Women like **to be admired**.  
Женщинам нравится, когда ими восхищаются.

A writer must **read** a lot and he is eager **to be read**.

Писатель должен много читать, и он очень хочет, чтобы его читали.

PEOPLE SAY:

Destiny is not a thing **to be waited for**, it is a thing **to be achieved**.

*W. J. Bryan*



PEOPLE SAY:

Let the people think they govern and they will **be govern'd**.

*W. Penn*



Note an active and passive infinitive with similar meaning:

In some cases both active and passive infinitives are possible with similar passive meaning. But the active infinitive is found if we think more about the person who has to do the action than about the action itself.

There are six letters **to write/to be written**. =  
There are six letters which are to be written.  
Нужно написать шесть писем.

Give me the names of the people **to contact/to be contacted**.

Дайте мне имена тех людей, с которыми следует связаться.

## II The categories of aspect and voice

We usually say "The house is **to let**" but "**to be let**" is also possible. (Дом сдается в наем)

The active infinitive "*to blame*" is often used in a passive sense.

Nobody was **to blame** for the accident.  
(=responsible for something bad that happened)  
Никто не был виноват в случившемся.

### Note:

After the verb *to be* in its modal meaning **passive infinitives** are usually found.

He was nowhere **to be seen**.  
Его нигде не было видно.

The dog was nowhere **to be found**.  
Собаку нигде нельзя было найти.

These sheets are **to be washed**.  
Эти простыни надо постирать.

The form is **to be filled** in ink.  
Бланк надо заполнить чернилами.

The cleaning is **to be finished** by midday.  
Уборку надо закончить к полудню.

He is the one **to be ordered about**.  
Он из тех, кем командуют.

You are **to be congratulated**.  
Вас надо поздравить.

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

There is some difference in meaning between

Something anything nothing	} to do

and

something anything nothing	} to be done.

There's **nothing to do**.  
I'm bored.  
(= There's nothing for me to do.  
There are no entertainments.)

There's nothing **to be done**.  
We'll have to buy another TV set.  
(= There's no way of putting it right).

### The perfect and non-perfect forms

The perfect and non-perfect forms of the infinitive differ in that a non-perfect form denotes an action **simultaneous** with (or posterior to) that of the finite verb form, while a perfect infinitive denotes an action **prior** to that of the finite verb form.

PEOPLE SAY:

It's better **to have loved and lost** than never **to have loved** at all.

A. Tennyson



PEOPLE SAY:

A classic is something that everybody wants **to have read** and nobody wants **to read**.

Mark Twain





## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

Table I

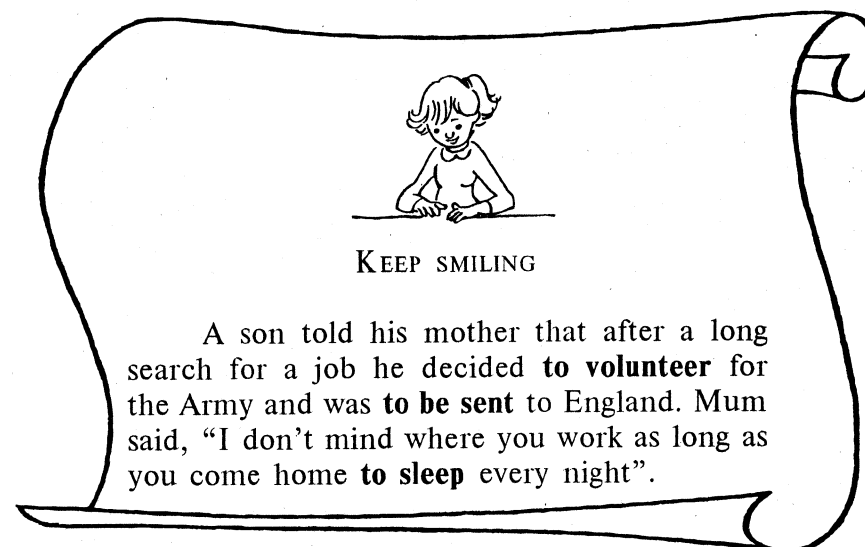
The non-perfect infinitive	Translation	Comments
1. I'm glad <b>to study</b> English.	Я рад, что занимаюсь английским.	An action simultaneous with the present (am)
2. I <i>was</i> glad <b>to study</b> English.	Я был рад, что занимаюсь английским.	An action simultaneous with the past (was)
3. I'll <i>be</i> glad <b>to study</b> English.	Я буду рад, что буду заниматься английским.	An action simultaneous with the future (will be)
4. I'm <i>going</i> <b>to study</b> English.	Я буду (собираюсь) заниматься английским.	An action posterior to the future or present (am going to)

Table II

The perfect infinitive	Translation	Comments
1. I <i>am</i> glad <b>to have studied</b> English.	Я рад, что (раньше) занимался английским.	An action preceding the present (am)
2. I <i>was</i> glad <b>to have studied</b> English.	Я был рад, что (раньше) занимался английским.	An action preceding the past (was) moment
3. I'll <i>be</i> glad <b>to have studied</b> English.	Я буду рад, что занимался английским.	An action preceding a future moment (will be)

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

The above tables illustrate the fact that the infinitive does not show any time reference by itself, the time of the action expressed by the infinitive can be understood only through its reference to the time indicated by the finite verb. So the reference to time in the infinitive is not absolute but relative as the form of the infinitive can show only simultaneity or priority.



A son told his mother that after a long search for a job he decided **to volunteer** for the Army and was **to be sent** to England. Mum said, "I don't mind where you work as long as you come home **to sleep** every night".

As any non-perfect form of the verb the **non-perfect infinitive** is more flexible in meaning than the perfect infinitive. Its meaning may be influenced by the context and vary to a certain degree. Due to the syntactical function or lexical meaning the **non-perfect infinitive** may come to denote **succession** (that is it may express an action following that of the finite verb):

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

---

### 1) when it is used as an object

#### a) to a verb *of inducement*

The officer *ordered* the soldiers **to attack**.  
(The officer ordered and the soldiers attacked.)

I'm going *to organize* the townpeople **to spin** and **weave** the wool.  
(I'll organize the people and then they will spin and weave the wool.)

#### b) to the verbs *to promise, to expect, to hope, to want*

I *promise* never to see her again.  
(I promise so I won't.)

I *hope* to see you tonight.  
(I hope and maybe I shall.)

I *expect* him to come. = I think he will come.

In these verbs the idea that something is to come is apparent.

#### c) and to some predicative adjectives:

*anxious, determined, ready, prepared, keen, reluctant, willing, (un)able*, etc;  
All of them express a personal attitude to something that has not yet happened, to something that is to come.

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

---

He is *anxious to see her*. = He wants it very much and maybe he will see her.

### 2) when it is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose

He grew a full beard **to conceal his youth**.  
(He first grew the beard and then it concealed his youth.)

She scrubbed and cleaned **to make the little house look nice**.

(– and after it the little shack looked nice.)

### 3) when it is used as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances (or consequence)

I woke up to hear that someone was knocking at the door.

(= I woke up and heard ...)

After or before a number of verbs denoting some emotional state (such as *to astonish, to exasperate, to like, to relieve, to shock, to surprise, to wonder*, etc.) **the non-perfect** infinitive may express an action **prior** to that of the finite verb.

It *embarrassed* him **to see** her unhappy.  
(He first saw that she was unhappy and then was embarrassed.)

He *was surprised* **to find** himself alone.  
(He first found himself alone and that surprised him.)

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

**To have to repeat** things several times *exasperated* him.

(He had to repeat things several times and in the end it exasperated him.)

After the Simple Past (the Past Indefinite) of the verbs *to expect, to hope, to intend, to mean, to try* the **perfect infinitive** indicates that the action was not carried out, though it was expected, hoped for, or planned.

I *meant to have written* a letter to her. (but I didn't)

I *hoped to have visited* my aunt. (but I didn't)

We *expected to have come* by the end of the week but were detained.

(Though it is also possible to use the non-perfect infinitive and say "I meant to write a letter but never did".)

**The non-perfect continuous infinitive** denotes a progressive action simultaneous with that of the finite verb.

I'm happy **to be listening** to your singing.

Я счастлива, что слушаю, как ты поешь.

He *seems to be* still sleeping.

Кажется, он еще спит.

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

"to be listening" and "to be sleeping" denote actions in progress simultaneous with the present state expressed by "am", and "seems"

PEOPLE SAY:

A great mistake you can make in life is **to be** continually **thinking** you are always right.

*Anonymous*



I *was* happy **to be listening** to your singing.

Я был счастлив, когда слушал, как ты поешь.

He *seemed to be* sleeping.

Казалось, он спит.

"to be listening" and "to be sleeping" denote actions in progress simultaneous with the past state expressed by "was" and "seemed".

**The perfect continuous infinitive** denotes an action in progress which lasted for some time before the action (or state) expressed by the finite verb.

I am pleased **to have been doing** this work all the time.

Мне приятно, что я постоянно занимаюсь этой работой.

## II The perfect and non-perfect forms

---

“to have been doing” denotes an action in progress which lasted for some time before the state expressed by the finite verb form “am pleased”.

## II Exercises

---

### *the forms of the infinitive*

1. Comment on the form of the infinitive using the given models.

*Model 1:*

to write

It is a non-perfect common infinitive active

*Model 2:*

to be written

It is a non-perfect common infinitive passive

*Model 3:*

to be writing

It is a non-perfect continuous infinitive active

*Model 4:*

to have written

It is a perfect common infinitive active

*Model 5:*

to have been written

It is a perfect common infinitive passive

*Model 6:*

to have been writing

It is a perfect continuous infinitive active



## II Exercises

### the forms of the infinitive

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to have solved          | 13. to be read           |
| 2. to be working           | 14. to betray            |
| 3. to consult              | 15. to have burnt        |
| 4. to find                 | 16. to have been mending |
| 5. to have lost            | 17. to be running        |
| 6. to be swimming          | 18. to be closed         |
| 7. to have been practising | 19. to cry               |
| 8. to have been talking    | 20. to be established    |
| 9. to be founded           | 21. to have sent         |
| 10. to be moving           | 22. to be laughing       |
| 11. to think               | 23. to be taken          |
| 12. to have arrived        | 24. to have been driving |

2. Choose the right form of the infinitive according to the definition given below.

The perfect common  
infinitive active

1. to be shaving
2. to have been shaved
3. to have shaved
4. to have been shaving

The non-perfect continuous  
infinitive active

1. to examine
2. to have been examining
3. to be examining
4. to have examined

The non-perfect common  
infinitive passive

1. to have been translated
2. to be translating
3. to have translated
4. to be translated

The perfect continuous  
infinitive active

1. to have repaired
2. to be repairing
3. to have been repairing
4. to have been repaired

## II Exercises

### the forms of the infinitive

The non-perfect common  
infinitive active

1. to be left
2. to have left
3. to be leaving
4. to leave

The perfect common  
infinitive passive

1. to be cut
2. to have been cutting
3. to have cut
4. to have been cut

3. Match the given forms of the infinitive with the proper definition.

1. to sell
2. to have informed
3. to be dreaming
4. to have been crawling
5. to be mentioned
6. to have been asked

1. A perfect common  
infinitive passive
2. A perfect continuous  
infinitive active
3. A non-perfect common  
infinitive passive
4. A perfect common  
infinitive active
5. A non-perfect common  
infinitive active
6. A non-perfect continuous  
infinitive active

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

A. Transitive Verbs:

- to consult  
to test  
to try on  
to spend  
to copy

B. Intransitive Verbs:

- to ski  
to run (бегать)  
to bathe  
to jump  
to burn (гореть)

## II Exercises

### *the forms of the infinitive*

5. Supply all the missing forms of the following infinitives. Pay attention to the verb being transitive or intransitive.

to be dancing	to have been chosen
to have passed	to be eating
to watch	to sleep
to be organized	to have been running
to have been discussing	to have risen

6. Give the non-perfect common form of the following active and passive infinitives.

A. Active Voice:

to have been finished  
to have been crying  
to be kept  
to have stuck  
to be snoring  
to have been washed  
to be shot  
to have checked  
to be marking  
to be listened to

B. Passive Voice:

to be knitting  
to have cooked  
to promise  
to have been brushing  
to be typing  
to have told  
to sell  
to have been working out  
to buy  
to be discussing

7. Give the non-perfect continuous form of the following infinitives.

to be grown	to wait
to have drawn	to have papered
to have been laughing	to be fixed
to learn	to have been polishing
to be planted	to be painted

## II Exercises

### *the forms of the infinitive*

8. Give the perfect common form of the following infinitives.

to be published	to be sewing
to surprise	to break
to have been examining	to be set
to be locked	to have been showing
to report	to be analysing

9. Give the perfect continuous form of the following infinitives.

to be burning	to have dressed
to have broken	to be riding
to have been surrounded	to investigate
to drink	to have been cleaned
to be chewing	to dust

10.

- A. Find and correct mistakes in the definition of the infinitives.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. to be smiling          | — A non-perfect common infinitive active     |
| 2. to slow down           | — A non-perfect continuous infinitive active |
| 3. to have shut           | — A perfect common infinitive passive        |
| 4. to be frightened       | — A non-perfect common infinitive active     |
| 5. to have been surprised | — A perfect continuous infinitive passive    |
| 6. to have been climbing  | — A non-perfect continuous infinitive active |

- B. Find and correct mistakes in the heading of each group of the infinitives.

**The perfect common infinitive active**

to have been told  
to have been burnt  
to have been killed  
to have been visited  
to have been wounded

**The non-perfect common infinitive active**

to be left  
to be held  
to be warned  
to be driven  
to be taken

**The perfect continuous infinitive active**

to have gone  
to have switched off  
to have changed  
to have dusted  
to have sunk

**The non-perfect common infinitive passive**

to be watching  
to be brushing  
to be reading  
to be typing  
to be phoning

**The perfect common infinitive passive**

to have been talking  
to have been eating  
to have been praying  
to have been plastering  
to have been treating

**The non-perfect continuous infinitive active**

to ring  
to lie  
to understand  
to feel  
to hear

- C. Give the name of each group of the infinitives and find the form that does not belong to the group.

**I**

to be smoking  
to be whistling  
to be crawling  
to be flowing  
to be drawn  
to be burning

**II**

to have been grumbling  
to have been jumping  
to have been fixed  
to have been beating  
to have been following  
to have been sitting

**III**

to be given  
to be saved  
to be discussed  
to be arguing  
to be watched  
to be pursued

**IV**

to have reported  
to have tried on  
to have been pushed  
to have forgotten  
to have hidden  
to have laid

**V**

to have been brought  
to have been sold  
to have been bought  
to have been caught  
to have been barking  
to have been swept

11. Choose the sentences where the forms of the infinitive denote:

- 1) an action simultaneous with or posterior to the action expressed by the finite verb,
- 2) an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb,
- 3) an action that lasted a certain time before the action expressed by the finite verb.

1. It is very kind of you to have done it for us.
2. I asked Jane to cut sandwiches for all of us.
3. Here's the saucepan to boil water in.
4. I've got a list of foodstuffs to be bought before Charles comes.
5. Granny seems to have been cooking since Father left.
6. She is said to have been taken to hospital.
7. He was told to help his younger sister and unbutton her coat.
8. He smokes a lot and is sure to be ruining his health.
9. She wants to take an English course.
10. I know him to have been an outstanding politician.
11. We believe our manager to be having a talk with our English partners.
12. Your proposal is certain to be accepted.
13. The green blouse doesn't seem to fit you.
14. The group is known to be arriving tomorrow.
15. They seem to have been chatting all day long.
16. She happened to be passing by the chemist's when she saw her husband.
17. We know Ed to have been saving money since last year to buy a new car.

Put the numbers of the sentences you have chosen in the corresponding box.

1	2	3
	1	

12. 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) 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.

**13.** 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. Mum left the washing (to sort out).
8. Dick is said (to spend) all his money while travelling 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.

**14.** Translate into Russian.

Pay attention to the use of the active and passive infinitive.

1. I am happy to have given you this chance.
2. I'm happy to be given this chance.
3. I'm sorry to disturb you.
4. I'm sorry to have been disturbed as I couldn't finish my talk with her.
5. We are pleased to tell you that your son has got the first prize.
6. We were pleased to be told that our son had got the first prize.
7. She is glad to have read your book.
8. She is glad to have been read your book to as she can't read herself now.
9. Our family will be delighted to visit you next year.
10. We were delighted to be visited by Larry and his family.

**15.** Make up a sentence.

Use various forms of the infinitive.

Translate your sentences.

Pay attention to the perfect, aspect and voice distinctions of the infinitive.

to visit my close friend from time to time.  
to be visited by my close friend from time to time.

It is nice to have visited you last week.  
to have been visited by Jack.  
to be doing such interesting work.  
to have been doing this work all these years.

Give your own examples.

## 16. Make up your own sentences.

Use an infinitive in all possible forms.

Note the perfect, aspect and voice distinctions of the infinitive in each sentence.

*Model:*

1. Ann is happy **to teach** little children.  
Анна рада, что учит малышей.
2. Little children are happy **to be taught** funny nursery rhymes.  
Малыши рады, когда их учат детским стишкам.
3. I am happy **to be teaching** at the University.  
Я рада, что преподаю в Университете.
4. Dick is happy **to have taught** French at school.  
Дик рад, что преподавал французский в школе.
5. My classmates and I are happy **to have been taught** English by native speakers.  
Мы с одноклассниками рады, что английский нам преподавали носители языка.
6. Kate is happy **to have been teaching** Maths at Trinity college for so many years.  
Кейт рада, что столько лет преподает математику в колледже Тринити.

Use: to be happy  
pleased  
sorry  
glad

to travel  
to translate  
to read  
to study, etc.

## 17. Translate the sentences 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 предложение.
5. Девочка любила, когда ее целовали перед сном.
6. Они были рады помочь родным в беде.
7. Билл ожидает, что его встретят в аэропорту и ответят в гостиницу.
8. Не выношу, когда над кем-то насмехаются.
9. Ему совершенно нечего делать.
10. Мне доставляет радость делать Вам приятные подарки. А Вам приятно, когда Вам делают подарки?

## 18. Translate the sentences into English.

Pay attention to the use of the perfect and non-perfect forms of the infinitive.

1. Это все, что надо сказать, когда мы позвоним им.
2. Должно быть, жюри присудило уже все премии.
3. Филипп планирует вернуться на следующей неделе.
4. Будем рады познакомиться с твоим женихом.
5. Мы ожидали, что Вы придете.
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 два варианта: принять их у себя или поехать к ним.
12. Известно, что многие студенты уже побывали в Америке и прошли курс обучения в разных университетах.

### III. The particle "to"

The particle *to* can sometimes substitute the infinitive itself. This mostly occurs in spoken English when the infinitive particle *to* finishes a phrase (usually in a response). Then the particle *to* is a formal sign that the infinitive itself is implied.

I'm not going to play the fool just because you tell me **to**.

(= to do it)

She again came home very late though I asked her **not to**.

(= not to come home late)

Take the money. You've earned it. It would be silly **not to**.

(= not to take the money)

The infinitive particle *to* often substitutes the infinitive after the following verbs and phrases:

### III The particle "to"

to ask	to be allowed
to forget	to be glad
to like	to be going
to mean	would like/love
to promise	to have the right (to)
to refuse	to have the occasion (to)
to try	ought (to)
to want	have (to)
to wish	

I went there because I wanted **to**.  
(because I wanted to go there)

— I'm afraid I can't come after all.  
— But you promised **to**.  
(you promised to come)

— You are late again!  
— I'm awfully sorry. I tried **not to**, but I was detained.  
(I tried not to be late)

— Why didn't you buy any bread?  
— I meant **to**, but I forgot.  
(I meant to buy it)

— Will you help me?  
— I'll be glad **to**.

— You didn't thank him for his present.  
— Oh, you're right. I forgot **to**.

— Will you come to a dance with me?  
— I'd love **to**.

### III The particle "to"



KEEP SMILING

Is Love Blind?

A young man had been talking to his friend about his future bride. The friend kept silent all the while. When at last the young lover asked him his opinion he said, "What am I expected to say? Love is said to be blind. But the statement seems to be completely wrong. For some fellows in love appear to see more virtues in their sweethearts than any other people are ever likely to".

When the particle *to* is separated from the infinitive itself by an adverb, we have **a split infinitive**.

I'd like **to really understand** poetry.  
Я бы хотел по-настоящему понимать поэзию.

He began **to slowly climb** the rock.  
Он стал медленно взбираться на скалу.

Split infinitives are quite common in English, especially in an informal style. But it is considered by grammarians "bad style" and is usually avoided when possible, then the adverb is placed either before the particle "to" or at the end of the sentence.



### III The particle "to"

I'd like *really* **to understand** poetry.  
He began **to climb** the rock *slowly*.

Though sometimes it is impossible to avoid using the split infinitive without changing the meaning.

Your job is **to really make** the club a success.  
(Here "really" emphasises the meaning of "to make".)

Ваша цель (состоит) в том, чтобы и *вправду* сделать работу клуба успешной.



KEEP SMILING

The famous American writer Raymond Chandler got very angry when his British publisher "corrected" his split infinitives. He wrote a letter saying: "When I split an infinitive, I split it so it stays split."

### III Exercises

#### the particle "to"

#### 1. Finish the sentences.

Use the infinitive substitute "to" after each verb given in brackets.

*Model:*

She didn't go to the concert though she ...  
(to mean,  
to want,  
to promise,  
to intend,  
to plan)

— She didn't go to the concert though she  
meant **to**.  
wanted **to**.  
promised **to**.  
intended **to**.  
planned **to**.

He got angry with her though he ... (to try not)

— He got angry with her though he tried not **to**.

She didn't come because she ... (not to want)

— She didn't come because she didn't want **to**.

1. She changed the topic of her course paper though she didn't ... (to mean, to want, to plan, to intend)
2. They didn't come to the station to meet me though they ... (to promise, to mean, to intend, to want)
3. We couldn't take the exam though we ... (to try, to want, to plan, to intend)

4. He didn't take the medicine because he ... (to forget, not to want, not to be able)
5. He didn't keep the date because he ... (not to want, to forget)
6. She failed in her exam though she ... (to try not)
7. They didn't manage to plant the flowers though they ... (to try, to intend, to want, to plan)
8. We didn't write that letter because we ... (not to be able, to forget)
9. I hope we'll fly to London next week, at least we ... (to plan, to try, would like/love, to be glad)
10. Dad didn't buy a new Mini for me though he ... (to plan, to intend, would like, to promise)
11. She broke the vase though she ... (to try not, not to want)
12. He failed to come on time because he ... (not to be able, not to want)
13. I hope they will visit us next month, at least they ... (to be glad, to plan, to promise, would like/love)

2. Respond to the following avoiding repetition.  
Use a to-substitute for the infinitive.

*Model:*

- Can you come with me? (not to want)  
— I don't want to.

1. Why didn't you call me? — But (to try). You were out.
2. Would you come to the disco with me? — Oh, thanks. (to be glad/would like).

3. You promised to bring me something to read and never did. — Sorry! (to forget).
4. I won't come to you tonight. — But (to promise).
5. Have you seen the new exhibition? — Not yet, but (to intend).
6. Are you going to Paris? — Not now, but (to plan).
7. Why didn't she tell me the whole truth? — (to be afraid).
8. What's wrong? You sound insulting. — Sorry! (not to mean).
9. Did you thank them for the present? — Oh, sorry! (to forget).
10. Why didn't you go to the country with us? — (not to be able).
11. Will you come to my party? — (I'd like/love).
12. Ouch! You pushed me! — Sorry! (to mean).

3. Translate into English.

1. — Пойдешь со мной на дискотеку?  
— С удовольствием. (should love)
2. — Не могли бы мы поехать на дачу?  
— Я не хочу.
3. — Вы должны придти точно в три.  
— Да, обязательно. (ought)
4. — Я не поблагодарила его за помощь.  
Я забыла.
5. — Почему Вы не позвонили ему?  
— Я не хотела. (wish)

6. — Почему ты не пригласила Джека в гости?  
— Я не собиралась. (mean, plan)
7. — Тебе надо гораздо больше работать.  
— Да, обязательно. (ought)
8. — Вы меня толкнули.  
— Ах, простите, я не хотела. (mean)
9. — Ты едешь в Италию?  
— Нет, хотя я и планировал это.
10. — Тебе уже нужно уходить?  
— Хотелось бы.
11. — Почему ты не рассказала отцу всю правду?  
— Я боялась.
12. — Я не пойду с тобой в кино.  
— Но ведь ты обещала.
13. — Почему ты не участвовал в работе?  
— К сожалению, я не мог. (be able to)
14. — Она научилась говорить по-английски?  
— Нет, но хотела!
15. — Ты ездил в Париж?  
— Нет, хотя и собирался. (intend)
16. — Ты опять не принес мне книгу?  
— Ах, прости, я забыл.
17. — Ты купил билеты на этот спектакль?  
— Нет, не смог. (be able)
18. — Вы собираетесь покупать дачу?  
— Да, мы планируем.
19. — Разве мы не можем пойти на матч завтра?  
— Но я не хочу.
20. Я не стал сдавать экзамен, хотя и собирался.
21. Он не пошел с нами, хотя у него и было такое намерение.

I would rather **die** on a highway in Alabama than **make** a butchery of conscience by compromising with evil.

M. L. King

#### IV. The use of the infinitive without the particle "to" (The bare infinitive)

The so-called bare infinitive (the infinitive without the particle *to*) is used:

1. After the **auxiliary verb of the Present, Past or Future Simple (Indefinite)**.

Does he    **like** this actor?

He *didn't*    **like** the performance.

I'll    **come** to see the performance.

2. After the **modal verbs** *can* (*could*), *dare*, *may* (*might*), *must*, *needn't*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would* (except the modal verbs *ought to*, *to be to*, *to have to*).

Things *might*    **get** better.

Все еще может уладиться.

#### IV The bare infinitive

My hands are dirty. I *must* \_\_ **wash** them.  
У меня грязные руки. Мне надо помыть их.

You *needn't* \_\_ **be** so loud. I hear you well.  
Незачем говорить так громко. Я хорошо тебя слышу.

You *shall* \_\_ **finish** the dinner.  
Ты обязательно доешь обед.

3. After **verbs of sense perception**:  
*to feel, to hear, to see, to watch, etc.*

They *saw* the street lights \_\_ **come** on.  
Они увидели, как зажглись уличные фонари.

People miles away *heard* the bomb \_\_ **explode**.  
За километры отсюда люди слышали, как взорвалась бомба.

We all *felt* the house \_\_ **shake**.  
Мы все почувствовали, как вздрогнул дом.

##### Note:

- 1) The verb *to be* after the verb *to feel* is used with the particle *to*

She *felt* his hand **to be** hot.  
Она почувствовала, что у него горячая рука.

- 2) If the verbs of sense perception are used *in the passive voice*, they are followed by a **to**-infinitive.

#### IV The bare infinitive

He *was seen* **to** enter the house.  
Видели, как он зашел в дом.

Dinny *was heard* **to** answer.  
Слышали, как Динни ответила.

4. After **the verbs of inducement and permission**:

*to let* (in the meaning of позволять, разрешать),

*to make* (in the meaning of заставлять),

*to have* (in the meaning of заставлять, сказать чтобы)

That Saturday the teacher *let* us \_\_ **go** home earlier.

В ту субботу учитель отпустил нас домой раньше.  
(Разрешил нам уйти.)

PEOPLE SAY:

*Let sleeping dogs lie.*

*English proverb*



PEOPLE SAY:

Pride sometimes *makes* us **do** things well. But it is love that *makes* us **do** them to perfection.

*Author Unidentified*



#### IV The bare infinitive

What *makes* you \_\_\_ **think** so?  
Почему ты так думаешь?  
(Что заставляет тебя так думать?)

Please, *have* someone \_\_\_ **lay** the table.  
Пожалуйста, скажите, чтобы кто-нибудь  
накрыл на стол.

The verb *to help* may be followed by both a to-infinitive and a bare infinitive (the latter case is more typical of American English).

He *helped* me (**to**) **carry** my bag.  
Он помог мне нести сумку.



KEEP SMILING

##### Politeness of a Critic

A young author was reading his new tragedy for the first time in public. He *saw* one of his auditors **take off** his hat at the end of almost every line. The young man was eager to learn what particular aspect of his work *made* the man **act** in this most flattering way.

"Why!" exclaimed the auditor, "I took off my hat every time I *heard* you **say** something already familiar to me. I couldn't but welcome my very old acquaintances".

#### IV The bare infinitive

##### Note:

The passive form of the verb *to make* is followed by a **to**-infinitive.

She *was made to* lay the table.  
Ее заставили накрывать на стол.

##### 5. After modal phrases:

*had better* ('d better),  
*would rather* ('d rather),  
*would sooner* ('d sooner)

It's cold. You'd *better* \_\_\_ **wear** a coat.  
Холодно? Лучше надень пальто.

I'd *rather* \_\_\_ **stay** in and \_\_\_ **watch** TV than  
— **go** out in such weather.  
Я бы лучше остался дома и посмотрел телевизор, чем выходить в такую погоду.

He'd *sooner* \_\_\_ **die** than \_\_\_ **marry** her.  
Он скорее умрет, чем женится на ней.



##### PEOPLE SAY:

You'd *better* \_\_\_ **let** your heart  
\_\_\_ **be** without words than your  
words without heart.

Author Unidentified

## IV The bare infinitive

PEOPLE SAY:

I'd rather **have** roses on my table than diamonds on my neck.

Emma Goldman



PEOPLE SAY:

I would rather **risk** my Crown than **do** what I think personally disgraceful.

George III



6. After **phrases with** *but*, *cannot but* (*can't but*), *nothing but*

I *cannot but* \_\_ **agree**.  
 Не могу не согласиться.

She does *nothing but* \_\_ **grumble**.  
 Она только и делает, что ворчит.

Bill *can't but* \_\_ **tell** the truth.  
 Билл не может не сказать правду.

7. In **sentences beginning with** *why not* ...

*Why not* \_\_ **ask** Tom about it?  
 Почему бы не спросить об этом Тома?

*Why not* \_\_ **go** there together?  
 Почему бы не пойти туда вместе?

## IV The bare infinitive

8. If **two infinitives are connected by the conjunctions** *and*, *or*, *except*, *than*, (the conjunction is followed by a bare infinitive). The conjunctions *except* and *than* may be followed by both bare and to-infinitives.

I'll have to try *and* \_\_ **explain** everything.  
 Мне придется попытаться объяснить все.

Try *and* \_\_ **dial** his number again.  
 Попробуй набрать его номер еще раз.

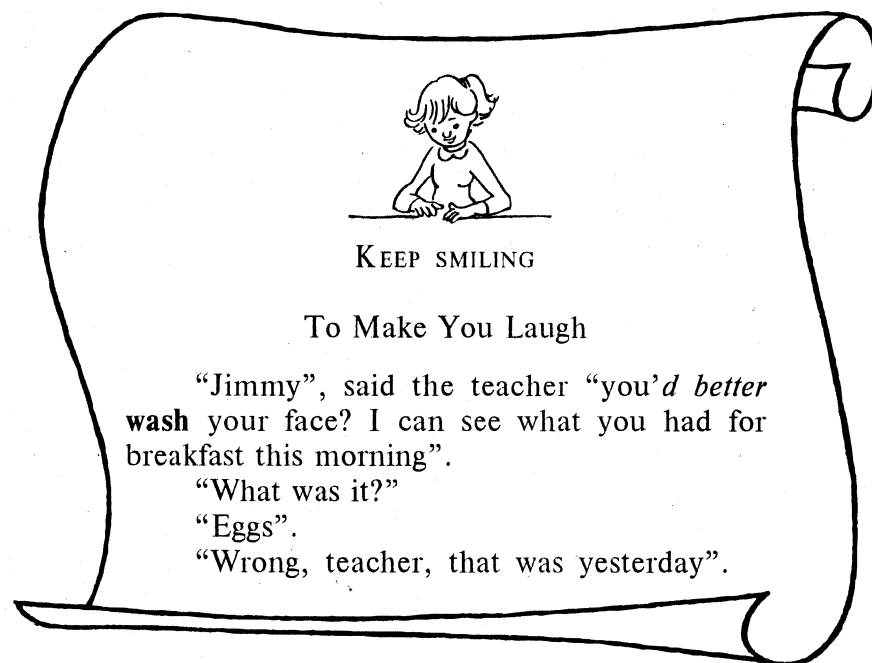
They ought to come *and* \_\_ **help** us.  
 Им следует прийти и помочь нам.

He had to say "Good-bye" *and* \_\_ **leave**.  
 Ему пришлось попрощаться и уйти.

Do you want to have lunch now *or* \_\_ **wait** till later?  
 Ты хочешь пообедать сейчас или еще подождать?

It's easier to persuade people *than* \_\_ (to) **force** them.  
 Легче людей убедить, чем заставить силой.

We had nothing to do *except* \_\_ (to) **look** at the posters.  
 Оставалось только разглядывать плакаты.



## 1. Translate into Russian.

Write out the verbs and phrases followed by a bare infinitive. Underline the bare infinitives.

1. He'd rather join the army than stay here having no job, no family.
2. They'd sooner elect him President than let his opponents win.
3. You'd better protect yourself than wait till someone else does it for you.
4. His wife does nothing but scold him for everything he does and says.
5. Forget about your trouble. It'll go away only if you make it go.
6. They let me see what my grandfather had told them about.
7. We saw farms go on the auction block while we bought food from foreign countries.
8. Little Ann always helps her mother do the dishes and never breaks a thing.
9. Why not try to persuade him not to quarrel with her?
10. We often hear him play the guitar and his wife sing.
11. Don't you feel his voice tremble when he speaks to you?
12. The host had his daughter make tea.

## 2. Insert the infinitive.

Think whether a bare infinitive or a to-infinitive is necessary.

1. We miss them a great deal and we are happy that they will (to visit) us next month.
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) any 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 there. 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. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Use "had better" to express advice or a polite warning.

*Model:*

I advise you to close the window to keep off the rain. — You'd better **close** the window...

You shouldn't drink such cold milk. — You **had better not drink** such cold milk.

What do you think we should do? — What **had we better do?**

Wouldn't it be a good thing for us to start at once? — **Hadn't we better start** at once?

1. I advise you to take the matters in your own hands.
2. I advise you to wait for an invitation.
3. You shouldn't tell lies.
4. You ought to keep off the grass.
5. What do you think we should do with the car?
6. Oughtn't we to wash the car?
7. Wouldn't it be advisable to sell the car?
8. I advise you to stay at home?
9. Who do you think we should consult?
10. I think you should take things easy.
11. You should not interfere with them.
12. Would it be a good thing for him to keep on asking questions?
13. I advise you to take up art.
14. You should accept the apology.
15. You shouldn't refuse their invitation.
16. Ought we to insist on our point of view?
17. It would be a good thing if you helped me.
18. He ought to take the medicine.
19. You shouldn't display curiosity about people's private life.



4. Paraphrase the following sentences to express preference.  
Use "**would rather + an infinitive**".

Model:

1. I prefer to stay — I'd rather **stay** at home.
2. I prefer not to — I'd rather **not go out**. go out.
3. a) I prefer to stay at home than to go out.  
b) I prefer staying — I'd rather **stay** at home to going home than **go out**. out.

1. I prefer to go to the opera.
2. I prefer not to go to the cinema.
3. I prefer to go to the opera than to go to the cinema.
4. I prefer to buy fresh bread.
5. I prefer not to buy stale bread.
6. I prefer to buy fresh bread than stale bread.
7. My friend prefers to take up gymnastics.
8. My friend prefers not to take up athletics.
9. My friend prefers to take up gymnastics than athletics.
10. Helen prefers to stay out of this business.
11. Helen prefers not to be involved in the business.
12. Helen prefers to stay out of this business than to be involved in it.
13. Many people prefer to travel by air.
14. Many people prefer not to travel by train.
15. Many people prefer to travel by air than by train.
16. Some women prefer wearing flat shoes.
17. Some men prefer going to a club to going to a pub.
18. Little girls prefer playing with dolls to playing with cars.

5. Paraphrase the following sentences.  
Express a great insistence on some action.  
Use "**cannot but + an infinitive**".

Model:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I simply must agree to his terms.              | — I <b>can't but agree</b> to his terms.            |
| I simply had to lend him the money.            | — I <b>couldn't but lend</b> him the money.         |
| I couldn't help borrowing some money from him. | — I <b>couldn't but borrow</b> some money from him. |

1. I couldn't help visiting my old friend.
2. I simply must follow your advice.
3. I had no choice. I had to believe him.
4. I can't help thinking that you are wrong.
5. I simply must ask you for help.
6. I simply had to make it up with my boy-friend.
7. I couldn't help thinking of her all the time.
8. It's awfully hot. I simply must have a swim.
9. I couldn't keep silent any longer. I had to tell him the truth.
10. You can't help remembering her face.
11. I wouldn't like to see her again. But I can't avoid seeing her.
12. He couldn't help feeling sorry for the girl.
13. I simply must do it again.
14. I can't help thinking about it.
15. I couldn't keep it a secret. I had to tell Mother everything.
16. There was no other way out. I had to speak to the manager.

## 6. Work in pairs.

Respond to the statements given below.

Use the following phrases with a bare infinitive:

had better ('d better)	cannot but
would rather ('d rather)	nothing but
would sooner ('d sooner)	

Add a sentence beginning with "Why not" plus a bare infinitive.

*Model:*

- Andrew is so busy. He is just out of everything.
- He'd better **take** a day off and **go** to the country. *Why not invite* him to have a swim in the lake?

1. — You look pale and you are coughing terribly.  
— ...
2. — I tried to calm her, but she didn't hear me.  
— ...
3. — Jack Smith decided to cross his name off the list.  
He thinks he is not the one to be elected.  
— ...
4. — We are going to the theatre tonight, but they say,  
they may cancel the performance because the leading  
man is ill.  
— ...
5. — Bess is so fat because she has a sweet tooth. She  
eats too much candy and there's always a bowl of  
candies on her table.  
— ...
6. — Alice always takes her anger out on her husband.  
— ...

7. — There's a lot of talk about his divorce.

— ...

8. — I never talk politics in the pub.

— ...

9. — My son has just had a terrible picture tattooed on
- 
- his arm.

— ...

10. — David tore her letter into small pieces.

— ...

11. — Dad is always teasing him about his girl-friends.

— ...

12. — All these late nights are beginning to tell on his health.

— ...

13. — Bill failed to repay most of his debt.

— ...

## 7. Respond to the following.

Give positive and negative advice.

Use "**had better + an infinitive**".*Model:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| — I hope you'll drive<br>me to the station. | — Sorry, I'm busy.<br>You'd better <b>phone</b><br>for a taxi. |
| — I'm rather feverish<br>to-day.            | — Are you? You'd<br>better <b>not go out</b> .                 |

1. — I'm so hungry and I have  
to make some calls. — Oh, (to have lunch  
first)
2. — I don't want to call him  
tonight. — No, (not to put off  
this conversation)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3. — I'm afraid I won't manage this work by tomorrow.           | — Won't you? (to set to work at once, not to waste time)         |
| 4. — Do you think I can rely on Willy to help me with the exam? | — I think so, only (to ask Helen)                                |
| 5. — I'm afraid my letter won't reach her in time.              | — Won't it? (to write by e-mail)                                 |
| 6. — I'd like to take a computer-science course.                | — Would you? (to write an application)                           |
| 7. — I've lost my purse.  | — Have you? (to look for it at home)                             |
| 8. — Oh, my old watch has stopped again!                        | — What a shame! (to buy a new one)                               |
| 9. — It's going to rain.  | — Is it? (we — go home at once)                                  |
| 10. — I don't think this dress is becoming.                     | — No, it isn't. (to choose something else)                       |
| 11. — It's so hot and stuffy here!                              | — Yes, it is. (we — to go out and to have a breath of fresh air) |
| 12. — The wind is awfully strong!                               | — It is. I think (not to go out and to stay in)                  |
| 13. — It's much too hot outside.                                | — Yes. You (to put on something very light)                      |
| 14. — I'm afraid my dress is too loose.                         | — Is it? Maybe, you (to have it taken in)                        |

8. Respond to the following by asking for advice with "hadn't ... better + an infinitive"

*Model:*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| — I'm sure your brother can do the work himself. | — Can he? <i>Hadn't I better help</i> him?                     |
| — I don't think you should mention it again.     | — Should't I? <i>Hadn't I better explain</i> everything again? |
| — Your daughter is quite all right.              | — Is she? <i>Hadn't I better keep</i> her in bed another day?  |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. — Don't talk about your decision to anybody yet. | — Why? (to make an announcement to-day)     |
| 2. — Ask Henry to take you to town.                 | — Oh! (to drive the car myself)             |
| 3. — Janet has decided to make the repairs.         | — But (you — to keep her from doing it)     |
| 4. — It's getting late.                             | — Yes, (to call for a taxi)                 |
| 5. — I hear John is in hospital.                    | — Really? (to visit him)                    |
| 6. — I'm afraid Adrian doesn't look well.           | — Doesn't he? (to see a doctor)             |
| 7. — I've had a toothache since morning.            | — Poor thing! (to see your dentist at once) |

# IV Exercises

## the bare infinitive

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 8. — I'm constantly thinking about tomorrow's exam.  | — Oh, are you? (to stop worrying about it)    |
| 9. — I feel out of sorts somehow.                    | — Do you? (to take the medicine at once)      |
| 10. — Oh, I'm so very tired.                         | — Are you? (to go home and have some rest)    |
| 11. — Can you help me get a ticket for this concert? | — Maybe I can, but (to ask at the box office) |
| 12. — I can't cope with this work alone.             | — Can't you? (to find somebody to help you)   |

9. Disagree with the suggestion or decline the invitation.  
State what you prefer doing.  
Use "**would rather + an infinitive**".

### Model:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| — Take this blue skirt.<br>It's good on you. | — No, thanks. I'd rather <b>take</b> the black one. |
| — Would you like to become a doctor?         | — Oh, no! I'd rather <b>take up</b> art.            |
| — Give her a call.                           | — Oh, no! I'd rather <b>not do</b> it.              |
- 
- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. — Have a cup of coffee.  | — No, thanks. (to have a cup of tea) |
| 2. — Let's have a rest now. | (to finish my work first)            |
| 3. — Take an aspirin.       | (not to take it)                     |

# IV Exercises

## the bare infinitive

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. — Let's go to the disco.                               | (to stay away tonight)                     |
| 5. — Shall I call your friend?                            | (to do it myself)                          |
| 6. — This hat is very becoming.<br>Take it.               | (to buy a cheaper one)                     |
| 7. — Shall we go to Westminster by bus?                   | (to go by the Metro. It's much quicker)    |
| 8. — Shall I switch on the light?                         | (to sit and talk in the twilight)          |
| 9. — Let's go to the Hermitage.                           | (to go to the country in this hot weather) |
| 10. — Will you tell me the whole story?                   | (not to mention it at all)                 |
| 11. — Are you going to help your friend?                  | (not to interfere with her)                |
| 12. — Shall we discuss your wedding plans?                | (not to dwell on the subject)              |
| 13. — Will you start this new business with Adrian?       | (to keep him from doing it)                |
| 14. — Are you going with Cecil?                           | (to accept your invitation)                |
| 15. — Are you planning to take up dancing?                | (to take up gymnastics)                    |
| 16. — Are you coming with me?                             | (to go on reading)                         |
| 17. — Are you going to write Ned a letter?                | (to phone him)                             |
| 18. — Shall we celebrate our wedding anniversary at home? | (to go to a restaurant)                    |
| 19. — Why don't you find a job?                           | (to be a housewife)                        |

10. Respond to the following. Express preference.  
Use "**would sooner die than + a bare infinitive**".

Model:

— Do tell me all about it. — Oh, no! I'd *sooner die than tell* you about it.

1. — Why not marry David? — By no means (to accept his proposal)
2. — Do what I suggest. (to follow/take your advice)
3. — Don't be so obstinate. Make it up with him. (to give in)
4. — Why not speak to Julie and ask her for advice? (to mention it to her)
5. — But they invited you to the party too. (to accept their invitation)
6. — What are you afraid of? Tell me the truth. (to tell the truth)
7. — Why not borrow the money from Betty? (to borrow the money)
8. — Why not take part in this business? (to become involved in the affair)
9. — Could you drive me to town? (to run a car on such a road)
10. — Don't let Nick start this business. (to let him do it)
11. — Have you told your mother about your boy-friend? (to tell her about him)

12. — Why not ask somebody for help? (to do it)

11. Respond to the following statements.  
Express a suggestion beginning with "**Why not + an infinitive**".

Model:

— What a nice dress!  
— *Why not buy* it?

1. There's a new film on.
2. I'm tired of waiting. It's really time to go.
3. The visiting professor is giving a lecture on modern American poetry.
4. There's a disco tonight.
5. We're awfully hungry.
6. The music is very beautiful.
7. There's a new exhibition in the Hermitage.
8. I'm sick and tired of your talking.
9. I like the way they are dancing.
10. It's raining. I wouldn't like to go out.
11. Look! What a fine day!
12. You've digressed from the point. (stick to the point)
13. It's so sunny and the snow is sparkling in the sun.
14. You look so gloomy. (cheer up)

12. 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 мне что-то важное.
5. Ее соседи видят, что к ней часто приходит какой-то человек.
6. Почему бы не съездить в Париж на выставку?
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 или 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.

## V. The syntactical Functions of the infinitive

In the sentence the infinitive may be used in any syntactical function, but that of the predicate; the infinitive can form only part of the predicate. Thus, the infinitive may be used as:

1. **the subject;**
2. **a predicative** (part of a compound nominal predicate);
- 2a. **part of a predicative;**
3. **part of a verbal predicate;**
4. **an object;**
5. **an attribute;**
6. **an adverbial modifier;**
7. **a parenthesis.**

When used as some part of the sentence the infinitive in most cases combines with other words (such as adverbs, nouns, pronouns). Taken together they form **an infinitive phrase** which functions and is treated as one whole (unlike the tradition of the Russian syntactical analysis).

## V The syntactical functions of the infinitive

**To know everything is to know nothing.**

*To know everything* is an infinitive phrase used in the function of the subject.

*To know nothing* is an infinitive phrase used in the function of a predicative.

She couldn't bear **to see the pain in his eyes.**

*to see the pain in his eyes* is an infinitive phrase used as an object.

Function	Examples	Translation
1. the subject	<b>To lie</b> is not my habit.	Не в моих привычках врать.
	It takes all sorts <b>to make the world.</b>	Мир состоит из самых разных людей.
2. a predicative	His aim was <b>to be in command of the situation.</b>	Его целью было управлять ситуацией.
2a. part of a predicative	This book is easy <b>to discuss.</b>	Эту книгу легко обсуждать.
3. part of a compound verbal predicate	Things might <b>improve.</b>	Возможно, все уладится.
	Tension and suspense began <b>to tell</b> on Dinny.	Напряжение стало сказываться на Динни.
	He seemed never <b>to read</b> criticism.	Казалось, он никогда не читает критические статьи.

## V The syntactical functions of the infinitive

Function	Examples	Translation
4. an object	Learn <b>to obey before you command.</b>	Прежде чем командовать, научитесь слушаться.
5. an attribute	I've got nothing <b>to lose.</b>	Мне нечего терять. (У меня нет ничего, что я могу потерять)
6. an adverbial modifier	He stirred the fire <b>to get warmer.</b>	Он помешал дрова в камине, чтобы согреться.
7. a parenthesis	<b>To begin with,</b> I don't understand you.	Прежде всего, я Вас не понимаю.

**To understand all** is to  
pardon all.

*A. L. de Stael*

It is never too late to  
**give up our prejudices.**

*Anonymous*

## 1. the infinitive as subject

As the subject of the sentence the infinitive can either 1) **precede** the predicate or 2) **follow** it.

- 1) **To err** is human, **to forgive** is divine.  
Ошибаться — свойство человеческое, а  
уметь прощать — божественное.

**To forget the past** seemed impossible.  
Казалось, невозможно забыть прошлое.

**Not to go back** was all she wanted.  
Единственное, что она хотела, — это  
не возвращаться.

- 2) The case when the infinitive-subject follows  
the predicate is more common in modern  
English.

It would certainly be much better **not to  
speak to him at all.**  
Конечно, гораздо лучше было бы не  
разговаривать с ним вовсе.

It was not easy **to answer the question.**

На этот вопрос было нелегко ответить.

In the latter case the sentence begins with the  
introductory subject *it*, which is a formal subject and  
is not translated into Russian. The predicate in such  
sentences is mostly compound nominal expressed  
by a link verb and an adjective-predicative or more  
seldom a noun-predicative:

PEOPLE SAY:

It's not hard **to make decisions  
when you know what your values  
are.**

*Roy Disney*

\* \* \*

It is not enough **to have a good  
mind**, the main thing is to use  
it well.

*Anonymous*



PEOPLE SAY:

It is difficult **to find a friend who  
knows all about you and still likes you.**

*Anonymous*

\* \* \*

It's better **to be occasionally cheated  
than perpetually suspicious.**

*Anonymous*





## PEOPLE SAY:

It's hard **to detect good luck** —  
it looks so much like something  
you've earned.

*Anonymous*



It	is was will be seems	useless	to discuss this point
		(un) necessary	
		interesting	
		important	
		difficult	
		easy	
		hard	
		(not) safe	
		dangerous	
		good	
		bad	
		a pleasure	to listen to such music. to see you again.
		a surprise	
		a necessity	
		a waste of time	
		a misfortune	
		a shock	



KEEP SMILING

It is not good **to knock a man down and  
then ask him why he lives in the dirt.**

1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as subject.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

To love is to respect.

1. Любить — значит уважать.
2. Любовь — это уважение.

1. To watch them playing is just a pleasure.
2. To send him a telegram was the only way out.
3. To look after your aged parents is, no doubt, your duty.
4. To leave them alone was most necessary at that moment.
5. To drive fast in such weather is pretty dangerous.
6. To mention his name in her presence was silly of you.
7. To make Ben marry Angela wasn't wise of his parents.
8. To be thrifty when you are pressed for money is next to impossible.
9. To take long walks before going to bed is good for your health.
10. To cry is useless. It never helps.
11. To climb this mountain is a tremendous risk.
12. To see her was a delight that never staled.
13. To go with him to picture galleries was a rare treat for her.
14. To take money from him was like robbing a child.
15. To switch off the light is necessary before you leave.

## 2. Match the parts of the sentences.

Choose a proper subject expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase for each predicate in the right-hand column.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To become drug-dependent                    | 1. has never been my dream.                 |
| 2. To cement your family                       | 2. is not always good.                      |
| 3. To be under my wife's thumb                 | 3. may help you to impress them favourably. |
| 4. To get married young                        | 4. is very dangerous.                       |
| 5. To wear presentable clothes at an interview | 5. is the only way out for all of you.      |
| 6. To let his friends down                     | 6. is a great problem for Lyle.             |
| 7. To be jobless                               | 7. seems to be inevitable.                  |
| 8. To marry for love                           | 8. makes him suffer.                        |
| 9. To drive her to tears                       | 9. is better than to marry for money.       |
| 10. To leave the nest                          | 10. is not characteristic of him.           |

## 3. Complete the following questions in box A.

Use the infinitives 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 ...
2. What is more pleasant ...
3. What is more unexpected ...
4. What is more disappointing ...
5. What is more exciting ...
6. What is better ...
7. What is more amusing ...
8. What is funnier ...
9. What is more surprising ...
10. What is more shocking ...

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 a dull film?
6. to be dismissed or to be badly paid?
7. to find your shoe in 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?

4. Make up sentences.  
Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as subject.

I.

To argue	is	useless.
To add some herbs to the tea		helpful.
To listen to some English tapes		healthy.
To keep your word	must be	dangerous.
To talk about politics		silly.
To take drugs	is, no doubt,	dull.
To waste time		wise.
To watch English videos		important.
		impossible.
		necessary.

II.

		easy	to survive.
		necessary	to criticize them.
		important	to control their business.
		possible	to establish a joint venture.
		impossible	to express your views.
		hard	to back him up.
		urgent	to live in fear.
		a terrible thing	to speak foreign languages.
		a nice thing	to drive at speed.
		a strange thing	to serve the state.
		a dangerous thing	to govern people.
		an important thing	to teach children.
			to cure people.
			to interfere with somebody.
			to win the game.
			to agree upon this matter.

5. A. Make up sentences with the introductory subject "it".  
Pay attention to the notional subject expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

Model:

It would be lunacy **to marry him**.

It	is	lunacy	to tell him that.
	was	strange	to see her here.
	would be	important	to attend his lecture.
		your duty	to help Aunt Sally.
		very kind of you	to buy it for me.
		wise of you, etc.	not to believe them.

- B. Paraphrase the sentences in exercise 4.1. using the introductory subject "it".  
Underline the notional subject expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

6. Complete the sentences.  
Use an infinitive as subject with the introductory "it".

Model:

It's useless ...

It's useless **to talk with her when she is nervous**.

1. It was strange ...
2. It was a surprise ...
3. It will be a shock ...
4. It is important ...
5. It is usually difficult ...
6. It is so dangerous ...
7. Isn't it a pleasure ... ?
8. It will be easy ...

9. It is a great problem ...
10. It is useful ...
11. It was wise of you ...
12. It would be nice ...

7. Make up sentences with a to-infinitive as subject.

*Model:*

Buy a new grammar book. It isn't expensive.

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. Understanding this rule isn't difficult.
8. Working with a computer is fascinating.
9. You must buy fresh food. It's important.
10. It'll be 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.

8. Answer the following questions.

Use an infinitive as a notional 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 choose 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)

9. Disagree with the following and give your reasons.  
Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as subject.

*Model:*

- **To look after a baby** is very pleasant, isn't it?  
— Oh, no, it isn't. It's so tiresome **to look after babies**. It requires so much time and effort.

or

- It's very pleasant **to look after a baby**, isn't it?  
— I can't agree with you here. I think, it's so tiresome **to do it** ...

1. to walk one's dog
2. to do the washing by hand
3. to hire a nurse for the sick
4. to tell lies
5. to play cards
6. to smoke a lot
7. to be cheated by people
8. to waste money on knick-knacks
9. to stay in the sun long
10. to put on weight
11. to dine out

Use: harmful	dangerous
quite risky	tiresome
necessary	(not) easy
disappointing	silly
natural	convenient, etc.
advisable	

10. Answer the following questions.  
Give complete answers.

*Model:*

- Why is it necessary to attend classes?  
— It's necessary to attend them because it gives you an opportunity to practise your English.

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 advisable 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 a must to speak English at the lesson?
7. Why is it interesting to visit exhibitions?
8. Why is it nice to speak English and be spoken to in English?
9. Why is it a misfortune to have no English textbooks?
10. Why is it a misfortune to fail in your exam?

11. Translate into English using an infinitive as subject.  
Underline the notional subject in the sentences with the introductory "it".

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 вечер.
6. Встретиться с ними у Браунов — это сюрприз.
7. Бесплезно 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.

To forget one's ancestors  
is **to be a brook without a  
source, a tree without a  
root.**

*Universal truth*

## 2. the infinitive as predicative

In this function the infinitive is part of a compound nominal predicate and follows the link verb **to be** as a rule.

To ask her questions **is to irritate her.**  
Задавать ей вопросы значит раздражать ее.

Not to warn him **was to let him down.**  
Не предостеречь его означало подвести его.

The subject of such a compound nominal predicate is generally expressed either 1) by another infinitive or 2) by a noun denoting an action, a state or some vague idea or 3) by a clause

1) **To see her** is to admire her.  
Видеть ее значит восхищаться ею.

2) **My habit** is to get up early.  
У меня привычка — рано вставать.

**Their hope** was to find everybody safe.  
Они надеялись (у них была надежда)  
найти всех целыми и невредимыми.

**Their duty** will be to look after the children.  
Их обязанностью будет присматривать за детьми.

**The next thing** is to move out of the house.  
Следующий шаг — покинуть дом.

- 3) **What we want to do** is to see our friends.  
Чего нам хочется, так это повидаться с друзьями.

My	wish habit duty intention advice hobby principle difficulty hope	is was will be	to do something. to have a cold shower. to do the dishes. to get a job, etc. to buy a cheap house. to elect the leader, etc.
The	order problem business method plan purpose reason		
The last next	thing		
What I want to do		is	to go to the country. to see my friend,
What I wanted to do		was	etc.

PEOPLE SAY:

The greatest wealth is **to live content with little**, for there is never want where the mind is satisfied.

*Lucretius*

\* \* \*

Our duty is **to be useful**, not according to our desires, but according to our powers.

*H. F. Amiel*



PEOPLE SAY:

The only way to get the best of an argument is **to avoid it**.

*Dale Carnegie*



In this function the infinitive may be introduced by the conjunctions or conjunctive pronouns or adverbs *what, whom, where, when, how* which together with the infinitive form a conjunctive infinitive phrase:

PEOPLE SAY:

A true businessman's absolute fundamental aim is **to make money out of satisfying customers**.

*Author Unidentified*



The problem	was	what to do.
The question	is	whom (who) to look for.
The thing		where to find him.
		when to start.
		how to do it.



KEEP SMILING

– Bob, your dream has always been **to be up to the ears in love**, hasn't it?

– Yes, it has. And now I'm head over ears in debt, which proves that my dream has come true.

1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as predicative.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

Pay attention to the subject of each sentence and say what it is expressed by.

*Model:*

What we want to do is **to see our classmates as soon as possible**.

Чего нам хочется, так это увидиться с одноклассниками, как можно скорее.

The infinitive phrase "**to see our classmates as soon as possible**" is used as a predicative of the compound nominal predicate.

The subject is expressed by the clause "**What we want to do**".

The plan was **to help her**.

План состоял в том, чтобы помочь ей.

The infinitive phrase "**to help her**" is used as a predicative of the compound nominal predicate.

The subject is expressed by the noun "**The plan**".

1. The plan was to test the new equipment and discuss the results.
2. My duty will be to do the shopping and cook meals.
3. Their business is to sell foodstuffs.
4. Her method is to make a child think and find his own solution.
5. The next thing is to find an experienced nurse.
6. The problem was who to turn to for advice.
7. What I must do is to have my Volvo fixed as soon as possible.



8. The order was to pursue the man and catch him immediately.
9. Her habit is to put five lumps of sugar in her tea.
10. My brother's principle is to do everything himself and never ask for anyone's help.
11. Their purpose was to find a hotel and stay there.
12. Our first thought was to leave the place as quickly as possible until we were caught in a storm.
13. Kelly's only chance was to give evidence against Julian.
14. Man's true vocation is to cultivate the ground.
15. My only concern was to get home after a hard day's work.
16. The question was how to find their house.

2. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the corresponding predicative expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. His problem is             | 1. to rise to the top.         |
| 2. Your duty is               | 2. to run away to get married. |
| 3. Her dream was              | 3. to rent a room of his own.  |
| 4. Fred's goal was            | 4. to feed your pets.          |
| 5. Their ridiculous idea was  | 5. to choose a good career.    |
| 6. His parents' proposal was  | 6. to marry into money.        |
| 7. What he should do is       | 7. to love you blindly.        |
| 8. What I don't want to do is | 8. to call an ambulance.       |

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9. What they failed to do was        | 9. to reject the candidate.       |
| 10. What Sid was eager to do was     | 10. to check in                   |
| 11. What the writer wanted to do was | 11. to deceive children           |
| 12. The next thing was               | 12. to call off the wedding.      |
| 13. The last thing is                | 13. to find an experienced editor |

3. Complete the sentences using the conjunctive words *what*, *whom*, *where*, *how* before an infinitive and an infinitive phrase used as predicative.

Model:

The problem was ...

The problem was **when to finish the test.**

whom to give the money to.

where to take her.

how to get there.

what to have for breakfast.

1. The task is ...
2. The question was ...
3. Our problem will be ...
4. The students' difficulty is ...
5. Everyone's goal is ...
6. All parents' problem is ...
7. Freddy's question was ...
8. My sister's dream is ...
9. The trouble with you is ...
10. His aim is ...

4. Make up your own sentence according to the model using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as predicative.

Model 1:

What I want to do is **to visit my old friend**.

Model 2:

What they really wanted to do was **to get married and be happy**.

Model 3:

What I must do is **to hand the message to her**.

Model 4:

What he had to do was **to accept their invitation**.

Model 5:

What she failed to do was **to let the room**.

5. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as predicative.

1. Единственное, что можно сделать, это отправиться к морю.
2. Сказать ему правду значит обрести в нем врага.
3. Их обязанность состоит в том, чтобы присматривать за домом.
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 и этикетки.
10. Вопрос в том, как добраться до виллы.
11. Что мне пришлось сделать, так это продать свою любимую картину.
12. Главное было заставить его признать свою вину.
13. Его основной принцип — никогда не показывать свое превосходство.
14. Их единственным шансом было улететь в Мадрид.

A true friend is **difficult to find**.  
It's the greatest of all the blessings.

*Universal truth*

## 2a. the infinitive as part of a predicative

When the infinitive forms **part of a predicative**,  
the other part may be expressed by an adjective.

She is never **easy to find**.  
Ее нелегко найти.

The question was **difficult to answer**.  
На этот вопрос было трудно ответить.

The man	is	hard	to please.
		difficult	to deal with.
The rule		easy	to teach.
This car	was		to remember.
			to drive.

PEOPLE SAY:

Be **slow to promise** and **quick to perform**.

*English proverb*

\*\*\*

The past is **impossible to catch**.

*Author Unidentified*

PEOPLE SAY:

He that is **slow to anger** is better  
than the mighty.

*English proverb*

\*\*\*

The evils we bring on ourselves  
are **hardest to bear**.

*Author Unidentified*

6. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as part of a predicative.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.  
Say what the first part of the predicative is expressed by.

*Model:*

His wife is **hard to please**.

Его жене трудно угодить.

The Infinitive is used as part of a predicative.  
The first part is expressed by the adjective "hard".

1. Sociable people are easy to deal with.
2. Sandy is pleasant to talk to.
3. This armchair is very comfortable to sit in.
4. The story was amusing to listen to.
5. His advice was hard to follow.
6. Responsible people are easy to rely upon.
7. The cottage is quite convenient to live in.
8. Stubborn people are usually difficult to persuade.
9. Her phone number was impossible to remember.

7. Match the parts of the sentences.  
Choose the proper part of a predicative expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase from the right hand column.

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. An interesting job is difficult | 1. to sit in.               |
| 2. This poem is not easy           | 2. to look after.           |
| 3. The armchair is comfortable     | 3. to listen to.            |
| 4. A good lecturer is pleasant     | 4. to find.                 |
| 5. A messy child is very difficult | 5. to learn by heart.       |
| 6. Severe parents are impossible   | 6. to buy at the chemist's. |
| 7. Toddlers are amusing            | 7. to offend.               |
| 8. The sick are hard               | 8. to bring up.             |
| 9. Sensitive people are easy       | 9. to watch.                |
| 10. This pain killer is possible   | 10. to disobey.             |

8. Paraphrase the sentences from exercise 6 with an infinitive used as part of a predicative into sentences with an infinitive as subject.

Note the difference between the structures and the way of rendering them in Russian.

*Model:*

Sociable people are easy **to deal with**.

С общительными людьми легко иметь дело.

- a) **It's easy to deal with sociable people.**

Легко иметь дело с общительными людьми.

- b) **To deal with sociable people is easy.**

Иметь дело с общительными людьми легко.

9. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive as part of a predicative.

1. Ее детям трудно угодить.
2. Его стихи легко учить наизусть.
3. Эти громоздкие формулы невозможно запомнить.
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.

In travelling a man must **carry** knowledge with him.

*S. Johnson*

Fish begins **to shrink** at the head.

*English proverb*

The joys of meeting are thought **to pay** the pangs of absence.

*N. Rowe*

### 3. the infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate

In this function the infinitive occurs in three types of a compound verbal predicate:

1. the compound verbal modal predicate;
2. the compound verbal phasal predicate;
3. the compound verbal predicate of double orientation.

I. As part of a **compound verbal modal predicate** the infinitive follows a modal verb (the first part of this predicate) and denotes the action which may be possible, obligatory, desirable, etc. as indicated by the modal verb.

**I don't have to work** on Sunday.

Мне не нужно работать по воскресеньям.

Passengers **must show** their tickets to the conductor.

Пассажиры должны предъявлять билеты кондуктору.

You aren't well. Perhaps you **should see** a doctor.

Вы нездоровы. Может быть, вам следует показаться врачу.

You **ought to have warned** her.

Вам следовало бы предупредить ее.

PEOPLE SAY:

Grief **can take care** of itself, but to get the full value of joy you must **have** somebody to divide it with.

Mark Twain



PEOPLE SAY:

We **should measure** affection not by the ardour of its passion, but by its strength and constancy.

Anonymous

\* \* \*

Diplomacy **is to do** and **say** the nastiest things in the nicest way.

Anonymous



II. As part of a **compound verbal phasal predicate** the infinitive follows a phasal verb, that is a verb that denotes the beginning, the duration, the repetition or the end of the action expressed by the infinitive (*to begin, to start, to come, to cease, to continue, used to, would, etc.*)

People **started to leave** the theatre long before the end of the play.

Публика стала уходить из театра задолго до конца спектакля.

We soon **came to realize** that all was in vain. Мы скоро начали понимать, что все напрасно.

It soon **began to snow** heavily. Скоро пошел сильный снег.

They gradually **ceased to talk** and fell asleep. Постепенно они перестали разговаривать и заснули.

It **continued to rain** the whole day. Дождь шел целый день.

He **used to meet** her outside the Stores. Обычно он встречал ее у магазина.

Before leaving his office Mr. Ferraro as a matter of courtesy **would telephone** to his wife. Перед уходом с работы мистер Ферраро в виде жеста вежливости обычно звонил жене.

**Note:**

The infinitive after the verb *to stop* expresses purpose and indicates that the action will follow another. In this case the verb *to stop* has the meaning "*to make a break*", "*to pause in order to do something*".

He *stopped to talk* to me about our plans. =  
He stopped in order to talk to me...

He stopped to light a cigarette. =  
He *stopped so as to light* a cigarette.

## PEOPLE SAY:

As long as you see the doughnut,  
you are an optimist.  
As soon as you *start to see* the hole,  
you *cease to be an optimist*, you  
are a pessimist.

Anonymous



## PEOPLE SAY:

A child-like man is a man who  
*continued to develop* long after  
most adults have muffled them-  
selves in the cocoon of middle-  
aged habit and convention.

Author Unidentified



KEEP SMILING

George Washington did not like people who were always late. One morning his secretary came late and saw that Washington was in his office already. The secretary said that his watch was wrong that morning. Washington replied quietly: "Yes, you *must get* another watch, and if it does not help you, I shall get another secretary".

\* \* \*

Teacher: Who *can say* a few words about Robinson Crusoe?

Pupil: I can. Robinson Crusoe is known to be a great singer who *used to live* on an island.

III. As part of a **compound predicate of double orientation** the infinitive follows the part of the predicate which may be expressed by six groups of verbs and phrases: (among them 4 groups of verbs are used in the passive voice):

1. *seem, appear* (казаться)  
*prove, turn out* (оказаться)  
*happen, chance* (случиться)

You **seem to have been mistaken**.

Похоже, что ты ошибся.

He was a bachelor, who **seemed to avoid** women

Он был холостяком и, казалось, избегал женщин.

The examiner **appears to be satisfied** with your answer.

Кажется, экзаменатор доволен вашим ответом.

There **appears to be** a misunderstanding.

Похоже, есть какое-то непонимание.

I **happen to know** you are wrong.

Я случайно знаю, что ты не прав.

They **proved to be experts** in this field.

Они оказались знатоками в этой области.

#### Note:

The infinitive of the verb *to be* as a link verb may be omitted:

He seems **to be** ill = He seems ill.



KEEP SMILING

Who Profits?

At a dinner party Charles Lamb, the famous English humourist, **happened to be sitting** beside a very talkative young clergyman. Observing that Lamb did not listen to his preaching, the young man exclaimed, "You **don't seem to profit** by what I am telling you!" "No, sir, I don't", answered Lamb; "but the gentleman on the other side of me **is certain to profit** a great deal; because everything you tell me comes in at one ear and goes out at the other".

\* \* \*

Both in the Same Boat

The plane was doing some extraordinary acrobatics and the passenger became extremely nervous. At length, he leaned forward and said to the pilot: "You **seem to forget** that I've never flown before". "Well, what about it?" replied the pilot. "Neither have I".

2. **the passive voice** of the verbs of sense perception: *to hear, to see*, etc.

Soon he **was heard to start** the engine of his car.

Скоро стало слышно, как он завел мотор своей машины.

She **was never seen to speak** to him again. Больше никогда не видели, чтобы она с ним разговаривала.

He **was never heard to say** "thank you" in his life.

Никогда не слышали, чтобы он хоть раз в жизни сказал "Спасибо".

**Note:**

The infinitive is not used after passive forms of *watch* and *notice*.

3. **The passive voice** of the verbs of mental activity: *to think, to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose, to consider*, etc.

The delegation **is supposed to be arriving** at the station now

Предполагается, что делегация прибывает сейчас на вокзал.

Our yachtsman **is known to have been travelling** round the world for half a year already. Известно, что наш яхтсмен уже полгода путешествует вокруг света.

The fire **is believed to have started** last night. Считают, что пожар начался прошлой ночью.

After the verbs *to believe, to expect* **the non-perfect infinitive** denotes an action referring to the future.

This actor **is believed to take** part in the new performance.

Думают (считают), что этот актер будет участвовать в новой постановке.

A new law **is expected to be introduced** next year.

Ожидается, что новый закон будет введен в будущем году.

4. **the passive voice** of the verbs of saying: *to say, to report, to announce*, etc.

He **is said to know** everything and everybody. Говорят, что он знает все и всех.

The plane **was announced to be landing**. Объявили, что самолет идет на посадку.

The goods **are reported to have been stored** in the warehouse.

Сообщают, что товары уже помещены на склад.

5. **The passive voice** of the verb *to make* (it is followed by a to-infinitive).

He **was made to speak** and **say** everything. Его заставили говорить и сказать все.



6. **the phrases** *to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain*. Here the adjectives are an indication of the speaker's attitude towards the future. After all these phrases the infinitive denotes an action referring to the future thus only a non-perfect infinitive is possible.

She **is likely to come** today. = It's likely that she will come today. = She will probably come today.

**Are you likely to be** home late? = Is it likely that you will be late home?

Manchester **are sure to win**, the other team haven't got a chance.

Команда "Манчестер" наверняка выиграет, у другой команды нет ни малейшего шанса.

(It is the speaker rather than Manchester who is sure)

**Note** the difference in the use of the infinitive and the gerund after *to be sure, to be certain*:

He **is sure to come**.  
Он наверняка (обязательно) придет.

He **is sure of coming**.  
Он уверен, что придет.

The meaning is "He will definitely come". In this case we talk about what will happen. "to come" is something that will happen.

The meaning is that the person feels certain that he will do it, but he could be wrong. In this case we describe a person's state of mind.



KEEP SMILING

Self-Advertising

(A Tale Told by a Dentist)

Things will happen to people visiting Africa. Once **I happened to fall** in a swamp **which was said to be inhabited** by an enormous crocodile. I was in full dress with all my instruments about me. The beast approached me with his terrible mouth wide open. My peril **seemed to be imminent**. But *is* a man of my kind **likely to perish** because of a stupid animal? Certainly not! Without a moment's hesitation I drew out my forceps and before he could say "Jack Robinson" I had extracted all his teeth so that he hadn't even noticed it. After that what *could* the poor beast **be expected to do** but **to retire** to the bottom of the swamp?

1. Underline the infinitive used as part of a compound verbal predicate.

State the type of the compound verbal predicate:

- a) modal;
- b) phasal;
- c) of double orientation.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

- a) You ought **to do** it as soon as possible.

The infinitive "to do" is part of a compound verbal modal predicate.

Вы должны сделать это как можно скорее.

- b) She began **to recite** the poem and then she was interrupted.

The infinitive "to recite" is part of a compound verbal phasal predicate.

Она начала рассказывать стихотворение, а затем ее прервали.

- c) Alex turned out **to know** the problem well.

The infinitive "to know the problem well" is part of a compound verbal predicate of double orientation.

Оказалось, Алекс хорошо знает эту проблему.

1. He can't do what you are asking him.
2. She came to realise that he had deceived her.
3. Tom and Arnold were heard to come in but soon they went out laughing.
4. Sam had to meet his wife at the port and take her straight to her parents'.

5. You needn't go to the laundrette round the corner. You can do the laundry at home.
6. A strange passenger was seen to follow the conductor.
7. Hardly had it ceased to rain when we went out.
8. Jeff has a sore throat. He shouldn't have had too much ice-cream.
9. A good beginning is said to make all the battle.
10. You might have helped your little sister to carry her bag.
11. Could you possibly tell me where I can get the information about trains?
12. Though little Andy desperately resisted he was made to take the bitter pill.
13. He loved jazz music so much that he would go to the jazz club every weekend.
14. They continued to check the calculations as they didn't find the results satisfactory.
15. Grandma must be watering the flowers.
16. He began to telephone her every hour but couldn't reach her.
17. Mr. Jackson used to smoke dozens of cigarettes a day and nobody expected that he would give up smoking.
18. Don't worry! Sally is sure to come and bring you some food.
19. Our friends are expected to arrive at Heathrow.
20. With the development of civilization man's interference into nature began to increase.

2. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper part of a compound verbal predicate of different types:

1. *of double orientation*;
2. *phasal*;
3. *modal*.

Note the use of the particle "to".

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Chris seems               | 1. to rush into marriage.               |
| 2. Tim can't                 | 2. to visit her parents twice a week.   |
| 3. Leon is said              | 3. to be a perfect couple               |
| 4. Barbara used              | 4. to be hunting for a creative job.    |
| 5. Simon shouldn't           | 5. to have found a temporary job.       |
| 6. Susan and Dennis appeared | 6. to take off weight.                  |
| 7. Larry started             | 7. to be promoted.                      |
| 8. They are likely           | 8. to pay attention to what they say.   |
| 9. You are sure              | 9. to write a letter of recommendation. |
| 10. Paul finished            | 10. to create a closely-knit family.    |

3. Use an infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate in a proper context.

*Model 1:*

**Part of a compound verbal modal predicate.**  
That early! You will have **to wait**. She may **appear** any time.

*Model 2:*

**Part of a compound verbal phasal predicate.**  
Nancy used **to be seen** in their company but now she doesn't go out at all. She may feel lonely.

*Model 3:*

**Part of a compound verbal predicate of double orientation.**  
Margaret happened **to find** his diary and it's wise of her not to show it to anybody.

Make use of the following:

You	could	do it yourself.
He	must	be eating now.
We	may/might	explain it to her.
They	ought to	buy a new sports jacket.
	should/-not	be coached in Grammar.
	are to	cut lectures.
	have to	discuss it with her.
	needn't, etc.	be made at the tailor's.
It	began	to operate on him.
Jane	started	to wind the tape back.
	used	to teach English.
	continued	to dance to the music.
	finished	to learn Polish.
	ceased	to lose her eyesight.
Lucy	is said	to have graduated from the University.
Fred	was known, etc.	to have lived a happy life.
The weather	proved	to be changing for the better.
	happened	to have been waiting for the taxi since 6 o'clock.
	turned out	to last long.
	appeared	to get the tickets for the 5 o'clock train.
Our friend(s)	is likely	to go by plane.
	are unlikely	to be staged at one of the best theatres.
	is certain	to fail in English.
	is sure	to phone us as soon as he arrives.

4. Paraphrase the sentences.  
Use an infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.

*Model:*

- 1) It's likely that she will keep us company. (to be likely)  
— She is likely **to keep** us company.  
Do you know where she put my tie? (to happen)  
— Do you happen **to know** where she put my tie?  
It seems to me that Alex proposed to Lydia. (to seem)  
— Alex seems **to have proposed** to Lydia.  
They saw the man open the door. (to see)  
— He was seen **to open** the door.
- 2) Perhaps she will come. (may)  
— She may **come**.
- 3) 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 come 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. They saw that Brian dialed the number but they didn't hear him talk to anybody. (hear)

6. I bumped into Roy near "Marks and Spencer", and we had a nice chat. (happen)
  7. Probably, they found the show rather dull. (must)
  8. We were told he had got the driving license. (say)
  9. It seems to me that you are lying or are you kidding? (seem)
  10. I didn't expect that Dan would make a call to the publisher. (expect)
  11. When her sister returned they started playing chess. (start)
5. Translate the sentences into English.  
Pay attention to the use of the infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.
1. Тебе не следовало откровенничать с ним. Он никогда не умел хранить чужие тайны.
  2. Пьеса кажется скучной и премьера, наверняка, провалится.
  3. Опять пошел дождь. Придется сидеть весь день дома. Жаль, мы могли бы неплохо провести день за городом.
  4. Его никогда не заставляют делать что-то по дому, а он мог бы, по крайней мере, мыть посуду после ужина.
  5. Слышно было, что они спорили о чем-то. Пришлось спуститься в гостиную, чтобы прекратить этот шум.
  6. Лиззи продолжала умолять сестру не говорить матери об их приходе. Мать могла ее наказать.
  7. Вряд ли они помогут нам. Придется занимать деньги у кого-то другого, иначе мы не сможем расплатиться с ним.
  8. Конечно, Майк примет участие в конкурсе. Оказалось, он уже получал призы раньше.

9. Известно, что эти молодые актеры снялись уже в двух фильмах этого режиссера. Вы, должно быть, видели оба.
10. Сообщили, что рейс 83 прибывает вовремя. Твоя информация, оказывается, неточная.
11. Зря ты сказал ей о нашем разговоре. Теперь она перестанет доверять мне.
12. Мы, бывало, брали напрокат машину и уезжали куда-нибудь на юг. Казалось, там мы забывали обо всем.
13. Если начинался дождь, мы прятались в домике у моря.
14. Лора должна простить Вас. Говорят, она мягкий человек. Она не может долго сердиться на Вас.

If you want **to be a friend**,  
be a friend.

*Anonymous*

#### 4. the infinitive as object

The infinitive used as an object is placed after the predicate and is often expressed by an infinitive phrase though a single infinitive is also possible.

We plan **to go on holiday together**.

Мы планируем поехать в отпуск вместе.

These trousers need **to be cleaned**.

Эти брюки надо почистить.

I regret **to have invited her**.

Я жалею, что пригласил ее.

PEOPLE SAY:

Everyone would like **to have the right to vote with no ifs, ands, or buts**.

*Anonymous*

\* \* \*

It's a funny thing about life:  
if you refuse **to accept anything but the best**, you very often get it.

*S. Maugham*



After a number of verbs that take two objects the first one may be expressed by a noun or pronoun

and the second by an infinitive (*to advise, to allow, to ask, to compel, to encourage, to order, to persuade, to recommend, to request, to tell, to teach, etc.*).

*Tell him to phone me.*

Скажите ему, чтобы позвонил мне.

*I asked her to explain everything.*

Я попросил ее, чтобы она все объяснила.

*My mum taught me to read and write.*

Мама научила меня читать и писать.



KEEP SMILING

Father told his schoolboy son to mail a letter he had written to an army friend. "Daddy", the son reported, "I've dropped the letter into the mail box."

"Have you?" exclaimed the father. "Didn't you notice that I had forgotten **to write the address on the envelope?**"

"I did", answered the son, "but I thought it was a military secret".

After the verbs *to find, to consider, to believe, to think*, etc. when used as an object, the infinitive may be preceded by **the formal introductory object it**, which is not translated into Russian.

*I found **it** hard to believe you.*

Мне было трудно вам поверить.

*Did you find **it** necessary to invite her?*

Ты решил (счел), что ее необходимо пригласить?



KEEP SMILING

#### Following a Good Example

An English writer, when travelling in France, was invited to be present at a meeting of a literary society. Though his French was rather poor, he thought **it** fit **to accept the invitation**. At the meeting, to conceal his ignorance, he would applaud every time when he saw a lady of his acquaintance do it. When the meeting was over a youth who had been present at it came up to him and said, "I should like you to tell me why you applauded the loudest when you heard them praise you".

After the verbs *to advise, to ask, to decide, to discover, to discuss, to explain, to find out, to forget, to know, to learn, to remember, to show, to teach, to tell, to understand, to want, to wonder*, etc., the object may be expressed by a conjunctive infinitive phrase.

I don't know **what** to say.  
**where** to go.  
**who** to meet.  
**how much** to pay.  
**when** to come.

We were wondering **where to put our coats**.  
 Мы не знали, куда деть наши пальто.

Have you decided **when to have the party**?  
 Вы решили, когда проводить вечер?

We were discussing **how long to stay in the country**.  
 Мы решали, сколько времени пробыть за городом.

PEOPLE SAY:

Everything comes to him who  
 knows **how to wait**.

*English proverb*

\* \* \*

One who knows **how to show  
 and accept kindness** will be a  
 friend better than any possession.

*Author Unidentified*



The guide didn't tell the tourists **when to come back**.  
 Экскурсовод не сказал туристам, когда возвращаться.

Our teacher showed us } **how to do**  
 explained to us } **the exercise**.

Наша учительница показала (объяснила)  
 нам, как делать упражнение.

We'll have to ask **whether to go on ahead with the project**.

Нам придется спросить, продолжать ли работу над проектом.



KEEP SMILING

### The Science of Speaking

A very talkative youth wanted Socrates to teach him oratory. He expected the philosopher to work wonders, for in his case the teacher would deal with an exceptionally gifted pupil, with whom talking was second nature. He begged Socrates to hear him speak on some subject. Socrates let him talk as much as he liked and then said, "I'll have to charge you double, for I'll have to teach you two sciences: **how to speak** and **how to hold your tongue**".

The infinitive may also be used as an object after some a) **predicative adjectives**, b) **statives** or c) **participles**

a) <i>anxious</i>	b) <i>afraid</i>	c) <i>astonished</i>
<i>glad</i>	<i>ashamed</i>	<i>amused</i>
<i>grateful</i>		<i>determined</i>
<i>thankful</i>		<i>delighted</i>
<i>happy</i>		<i>horrified</i>
<i>proud</i>		<i>pleased</i>
<i>sorry</i>		<i>surprised,</i>
		etc.

**I was afraid to say anything in front of those people.**

Я боялся сказать что-нибудь при этих людях.

**We were anxious to find out the truth.**

Нам очень хотелось узнать правду.

**It's an awful photo. I'm ashamed to show it to anyone.**

Ужасная фотография. Мне стыдно показывать ее кому-нибудь.

**I'm sorry to be phoning you so late, but it's very urgent.**

Извините, что звоню так поздно, но дело срочное.

**I was awfully glad to see you.**

Ужасно был рад видеть вас.

**They were pleased and proud to have been invited to the conference.**

Они радовались и гордились тем, что их пригласили на конференцию.

Some verbs are followed either by an infinitive-object or by a gerund-object. They are: **to remember**, **to forget**, **to regret**. The difference concerns mainly non-perfect forms and is connected with time: the gerund-object refers to things that happened earlier (**before** remembering, forgetting or regretting took place); the infinitive object refers to things that happen **after** remembering, forgetting or regretting.

remember + gerund

I'll always **remember seeing** you at the races.

Никогда не забуду, как видел вас на скачках.

remember + a gerund =

remember what one has done, what has happened.

forget + gerund

I'll never **forget swimming** in the Dead Sea.

Я никогда не забуду, как купалась в Мертвом море.

remember + infinitive

Please, **remember to post** my letter.

Пожалуйста, не забудьте отправить мое письмо.

remember + an infinitive =

remember what one has to do.

forget + infinitive

**Don't forget to post** my letter, please.

Не забудьте, пожалуйста, отправить мое письмо.



forget + a gerund =  
forget what one has done  
or what has happened.

regret + gerund

**I don't regret** *telling* her  
the truth though it upset  
her.

Я не жалею, что расска-  
зал ей правду, хоть это  
и расстроило ее.

regret + a gerund =  
be sorry for what has  
happened.

The verb *to like* can also be followed by an infi-  
nitive-object and a gerund-object with some difference  
in meaning:

like + gerund

**I like** *dancing*.

Я люблю танцевать.

like + a gerund = enjoy  
(Though the infinitive is  
also possible in this mean-  
ing, especially in Ameri-  
can English)

forget + an infinitive =  
forget what one has to do.

regret + infinitive

**I regret** *to inform* you that  
we can't offer you this job.

Я сожалею, но должен  
сообщить Вам, что мы  
не можем предложить Вам  
эту работу.

regret + an infinitive =  
be sorry for what one is  
going to say.

like + infinitive

**I like** *to sleep* with the  
window open.

Я люблю спать с откры-  
тым окном.

like + an infinitive =  
to be in the habit of, think  
it right to

1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as  
an object.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.  
(In case of two objects following the predicate say what the  
first one is expressed by.)

*Model:*

She advised the boy **to tell the truth**.

The infinitive phrase "to tell the truth" is used  
as a direct object. The indirect object is express-  
ed by the noun "the boy".

Она посоветовала мальчику сказать правду.

1. I would strongly advise you not to speak to him like that.
2. Michael was asked to leave Bristol immediately.
3. The doctor compelled the patient to change his diet.
4. Ellen's friends encouraged her to get a new car.
5. I consider it impossible to change your plans.
6. He was trying to persuade her but failed.
7. We'd strongly recommend you to see this film.
8. I find it impossible to take the responsibility upon myself.
9. I told Lizzy not to run round the flower-bed and not to pick the flowers.
10. She taught me to feel and admire nature.
11. Mr. Bell finds it easy to restore the painting.
12. We were requested not to switch on the light.
13. Vic plans to be back next week.
14. We find it necessary to spend the night in Oxford.
15. The captain ordered the sergeant to fetch the guns.
16. I think it highly desirable to go to the Keep-fit club at least twice a week.

## 2. Match the parts of the sentences.

Choose the proper object expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Rick finds it necessary                | 1. not to marry anybody for his looks.     |
| 2. The surgeon was requested              | 2. to impose strict rules on his children. |
| 3. Sylvia's mother told her               | 3. to operate on the patient.              |
| 4. Lydia plans                            | 4. to blame his wife for all that.         |
| 5. The dentist recommended the patient    | 5. to enter into marriage.                 |
| 6. The parents persuaded him              | 6. to have the tooth out.                  |
| 7. The boss advised his personnel manager | 7. to take the final exams.                |
| 8. The students were asked                | 8. to apply for this post.                 |
| 9. His mother considers it impossible     | 9. to hand in their test-papers.           |
| 10. Her fellow-students encouraged her    | 10. to hire a new team.                    |

3. Paraphrase the following sentences.  
Use an infinitive object.

*Model:*

I think you should do it as soon as possible.  
I advise you **to do it as soon as possible**.

Use:	to advise	to plan
	to allow	to promise
	to compel	to recommend
	to encourage	to request
	to order	to teach
	to persuade	

1. I think you should read as much as possible as that may help you to enrich your vocabulary.
2. I wanted to continue the experiment but the boss said it was high time to stop it.
3. His recommendation was that we should go to Stratford on Avon and visit Shakespear's birthplace.
4. At first I'll pack for the trip and then I'm going to take a taxi and go to the airport.
5. Father told Jimmy that he would buy him a new bike.
6. "You should continue to do as much swimming as possible. This way you may lose weight", said Sarah to Kate.
7. They were 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.

## 4. Complete the sentences using a conjunctive infinitive phrase as an object.

*Model:*

He always knows.....(who)  
He always knows **who to invite to his party**.

1. She never asks me..... (whether)
2. The teachers 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)

5. Finish the sentences using an infinitive as an object after predicative adjectives, statives or participles.  
Use different forms of the infinitive.

*Model:*

I was anxious .....

I was anxious **to see her** as I missed her.

1. My colleagues were astonished .....
2. Her family were determined .....
3. The jury were proud .....
4. I am sorry .....
5. The writer was happy .....
6. They were horrified .....
7. We were grateful .....
8. I am delighted .....
9. My husband and I were pleased .....
10. The girl was ashamed and afraid .....
11. Our friends are glad .....
12. Frank is lucky .....
13. Jane is afraid .....
14. Paul was amused .....
15. Who was surprised .....
16. Why was John so determined .....

6. Finish the sentences.

Use two objects, one of them being expressed by a conjunctive infinitive with **who, what, which, where, how, when**.

*Model:*

You should advise ... — You should advise **me**  
(to turn to) **who** **to turn to**.

1. They told ... (wine to buy)
2. We asked ... (to turn to the right)
3. Can you advise ... (to buy)
4. He showed ... (to ride a bicycle)
5. The teacher taught ... (to pronounce English vowels)
6. We informed ... (to stop on the way)
7. He taught ... (to repair my car)
8. The shop-assistant advised ... (to use the detergent)
9. The manager reminded ... (to come to the meeting)
10. The teacher showed ... (to write letters)
11. They informed ... (to come)

7. Answer the following questions or paraphrase them.  
Use conjunctive infinitives as objects.

*Model:*

Where can I get a taxi? — I don't know **where to get it**.

What shall I say? — I am not sure **what to say**.

What shall I do now? — I wonder **what to do** now.

How can I get the book? — I can't decide **how to get it**.

1. How can I find the house? — I don't know ...
2. Where can I buy this book? — Can you tell me ...

3. Where can we go? — I don't know ...
4. How shall I answer? — I wonder ...
5. Where shall I put the flowers? — Tell me ...
6. How shall I do the sum? — I don't understand ...
7. What shall I buy for the party? — I didn't know ...
8. Who shall I invite? — I wasn't sure ...
9. What wine is it better to buy? — I can't decide ...
10. Where shall I apply for a job? — I couldn't decide ...
11. How do I get from the Hermitage to the Moscow terminal? — Could you tell me ...
12. Who can I turn to in case of emergency? — I don't know ...
13. What could they do under the circumstances? — They didn't know ...
14. What method could she apply in the situation? — She doubted ...
15. Which door was I to enter? — I forgot ...

8. Make up sentences with an infinitive or a gerund as an object after the verbs to remember  
to forget  
to like  
to stop  
to regret.

Note the difference in the meaning.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

We'll remember **seeing** you at the party.  
Мы будем помнить, как встретились с вами в гостях.  
(Мы никогда не забудем, как встретились с вами в гостях)

Please, remember **to buy** a loaf of bread.  
Не забудь, пожалуйста, купить буханку хлеба.

He'll never forget our **walking** in the forest.  
Он никогда не забудет наши прогулки (как мы гуляли) по лесу.

Don't forget **to take walks** in the evening before going to bed.  
Не забывай гулять вечером перед сном.

He regrets **marrying** her. It isn't a happy marriage.  
Он жалеет, что женился на ней. Это несчастливый брак.

Mr. South regrets **to tell** you that the circumstances don't let him accept your offer.

Мистер Саут с сожалением сообщает Вам, что обстоятельства не позволяют ему принять Ваше предложение.

9. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as an object.

1. Думаю, весьма желательно время от времени писать им.
2. Они попросили меня не останавливаться на подробностях.
3. Попытайся убедить ее не поступать в аспирантуру в этом году.
4. Я бы настоятельно советовал Вам побывать на этой ярмарке.
5. Старшая сестра научила ее играть этот концерт.
6. Он счел необходимым сообщить им о переговорах заранее.
7. Не забудь отнести костюм в химчистку! (dry cleaner's)
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. Я поинтересовался, делать ли расчеты или подождать конца испытаний.
12. Не помню, как печь этот пирог и сколько держать его в духовке.
13. Спроси ее, куда пойти в первую очередь, в Национальную галерею или в Британский музей.
14. Она объяснила мне, что надо повторять к экзамену. Теперь я представляю себе, как надо готовиться.
15. Мать гордилась, что у нее такой смелый сын.
16. Простите, что прерываю Вас.
17. Нам приятно принимать таких чудесных гостей в нашем доме.
18. Мы счастливы помочь им.

If you judge people,  
you have no time  
to love them.

*Mother Teresa*

## 5. the infinitive as attribute

As an attribute both the active and the passive infinitive are possible. If the subject of the sentence denotes the person who has to do the action expressed by the infinitive-attribute, the attribute is expressed by an active infinitive.

I have a friend to rely upon.  
У меня есть друг, на которого я могу положиться.

Tom-Builder said, "I have a cathedral **to build**".  
Том-Строитель сказал: "Мне надо построить собор".

Sometimes the infinitive-attribute is not translated into Russian at all.

I have a lot of work **to do**.  
Мне надо сделать много работы.

As an attribute the infinitive is more common in English than in Russian as in English it can modify:

- a) both abstract and concrete nouns,
- b) the noun-substitute "*one*",
- c) compound indefinite and universal pronouns in *-body*, *-thing*, *-one*,
- d) ordinal numerals (especially *the first*),
- e) substantivised adjectives *next*, *last*, *much*, *little*, *little more*, *enough*.

- a) I have no *desire to go there*.  
У меня нет желания идти туда.

It's *time to have dinner*.  
Пора обедать.

He is not *a man to be trusted*.  
Он не тот человек, которому можно доверять.

The best *thing to do* was to leave at once.  
Лучшее, что можно было сделать, — сразу уйти.

- b) He is the *one to be trusted*.  
Ему можно (следует) доверять.
- c) We had *nothing to lose*.  
Нам нечего было терять.

Have you got *anything to read*?  
У тебя есть что-нибудь (что можно) почитать?

She is *someone to admire*.  
Ею можно восхищаться.

He had *everything to make his life happy*.  
У него было все, что могло сделать его жизнь счастливой.

- d) Hob is always *the last to come to the lesson* and *the first to leave*.  
Хоб всегда приходит на занятия последним и первым уходит.

- e) I've got no *more (little more) to add*.  
Мне больше нечего добавить.  
(Я мало что могу добавить.)

I don't think he has *much to gain by it*.  
Не думаю, что он много может выиграть за счет этого.

PEOPLE SAY:

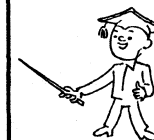
Nothing is often *a good thing to say*, and always a clever thing to say.

*Will Durant*

\* \* \*

There's always *time to add a word*, never *to withdraw one*.

*Baltasar Gracian*



PEOPLE SAY:

It's a poor mind indeed which can't think of at least two *ways to solve a problem*.

*Anonymous*



The infinitive-attribute may be expressed by a conjunctive infinitive phrase:

I have no idea *who to address*.  
*what to do*.  
*where to go*.  
*how to find the answer*.  
*when to start*.  
*whether to go there or not*.

As seen from the above examples the infinitive in the function of an attribute almost always has *some modal meaning* of obligation or possibility.

It is translated into Russian

- 1) chiefly by a subordinate clause containing a modal verb or a modal word or a verb in the subjunctive mood;
- 2) often by an infinitive (after abstract nouns);
- 3) by a simple predicate in a simple sentence (after ordinal numerals or the adjectives **last, next**). (See the translation of the above examples.)

PEOPLE SAY:

You remember Eve. The first woman who ever said: "I haven't got *a thing to wear*" and meant it.

*Anonymous*

\* \* \*

What's the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable *planet to put it on*?

*Author Unidentified*



PEOPLE SAY:

Happiness is not the absence of problems but *the ability to deal with them*.

*Author Unidentified*



KEEP SMILING

A recession is *a period to tighten your belt*.  
In a depression you have *no belt to tighten*.  
In a panic you have *no pants left to hold up*.

\* \* \*

Two Alternatives

The boss told his subordinates:

"With my suggestions you have only two *alternatives either to back my position or to do something stupid*".

\* \* \*

Who Brings Ill Luck?

Mrs. Jenkins, the wife of a pilot, told his friend: "My husband is terribly superstitious. He's been trying for weeks to get rid of our black cat. He took him up in his plane. He said he would fly to a record height of 90,000 feet and drop the cat over the side".

"What are you worrying about then?" insisted the neighbour.

"There's *plenty to worry about*", replied Mrs. Jenkins. "My husband isn't home yet, but the cat is".

1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as an attribute and the word modified.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.  
Note the modal meaning the infinitive may imply.
  1. She is the right woman to marry.
  2. Laura was the last to arrive though nobody expected her to come.
  3. We have got no wish to support them as they are not the people to be trusted.
  4. You'd better find somebody to walk your dog.
  5. Brian is not a person to act rapidly.
  6. I've got so much to tell you.
  7. It is not a question to be discussed now.
  8. Lyle has nobody to pick him up at the station.
  9. This is just the time to pay them a return visit.
  10. The man made me a sign to approach him and help him with the load.
  11. Nobody wanted to be the first to speak and sound foolish.
  12. There is something to be done before we leave.
  13. We have very little to give you. You'd better find another family to take care of you.
  14. Offer Sam this job. He is the one to rely upon.
  15. The next thing to do is to go to the Embassy and get a visa.
  16. His lecture leaves much to be desired.
  17. We've got nothing to lose but our pride.
  18. He was constantly thinking of the things to say to her.
  19. His inability to impose his will on them made him feel impotent.
  20. There remains nothing more to be done.

2. Translate the sentences into Russian.  
Pay attention to the way of rendering the infinitive as an attribute.  
Choose the sentences in which the infinitive-attribute can be translated by
  - 1) **an infinitive**  
He gave me a chance **to choose the right time for that**.  
Он дал мне возможность **выбрать** для этого подходящее время.
  - 2) **A subordinate attributive clause** containing a modal verb, a modal verb in the Subjunctive Mood, or a modal word.  
Here's the book **to be read on the train**.  
Вот книга, которую **можно почитать** в поезде.
  - 3) **A subordinate attributive clause** containing a verb in Future Simple.  
The book **to be published next year** is supposed to be a best-seller.  
Полагают, что книга, **которая будет издана на будущий год**, станет бестселлером.
  - 4) **A subordinate clause** containing a verb in the Subjunctive Mood.  
In what I say there's nothing **to offend you**.  
В том, что я говорю, нет ничего, что обидело бы Вас (могло бы Вас обидеть.)
  - 5) **A simple predicate** in a simple sentence.  
He was the next **to answer**.  
Он **отвечал** следующим.



6) It is **not translated at all**.We have lots of things **to do**.

У нас много дел.

1. He got the permission to organize a special committee.
2. If you are going sightseeing you may be given a guide book to help you on your tour round the city.
3. The museum to be built here will house a very interesting collection of portraits by some European painters.
4. In his words there was nothing to insult you.
5. Miss Siemens was the first to discover that he had disappeared.
6. I liked his idea first to visit London and then to go to Paris by boat.
7. It is not the novel to be read in a day.
8. This student was the last to borrow the book from the library.
9. There are three more games to be played this summer and our team is likely to get the cup.
10. There was nothing to see here and we decided to leave the place.
11. She is the only one to be addressed in this situation.
12. He is the youngest boy to be chosen for the leading part.
13. She is not the girl to have a date with.
14. There's no need to discuss this problem until he comes.
15. He's got everything to be happy and nothing to worry about.
16. She left a message to say that she had gone to the concert and would come back late.
17. Her father set up a small travel agency and now he has a lot of work to do.
18. I had no intention to disturb you. I just wanted to give you some instructions how to handle the machine.

## 3. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper attribute expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. She is the woman         | 1. to be solved immediately.         |
| 2. I've got little money    | 2. to be engaged to.                 |
| 3. He has nobody            | 3. to be done.                       |
| 4. Lucy is not a girl       | 4. to lend you.                      |
| 5. We have a problem        | 5. to fall in love at first sight.   |
| 6. It is the first thing    | 6. to promote him.                   |
| 7. This is a chance         | 7. to trust.                         |
| 8. We have a good idea      | 8. to be dismissed.                  |
| 9. Simon was the last       | 9. to show your good points.         |
| 10. One should have someone | 10. what to tell her when she comes. |

## 4. Match the two corresponding parts of the sentences:

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I have no spoon        | to write with.                   |
| I have no knife        | to write with on the blackboard. |
| I have no pen          | to eat with.                     |
| I have no pencil       | to cut with.                     |
| I have no chalk        | to make fire with.               |
| I have no matches      | to draw with.                    |
| I have no friend       | to go to.                        |
| I have no place        | to talk to.                      |
| I have no relatives    | to live in.                      |
| I have no parents      | to love.                         |
| I have no husband/wife | to help me.                      |

She has a lot of toys	to travel with.
She has a lot of things	to go skiing with.
She has a lot of plans	to play with.
She has a lot of friends	to dream of.

There are a lot of nice pictures	to read.
There are a lot of books	to choose from.
There are a lot of offers	to try on.
There are a lot of hats	to enjoy.

It's a good thing	to admire.
It's a good place	to dream of.
It's a good offer	to go to.
That's a person	to do.
He's a friend	to turn to.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using a passive infinitive as attribute.

*Model:*

A lot of things should be done before we leave.  
 — There are a lot of things **to be done** before we leave.\*

1. A lot of papers should be typed before the boss comes.
2. Some problems should be solved before we sign an agreement.
3. A couple of chairs should be fetched.
4. A lot of things should be packed before he arrives.
5. Three students should be asked at the seminar
6. Three tapes should be listened to before we start a class.
7. Lots of rules should be revised before we have a test.
8. Five children should be examined by a doctor.
9. A lot of pictures should be looked through before we find the one we need.
10. Two more people should be invited.

11. Several more calls should be given before we arrange everything.

\* Note that an Active Infinitive is also possible in this case.  
 There are a lot of things **to do** before we leave.

6. Make up a sentence using an infinitive as attribute.

I. I have	a right	to disturb you.
He has	an aim	to know the truth.
We've got	an idea	to do so.
I have	a purpose	to vote.
She had	a wish	to get the post.
	no purpose	to hurt you.
	no inclination	to trust you.
	no wish	to judge them.
	no right	to waste the money.
	no time	to accuse him.
		to tell them the truth.
		to write a novel.
		to think about it.
his		to go on business to Paris.
We know of her	wish	to buy a cottage.
their	idea	to go to university.
		to move in.
		to get married.
		to fix the wheel.
II. There's (always)	a temptation	to judge somebody.
There must be	a way	to buy (something)
	no	to gossip.
	something	to solve the problem.
	nothing	to talk with/about.
There will be	somebody	to phone.
	nobody	to drink.
		to hide.
		to fight for.

III.	I need want 'd like to have	a place a book a friend a newspaper a man a family a child a dog		to read (on the train/plane). to talk to. to live in. to rely upon. to defend me. to take care of. to look after. to love.
	IV. Val          Sid	is was (always)	the first the second the only one the last	to speak at the seminar. to be given help. to get dressed. to give me a lift. to leave. to carry a heavy bag for me. to be noticed. to win the game. to unpack his luggage.

7. Paraphrase the sentences.  
Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as attribute.  
Make all the necessary changes.  
Use the words suggested as antecedents (nouns to be modified)

*Model:*

They didn't want to attend his lecture. (wish)  
— They had no **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 only man who didn't arrive in time was Martin. (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)

8. Paraphrase the following sentences in such a way as to use an infinitive-attribute.

*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.  
— Ted has a lot of problems ...

2. Jane hasn't got anybody who she could turn to.  
— Jane hasn't got anybody ...
3. There was a gentleman who I could give the letter to.  
— There was a gentleman ...
4. I can't rely on him.  
— He isn't a person ...
5. I had some friends who I could rely on.  
— I had some friends ...
6. John is always complaining of something.  
— John has always something ...
7. I had several people who(m) I wanted to visit.  
— I had several people ...
8. There was only one man Fred could ask for help.  
— There was only one person ...
9. We must read two books by this author.  
— There are two books ...
10. We have no money with which we can start business.  
— We have no money ...

9. Complete the sentences using a conjunctive infinitive phrase as attribute.

*Model:*

She has no idea.....(what).

She has no idea **what to say**.

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. This is the station..... (where).
6. Could you give me an idea..... (whom).
7. We badly need the information.....(when).

10. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Use an infinitive-attribute after *the first, the second, the next, the last, the only, the oldest, the most famous*, etc.

*Model:*

New Zealand was the first country which gave women the vote.

— New Zealand was the first to give women the vote.

1. Who was the last person who saw the young man alive?
2. Who was the first person who found the man?
3. The first ambulance which arrived at the scene of accident was that one.
4. The ambulance was the only one which arrived at the scene in no time.
5. He is the most famous actor who took part in the performance.
6. Tretyak was the most famous goalkeeper who played in our team.
7. They were the first people who arrived at the scene of accident.
8. They offered their help. No one else did.  
— They were the only people ...
9. My friend got a pay rise. No one else did.  
— My friend was the only one ...
10. The captain left the ship after everyone else had.  
— The captain was the last ...
11. Mrs. Thatcher was the Prime Minister. No other woman in Great Britain had been Prime Minister before.  
— Mrs. Tratcher was the only woman ...
12. First I took the examination and then Paul did.
13. Who was the oldest astronaut who flew into space?
14. No newspaper appeared that day, only *The Times*.  
— *The Times* was the only newspaper ...

15. My little sister swam a length of the pool. No other girl as young as she did it.

— My little sister was the only girl ...

11. Make a statement or ask a question.

Use an infinitive-attribute characterising the following notions.

Let your partner respond to what you are saying.

*Model:*

money/to spend  
to spare

— Have you got any money **to spare**?

I haven't got enough. I need another ten pounds.

— Sorry, I'm pressed for money myself.

Speak about:

time/to spare, to spend.  
medicine/to take, to buy.  
a family/to look after  
a job/to give, to get  
a speech therapist/to consult, to talk to  
a diet/to keep  
a backpack/to use, to lend

12. Work in pairs.

Imagine you are talking with a child asking you dozens of questions about all sorts of things he has no idea of.

You have to answer his questions.

Use an infinitive as attribute in your answers.

*Model:*

— Mum, what's a clock?  
— Well, my sweet. It's a thing **to show time**.  
— And what's time, mummy?  
— Oh, Tommy, it's something **to be shown by a clock**.  
— But what's a clock, then?  
— Oh, dear! It's something **to look at from time to time** to know the time.

Ask about: a shop            the baker's  
                                 the butcher's  
                                 the grocer's, etc.

a garden  
a car  
a TV  
a radio  
a pen  
a book  
a sofa  
a mushroom  
an orange  
cola

13. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as an attribute.

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 мне есть, что сказать этой семье.
3. Когда-нибудь у тебя будут 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 Кардиффа 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. Они ценят ваше желание доставить им удовольствие и пригласить их на пикник.
9. Это не тот человек, с которым стоит иметь дело.
10. Не могу скрыть свое желание увести Вас отсюда и дать Вам возможность жить без всяких проблем и забот.
11. Невозможно было найти способ, чтобы заставить его быть откровенным со мной.
12. В ее речах не было ничего, что могло бы вызвать наше раздражение.
13. Я не знал никого, кто мог бы протолкнуть мое предложение.
14. Самое лучшее, что можно сделать, это оставить их в покое.
15. У тебя есть что-нибудь интересное почитать? Только не предлагай мне детектив. Это не то, что следует читать перед сном.
16. Не имею понятия, куда поступать и как готовиться к экзаменам.

We have done extraordinary things **to destroy our waters**.  
We can never do enough **to research and coordinate cleaning these waters up**.

*Author Unidentified*

## 6. the infinitive as adverbial modifier

The infinitive may be used as different adverbial modifiers:

a) as **an adverbial modifier of purpose** it is used to explain why people do things, their purposes:

I went to London **to learn English**.

Я поехал в Лондон, чтобы учить английский язык.

He stopped for a minute **to rest**.

Он остановился на минуту, чтобы отдохнуть.

The same idea can be expressed by using the conjunctions *in order to* and *so as*:

I got up early **in order to have time to pack**.

Я встал рано, чтобы успеть упаковать вещи.

I stopped for a minute **in order to rest**.

Я остановился на минуту, чтобы отдохнуть.

I left very early **so as to avoid traffic jams.**

Я выехал очень рано, чтобы не попасть в пробки на дороге.

In negative sentences *in order not to* or *so as not to* are usually used as the infinitive alone may not be correct:

I'm going to start now **in order not to miss the beginning of the concert.**

Я выезжаю сейчас, чтобы не пропустить начало концерта.

PEOPLE SAY:

**To invest** it is necessary to have money, and we have neither money nor pockets.

*Author Unidentified*

\* \* \*

**To be the gainer** you are to lose yourself; **to be happy** you are to forget yourself.

*Anonymous*



PEOPLE SAY:

Cabinet members aren't appointed **to make easy decisions.**

*Anonymous*

\* \* \*

Modern art is when you buy a picture **to cover the hole in the wall** — and decide the hole looks better.

*Author Unidentified*



After the verbs *to come*, *to go*, *to hurry up*, *to stay*, *to stop* and some other verbs instead of the to-infinitive of purpose the same idea of purpose can be expressed by the conjunction *and* plus a *bare infinitive*.

Would you **go and tell** the children not to be so loud.

Сходи, пожалуйста, и скажи детям, чтобы они так не шумели.

They invited me **to come and look** at their new picture.

Они пригласили меня прийти посмотреть (чтобы я посмотрел) на их новые картины.

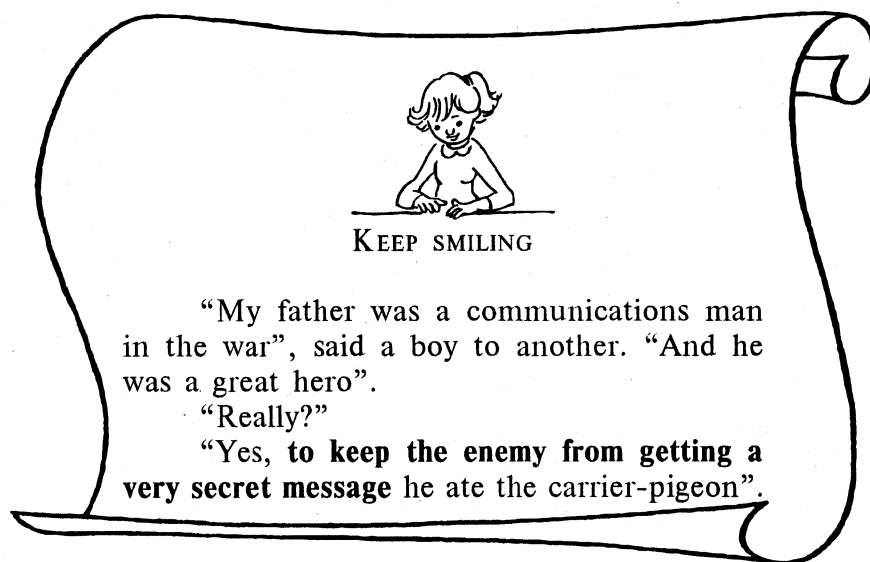
This structure often occurs in imperative sentences where the bare infinitive may look (or sound) ambiguous as it resembles in form the imperative mood verb:

Stay and have dinner. = Stay to have dinner.

Come and have a look at my pictures. =  
Come to have a look at my pictures.

Compare to the Russian where we also find a similar structure and where the idea of purpose may be implied either by an infinitive following the imperative mood verb or by a second imperative mood verb:

приходи посмотреть (=чтобы посмотреть),  
сходи и скажи (= чтобы сказать).



1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as an adverbial modifier of purpose. Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

We took a taxi (**in order/so as**) **to arrive at the station in time.**

Мы взяли такси, чтобы вовремя приехать на вокзал.

1. He came over here not to quarrel with you but just to warn you that they might do you harm.
2. To get the information you need you'd better go to the agency.
3. Sit still not to fall down.
4. To be a top student you'll have to work hard.
5. Switch off the light not to wake the baby up.
6. She paused before the front door to watch the gardener trimming the bushes.
7. Calvin opened the window to air the room.
8. We were quiet and walked slowly not to frighten them.
9. We moved into that house to look after our grandma.
10. I left a message to tell her about his call.
11. Sylvia cried loudly so as to draw the man's attention.
12. The guy stopped to light a cigarette and noticed that somebody followed him.
13. Jack looked straight into her eyes to understand whether she was lying.
14. He went into the kitchen to get himself some water.
15. Come to see us in July.
16. To cure himself of his fruitless desire he sometimes started working in the garden.



2. Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of purpose.

*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 mushrooms, carrots and onions at the greengrocer's.
2. She has to write things down and use memo magnets or she may forget something.
3. His desire was to justify himself and he persuaded her to give evidence.
4. If you do not want to lag behind the group you'll have to take all the exams before the academic year is over.
5. You should follow your boss's instructions as it can prevent your going bankrupt.
6. You will make your idea clear if you illustrate each point.
7. It's better to accept their proposal if you want to increase your income.
8. Try to show your good manners and don't be so rude, otherwise you'll seem impolite to your teacher.
9. She'd like to stay in good shape and she joined a sports club.
10. We should hurry up, or we'll miss the 5.00 train.
11. His grandmother went to the hospital as she wants to be examined by a specialist.
12. He scraped up the money as he wanted to start a restaurant.
13. If you want to mimic Cockney speech you should know it quite well.

14. The spectators wanted to pay tribute to an outstanding performance and they rose to their feet.
3. Match an infinitive or an infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of purpose with the rest of the sentence.
- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. To cook cabbage soup      | 1. one has to see a doctor.                       |
| 2. To get a job              | 2. one should relax.                              |
| 3. To take a sick leave      | 3. you should go on a diet.                       |
| 4. To get rid of the tension | 4. one has to be interviewed.                     |
| 5. To take away the pain     | 5. you need cabbage, carrots and potatoes.        |
| 6. To make money             | 6. one should take a medicine.                    |
| 7. To have a tooth out       | 7. you have to get a good job.                    |
| 8. To take off weight        | 8. one has to make an appointment with a dentist. |
4. Match the utterances and the infinitive phrases. Explain in what case we say that. Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

*Model:*

"Stop crying. There's no use crying over spilt milk". (to calm down)

— We usually say it **to calm down a person**.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. "Help! Help!"   | 1. to make one stop making noise                  |
| 2. "Say "Cheese"!" | 2. to attract people's attention and get help     |
| 3. "Hush!"         | 3. to make a person smile when taking his picture |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4. "Shame on you!"                      | 4. to show one that he is too lazy                                  |
| 5. "Such a cry-baby, aren't you?"       | 5. to cheer up a person   |
| 6. "A lazy-bones, that's what you are!" | 6. to show that we are losing control and are about to do something |
| 7. "Come! Come!"                        | 7. to show a child that he is ill-mannered                          |
| 8. "Cheer up!"                          | 8. to show a child that he cries too much                           |
| 9. "One more word and I'll ..."         | 9. to thank a person  |
| 10. "It's very kind of you!"            | 10. to make one pull himself together                               |

5. Point out the sentences which contain an infinitive or an infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. To make a long story short, they left without saying good-bye.
2. To spend a day off in the country gives you a good chance to relax.
3. To make them laugh I had to act as a clown.
4. To respect a man you don't need to find any good qualities in him.
5. To tell the truth, I've never met such a worthy person as him.
6. To find the answer to your questions you need the encyclopedia.
7. To discuss your plan in details is absolutely necessary.
8. To grow oranges in this region one needs a hothouse.
9. To put it mildly, her father was furious.
10. Not to offend her is next to impossible as every critical remark seems to her very offensive.

6. 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 a café?  
to the optician? to a disco?  
to the chemist's? to a concert?  
to the dentist?  
to the doctor?  
to the British Embassy?

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  
a hearing aid  
sleeping pills  
artificial sweeteners  
make up  
perfume  
hair dye  
high heeled shoes  
a lipstick  
a safe

Why do you think the following groups of people want/need to learn English? Use *in order to*, *so as to* ...

*Model:*

journalists

Journalists need English **in order to interview foreigners.**

actors	pilots
diplomats	sportsmen
scientists	hotel receptionists
sailors	statesmen, civil servants
customs officials	travel agents
secretaries	engineers

7. Translate the sentences into English.

Pay attention to the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. Чтобы разобраться в этой истории, надо выслушать каждого свидетеля.
2. Чтобы стать хорошим врачом, необходима большая практика.
3. Для того, чтобы с ним сотрудничать, мы должны сначала удостовериться в его надежности.
4. Чтобы не попасть в беду, не надо рисковать.
5. Мы попросили наших друзей позвонить ей, чтобы лишней раз ей не надоедать.
6. Чтобы не опоздать на совещание, пришлось отложить кое-какие личные дела.
7. Для того, чтобы добиться успеха в спорте, необходимо тренироваться день и ночь.
8. Надо закупить немало кирпича, чтобы построить такой коттедж.
9. Для установки памятника потребовалось разрешение городской администрации.

10. Для поддержания формы одни женщины придерживаются диеты (to stick to a diet), а другие предпочитают заниматься спортом.
11. Чтобы познать истину, ее надо искать.
12. Не надо быть слишком умным, чтобы понять, что они влюблены.
13. Чтобы уйти незамеченным, он решил переждать до ночи.
14. Для того, чтобы позволить Вам сделать это, я должен забыть обо всех своих принципах.
15. Чтобы насладиться природой, надо побыть в каком-нибудь тихом, уединенном месте и ни с кем не общаться.

b) as **an adverbial modifier of result or consequence** the infinitive is used to denote an action which became possible or impossible due to some action or state expressed by the words it refers to. It chiefly occurs after adjectives or adverbs modified by *enough* or *too*.

He didn't run *fast enough* to catch the train.

Do you think the water is *warm enough* to swim? = Do you think that the water is warm enough and we can swim?

He was *too weak* to speak. = He was so weak, that he couldn't speak.

The coffee is *too hot* to drink. = The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.

In this function the infinitive is also used after adjectives modified by *so* (*so* + *adjective* + *as*) and nouns modified by *such* (*such* + *noun* + *as*)

He is *so kind as* to help me. = He is very kind, that's why he helped me.

She is not *such a fool as* to think you innocent. = She is not a fool, so she can't think you innocent.

The rain was *so heavy as* to make the picnic impossible. = The rain was very heavy so the picnic was impossible.

In this meaning the infinitive often implies negation:

My mother is getting too old to travel.  
(= and can't travel)

PEOPLE SAY:

Forty is a ridiculous age to be.  
You're too young **to be called old** and too old **to be called young**.

*Author Unidentified*

\* \* \*

There is a time in the life of every problem when it is big enough **to see**, yet too small **to solve**.

*Mike Leavitt*



KEEP SMILING

A film producer was visiting the studios where a historical war film was shot.

"And what part does that little fellow play?" he asked.

"He plays Napoleon", explained the director.

"But why? He is too small **to play such an important big part**".

8. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of result.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

Model:

She is beautiful *enough to be your rival*.  
Она достаточно красива, чтобы быть твоей соперницей.  
Она так красива, что может стать твоей соперницей (соперничать с тобой).  
The story is *too long to tell*.  
История слишком длинная, чтобы ее рассказывать (и ее невозможно рассказать).

1. Her little brother is clever enough to understand what you feel.
2. Jane is too polite to insult anybody.
3. Phil and Sylvia were so kind as to support us when we were pressed for money.
4. He is not such an idiot as to marry again. He is fed up with his first marriage.
5. The house was small and cheap enough to be sold for five thousand pounds.
6. The car is too slow to cover this distance in two hours' time.
7. I was so lucky as to see the first night of his play.
8. The journey was too long to enjoy it.
9. It is too funny to be taken seriously.
10. My brother is not such a fool as to give up his job.
11. The story is too sad to be amusing.
12. Her younger son is talented enough to get the first prize.
13. The girl is too weak to carry such a heavy case.

9. Complete the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of result/consequence.

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.....
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 too young.....
13. I am not strong enough.....

- 10.** Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of result/consequence.

*Model:*

He is clever. He can solve any problem.  
— He is clever enough **to solve any problem**.

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

- 11.** Translate the sentences into English.  
Pay attention to the use of the infinitive as adverbial modifier of result/consequence.

1. Он слишком благороден, чтобы вызвать подозрения.
2. Дети недостаточно умны и внимательны, чтобы контролировать свое поведение.
3. Нед был так добр, что дал мне в долг эти деньги.

4. Том слишком упрям, чтобы последовать твоему совету.
5. Достаточно твоих слов, чтобы поверить в то, что он не виноват.
6. Было чересчур шумно, чтобы расслышать слова.
7. Мяч был достаточно близко, чтобы поймать его.
8. Его условия слишком тяжелы, чтобы принять их.
9. Она была так мила, что согласилась выслушать нас.
10. Он не такой осел, чтобы не осознавать, что его обманывают.
11. Вы слишком слепы, чтобы чувствовать, чего она добивается от вас.
12. Его намерение выглядит слишком странно, чтобы не вызвать всеобщего удивления.

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

She woke up **to see that the sun was shining**.  
(= She woke up **and saw** that the sun was shining.)

Она проснулась и увидела ...

At the age of forty-five he resigned **never to return to public life**.  
(= ... he resigned and **never returned** to public life.)

В возрасте сорока пяти лет он подал в отставку и никогда не возвращался к общественной жизни.

As it is seen from the above examples the infinitive in this function always follows the predicate verb and in this position should not be mixed up with the infinitive used in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose. Though they may have much in common from the point of view of their position, their meaning is quite different, in fact almost opposite.

She rushed home **to find her purse and pay for the purchase**.

(= She rushed home in order to find her purse and pay for the purchase.)

Она бросилась домой, чтобы найти кошелек и расплатиться за покупку.

She rushed home **to find a thief exploring the house**.

(= She rushed home and found that a thief was exploring the house.)

Она бросилась домой и обнаружила, что ее дом обыскивает вор.

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 leave, etc*)

**I returned** from Europe to find my house in ruins.  
**Я вернулся** из Европы и обнаружил, что дом мой разрушен.

Besides the infinitive itself is usually expressed by the following verbs:

- 1) verbs denoting discovery:  
*to find, to discover.*

The children woke up **to find** no food in the house.

Дети проснулись и обнаружили, что в доме нет еды.

He looked up **to find** her smiling.  
Он поднял глаза и увидел, что она улыбается.

Peter turned to Andrew only **to discover** that the young man was no longer there.  
Питер повернулся к Эндрю, но только обнаружил, что юноша уже ушел.

I came **to discover** that the Library Association had made their exams ten times as difficult.  
Я приехал и обнаружил, что Библиотечная Ассоциация сделала экзамен в десять раз труднее.

2) verbs of sense perception:  
*to see, to hear, to feel*

She looked up **to see** a stranger coming up to them.  
Она подняла голову и увидела, что к ним подходит незнакомый человек.

He turned **to see** a policeman.  
Он повернулся и увидел полицейского.

We got there in time **to hear** Hugh fire his gun.  
Мы добрались туда и как раз услышали, как Хью выстрелил.

3) verbs denoting a change in a state or position:  
*to appear, to disappear, to emerge, to die, to sink, etc.*

He went to America **to die** of a heart attack.  
Он уехал в Америку и умер там от сердечного приступа.

He came out on the porch **to disappear** again almost at once.  
Он вышел на крыльцо и почти сразу исчез снова.

In this function the infinitive is often preceded by the adverb *only*:

He managed to obtain the concession *only* to find that no one really needed it.  
Он добился уступки, но обнаружил, что это никому не нужно.

They reached Le Havre in the early afternoon *only to find* that there was no steamer.  
Они добрались до Гавра вскоре после полудня и обнаружили, что парохода нет.

She stopped at the corner *only to understand* that she had to go on.  
Она остановилась на углу и/, но поняла, что надо идти дальше.



12. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances/subsequent events.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model 1:*

He got up **to say that he had to go.**

Он встал и сказал, что должен идти.

*Model 2:*

She made him confess **only to understand that his confession didn't move her.**

Она заставила его признаться и/, но лишь поняла, что его признание ее не трогает.

1. He left her never to see her again.
2. Oscar left us only to realise soon that he couldn't live alone.
3. We saw him off never to hear from him.
4. She argued with her mother only to find out she was wrong.
5. I heard some noise in the front room and went downstairs to see that there was nobody there.
6. They bought a new house never to live there.
7. The phone rang and he entered the room to find that his wife was talking with Eliza.
8. He visited his aunt to see that she was seriously ill.
9. She opened her purse only to find that it was nearly empty.
10. The police arrived almost immediately only to find that the criminal had disappeared.
11. I turned around just in time to see her look at her husband.
12. He returned home to find the window broken.

13. Join the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances/subsequent events.

Paraphrase the sentences.

Use the words suggested.

*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 husband 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 heard 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 the 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)
14. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.  
Pay attention to the infinitive used as adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances/subsequent events.
1. Наши друзья навестили нас прошлым летом и больше не приезжали к нам после этого.
  2. Он проснулся рано утром и увидел, что комната была пуста.
  3. Он однажды объяснился ей в любви и больше никогда не произносил этих слов.
  4. Отец дал ему мудрый совет, но лишь убедился, что сын не намерен прислушиваться к его совету.
  5. Он удивленно посмотрел на нее и обнаружил, что все сказанное им не вызывало в ней даже раздражения.
  6. Дэниел закончил играть и увидел, что публика была в восторге.
  7. Она улыбнулась и поняла, что ее улыбка вызывает у него восхищение.
  8. Дети прибежали в комнату и увидели, что там полно гостей.
  9. Она сказала ему все об их отношениях и больше никогда не возвращалась к этой теме.

d) as **an adverbial modifier of condition** the infinitive is used to explain the condition on which the action of the predicate depends. In this function the infinitive may either precede or follow the predicate verb. In this function the infinitive is used but seldom.\*

**To look at his pictures** you would have thought that Monet, Manet, and the rest of the Impressionists had never been.  
(= If you had looked at his pictures ...)  
Если посмотреть на его картины, можно было бы подумать, что Моне, Мане и прочие импрессионисты никогда не существовали.

He would have done better **to jump off the tower**.  
(= if he had jumped off ...)  
Было бы лучше, если бы он спрыгнул с башни.

She would be unhappy **to marry for money**.  
(= She would be unhappy if she married for money)  
Она была бы несчастна, если бы вышла замуж из-за денег.

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\* That's why there are no exercises on this function of the infinitive in this book.

e) as **an adverbial modifier of time** the infinitive indicates the time of the action or state of the predicate verb.

He was surprised **to learn how much he'd spent**.

(= when he learned...)

Он удивился, когда узнал, сколько из-  
тратил.

She was upset **to hear that her sister was ill**.

(= She was upset when she heard...)

Она расстроилась, когда услышала, что  
ее сестра больна.

Mrs. Brown lived **to be 88**.

(= till she was 88)

Миссис Браун дожила до 88 лет.

I'm terrified **to see him**.

(= when I see him)

It will probably surprise you to know that I  
prefer to work anonymously.

(= when you know ...)

Вы, вероятно, удивитесь, когда узнаете,  
что я предпочитаю работать анонимно.

In this case the infinitive always follows the  
predicate.

15. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as  
adverbial modifier of time.

Paraphrase the sentences using an adverbial clause of time.  
Translate the sentences.

*Model:*

I was pleased **to see you yesterday**.

I was pleased when I saw you yesterday.

Я был рад вчера встретиться с Вами.

Я обрадовался, когда встретился с Вами  
вчера.

1. My grandma lived to be 83.
2. Erik was scared to see you as it was very dark.
3. I was surprised to learn that Ellen had got that job.
4. She was displeased to be told that she was a trouble-  
maker.
5. They were happy to be asked for help.
6. Charles was upset to be woken up so early.
7. Derek was frightened to learn that Emmy had been caught.
8. They expressed relief to be told she had given birth to  
a child.
9. Justin was shocked to learn about their having gone  
abroad.
10. He kept worrying about the trip to be told it was quite  
safe.
11. The officer was indignant to find out that his soldiers  
had disobeyed him.
12. His father was furious to learn that he had done a disho-  
nourable thing.
13. We could hardly believe our eyes to see that the room  
was full of nice presents and flowers.
14. She felt miserable to be eventually exposed.

16. Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of time.  
Pay attention to the voice of the infinitive.

*Model:*

She was unhappy when she was told that her son had been dismissed from his job.

— She was unhappy **to be told that her son had been dismissed from his job.**

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 when she heard those rumours.
11. The man clenched his fists in fury when he learned that his wife had been deeply insulted.

12. He flew into a fury and threatened to kick them out of the room when he heard that his best friend had betrayed him.
  13. His face showed his joy the moment he saw me.
  14. She looked up at us with jealousy when she heard that we had bought a new car.
17. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive as adverbial modifier of time.
1. Марк разгневался, когда узнал, что сын без разрешения взял его машину.
  2. Джоан обрадовалась, когда ей сообщили, что дом построен и они могут переехать туда.
  3. Брайен и Лили были удивлены, когда увидели в ресторане свою дочь с молодым человеком, совершенно им незнакомым.
  4. Он расстроился, когда узнал, что цены поднялись.
  5. Мы были недовольны, когда нам сообщили, что дом продали дешево.
  6. Он был счастлив узнать, что его картина будет выставлена в одной из знаменитых галерей.
  7. Фред был расстроен, когда его прервали.
  8. Девочка испугалась, когда увидела незнакомца.
  9. Он был ошеломлен, когда ему сказали, что Лидия будет играть главную роль.
  10. Она перестала волноваться за него, когда ей стало известно, что он получит хорошую работу.
  11. Стив был в ярости, когда увидел, что от его дома не осталось и следа. (to find no trace)
  12. Она была счастлива, когда ей сказали, что им предстоит интересное путешествие.

f) as **an adverbial modifier of exception** the infinitive is used after the prepositions *but* or *except* and expresses the only action that is possible in the situation. In this case *only a bare infinitive* is used.

She does nothing *but grumble*.

Она только и делает, что ворчит.

There was nothing to do *except follow the instruction*.

Не оставалось ничего, кроме как выполнять указание.

What could I do *but agree*?

Что еще мне оставалось, кроме как согласиться.

In this function the infinitive occurs only in negative and interrogative sentences.

18. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of exception.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

She does nothing *but quarrel with her family*.

Она только и делает, что ссорится со своей семьей.

What could he do *but put up with it*?

Что еще он мог сделать, кроме как смириться с этим.

There was nothing to do *except obey*.

Больше ничего не оставалось, кроме как подчиниться.

1. They do nothing but work all day long.
2. What can I do but buy another suit?
3. There's nothing to do except believe her that he is alive.
4. What can we do but agree to take the business in our hands?
5. She does nothing but scold her husband from morning till night for not earning enough money.
6. There was nothing to do except leave them alone and wait till they realised that they needed our help.
7. What could she do but forgive them and forget about what they had done?
8. His parents did nothing but persuade him to go to college and get good education.
9. She does nothing but make noise and disturb him.
10. There's nothing to do except watch her day and night.
11. After selling their summer cottage what could they do but return to the hustle and bustle of the city life?

12. Gossipy old women do nothing but spread rumours about the private affairs of other people.
  13. She is a lazy-bones and does nothing but grumble about having to do any work.
  14. He was the most frightful bore and did nothing but tell us about his love affairs.
19. Make up your own sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of exception.
- Make use of the model given in exercise 18.
20. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of exception.

1. Он только и делает, что высмеивает ее.
2. Что я мог сделать, кроме как пожалеть его и взять к себе.
3. Больше ничего не остается, кроме как занять деньги и расплатиться с ним.
4. Что он может сделать, кроме как разрешить им видаться с ребенком.
5. Они только и делали, что играли в казино (casino) целыми днями.
6. Больше ничего не оставалось, кроме как молиться за него.
7. Что преподаватель мог еще сделать, кроме как закрыть глаза (to turn a blind eye to smth.) на все его ошибки и поставить ему тройку.
8. Больше ничего не оставалось, кроме как воспользоваться их приглашением и отправиться к ним поужинать.
9. Они только и делают, что надоедают ему разговорами о своих семейных делах. (to bother smb. with smth.)

10. Что его отец мог сделать, кроме как высказать свою точку зрения и дать ему мудрый совет.
11. Она только и делает, что заставляет его решать свои личные проблемы.
12. Ему больше ничего не остается, кроме как обратиться (to appeal to smb.) к первому незнакомцу и попросить у него помощи.

g) as **an adverbial modifier of comparison** or **manner** the infinitive is introduced by the conjunctions *as if*, *as though* or *than*.

Her lips moved *as if to warn him*.

Она шевелила губами, как будто хотела его предупредить.

Clare touched his shoulder *as though to stop him*.

Клэр дотронулась до его плеча, как будто хотела остановить его.

When the adverbial modifier of comparison refers to the predicate group containing adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree, the infinitive is introduced by the conjunction *than*.

Alien knew *better than to believe William*.

Алина не настолько была глупа, чтобы поверить Вильяму.

To do well is *better than to speak well*.

Хорошие поступки лучше хороших слов.

21. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as adverbial modifier of comparison/manner. Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

She touched his shoulder *as if to stop him*.

Она коснулась его плеча, словно хотела остановить его.

To keep silent is better *than to chat*.

Молчать лучше, чем болтать.

1. She waved her hand as if to give some sign to him.
2. He shook his hand as though to show that he was dissatisfied.
3. Everyone knows that to tell the truth is better than to tell lies.
4. She paused for half a minute as if to drop a hint that she was tired of talking.
5. To my surprise, Mrs. Philips gave her a look as if to ask her about her wartime romance.
6. To buy a violin is much easier than to rent a piano and it won't take up much room.
7. It's a truly happy ending and to see them happy is far better than to find them all dead.
8. Marthy stretched her hand towards him as if to ask him for help.
9. Ben looked sadly at his mother as though to let her know that he felt sorry for her.
10. Her voice trembled as if to prove her being nervous and excited.
11. He was the first to break the silence and it was wiser on his part at that moment than to wait till they uttered a word.

12. He looked at me for a moment and all of a sudden he screamed horribly as though to frighten me.
  13. He clutched the papers to his heart as if to show that there was nothing more important for him than to have them with him.
  14. To go to Switzerland on business is more important than to stay here and talk things over with our partners.
22. Paraphrase the sentences using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of comparison/manner. Make all the necessary changes.

*Model:*

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 shrugged 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. She exclaimed that she had never done it and burst into tears which might prove that she had told the truth.
7. He wanted to surprise everybody and appeared quite unexpectedly.
8. She gasped and thus showed that she heard it for the first time in her life.

9. She looked at him as if she wanted to comfort him.
  10. My sister giggled and it proved that she didn't take his proposal seriously.
  11. The girl kept weeping and thus showed that she was really depressed and miserable.
  12. Susan didn't phone him for a long time which might prove that she didn't need him.
  13. He made an angry gesture with his fist and showed her that he wasn't going to forgive her.
23. Complete the sentences.  
Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of comparison/manner after an adjective or an adverb in the comparative degree.  
Use the words suggested.

*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)
8. To be laughed at is.....  
(much better — to laugh at someone)
9. To defend a helpless woman was.....  
(nobler — just to comfort her)
10. To betray friends is.....  
(not better — to betray oneself)
11. To have little money is.....  
(better — not to have it at all)
12. To keep your word is.....  
(more necessary — to promise)

24. Translate the sentences into English using an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as adverbial modifier of comparison/manner.

1. Она покраснела (to flush) и прошептала что-то, как будто хотела сказать, что ей стыдно (to be ashamed).
2. Он покачал головой (to shake one's head), словно показывал, что он осуждает их (to judge smb.).
3. Они поднялись, как будто давая им понять, что разговор окончен.
4. Проводить отпуск на море гораздо лучше, чем сидеть в душном городе все лето.

5. Бродяга (a vagrant) взглянул испуганно (in fright) на полицейского и двинулся прочь, словно подчиняясь его приказу.
6. Это было на нее не похоже (not at all like her), но она разрыдалась, как будто показывая, что его слова оскорбительны для нее.
7. Ей казалось, что беседовать о погоде хуже, чем о современной литературе.
8. Гораздо благороднее уступить (to yield to smb.) даме, чем настаивать на своем (to get one's way).
9. Глаза ее сияли, словно говорили, что она с нетерпением ждала встречи с ним.
10. Он был так ошарашен (to be dumbfounded) ее визитом, что при виде ее у него округлились глаза (to stare wide-eyed), словно он хотел сказать, что ничего более неожиданного в его жизни не происходило.
11. С ее стороны (on smb.'s part), было бы гораздо разумнее смириться (to put up with) с ситуацией, чем переживать и нервничать (to take it to heart; to feel nervous).

**To tell the truth**, we never know the love of our parents for us till we have become parents.

*Author Unidentified*

## 7. the infinitive as parenthesis

As parenthesis the infinitive is used as part of some set expression, such as:

1. *to begin with*
2. *to be more precise*
3. *to be quite frank*
4. *to be sure*
5. *to crown it all*
6. *to make the matters (things) worse*
7. *to make/cut a long story short*
8. *needless to say*
9. *to put it in a nutshell*
10. *to put it mildly*
11. *to put it more plainly*
12. *to say the least*
13. *to say nothing of*
14. *so to speak*
15. *strange to say*
16. *to sum it up*
17. *to tell the truth*



PEOPLE SAY:

**Needless to say**, a people without history is like wind on the buffalo grass.

*Author Unidentified*



KEEP SMILING

Mrs. B.: Why are you so particularly fond of talking to Miss H.? **Needless to say**, she is a pretty woman. But everybody knows what a fool she is.

Mr. N.: **To tell the truth**, I like to see her talk.

As a rule a parenthesis refers to the whole sentence or clause and is placed at the beginning of the sentence though sometimes it may be placed in the middle of the sentence.

**To tell the truth (to be quite frank)**, I don't really like her.

По правде говоря (честно говоря), мне она не нравится.

**To sum it up**, I completely lost control of the situation.

В общем я полностью потерял контроль над ситуацией.

**Needless to say**, it rained when I left my car windows open.

Не нужно и говорить, что пошел дождь, когда я не закрыл окна в машине.

That was, **so to speak**, another gift for you.  
 Это был, так сказать, еще один подарок для тебя.

His house burned down, his car was stolen and, **to crown it all**, he lost his job.  
 Дом его сгорел, машину украли и, ко всему прочему, он потерял работу.



KEEP SMILING

Mother: Oh, Jane, what a careless girl you are! The cup which you broke this morning was a favourite of your grandmother.

Jane: Oh, Mummy, **to be frank**, I am so glad! I was afraid that it was a new cup.

\* \* \*

Teacher: What kind of noun is "trousers"?

Pupil: **To tell the truth**, an uncommon noun because it is singular on top and plural at the bottom.

1. Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase used as parenthesis.  
 Translate the sentences into Russian.

Model:

**To cut it short**, she failed to do it.  
 Короче говоря, ей не удалось это сделать.

1. A good teacher should try, so to speak, to breathe life into his or her subject.
2. To be frank, she realised that she had no claims on him.
3. To tell the truth, I cherish a hope that one day we will be reunited.
4. To crown it all, the magazine was forced to close down.
5. To put it mildly, the doctor was either a charlatan or a shrewd old rogue.
6. To be more precise, I wouldn't call it awful, but it wasn't very well written.
7. To begin with, you need to brush up your French.
8. To speak the truth, I'll have another breakdown if I stay any longer in this house.
9. Needless to say, it is my earnest wish that you use this money to further your research.
10. To say the least, she lacked tact in expressing her views.
11. To make a long story short, they acquired a reputation of being a formidable opponent.
12. To put it more plainly, if there's anything you want to see, just drop by.
13. To put it in a nutshell, he tried to give a sympathetic ear at all times.
14. He was terribly slow, to be sure, and spoke as if he was half asleep or drugged.
15. To be quite frank, it's early yet to say whether it works.

## 2. Complete the sentences.

Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase as parenthesis.  
Choose the appropriate infinitive phrase from the list given below.

1. to begin with
2. to be frank
3. to be sure
4. to crown it all
5. to cut it short
6. to make a long story short
7. to make (the) things still worse
8. to put it mildly
9. needless to say
10. to say the least
11. to say nothing of
12. strange to say
13. that is 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 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 schoolteaching.
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 phone 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. ...., he named a price he thought would scare me off.

12. ...., our neighbours like to nose about. So we always keep our door locked.

## 3. Translate the sentences into English.

Pay attention to the use of the infinitive as parenthesis.

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 дорого: 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. Излишне говорить, что она любит Вас и — ждет.

10. Короче говоря, мы не собираемся навязываться им (to intrude on someone).
11. Если честно, мне хотелось бы 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 поклонник, т. е. твой будущий муж, обещает помочь вам?

## REVISION

**R.1.** Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper adverbial modifier expressed by an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. John is clever enough                          | 1. to marry for love.                               |
| 2. He switched off the radio                      | 2. to see there was nobody in the room.             |
| 3. We were upset                                  | 3. to make a positive impression.                   |
| 4. Lizzy does nothing but                         | 4. to say he was going to have a sleep.             |
| 5. The teacher came in                            | 5. to know that her grandson gets better.           |
| 6. His mother would be happy                      | 6. to learn that they drifted away from each other. |
| 7. Sally is too down-to-earth                     | 7. manipulate her children.                         |
| 8. He took a quick look at the picture            | 8. never to find another one.                       |
| 9. To have too much money seems to be better than | 9. as if to say he is not interested in painting.   |
| 10. He gave up his job                            | 10. to have little money.                           |

## REVISION

**R.2.** Point out the infinitive or the infinitive phrase.  
Comment on the function of the infinitive or the infinitive phrase.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He finds it a lot better to have a strong national defence than a balanced budget.
2. God 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. An industry that cannot pay its workers a decent living wage has no right to exist.
9. It is rather hard to be accused of idleness when the accuser closes the avenue of labour to us.
10. In this country there are no rich people to live at the expense of the poor.
11. I'm good enough to shed my blood for the country.
12. Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest things in the nicest way.
13. Sometimes you have to fire a hostile gun to repel the attacks of the enemy.
14. It is not enough just to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers.
15. A Congressman's first duty is to get elected.
16. It is hard to organize a constitutional society of free men; it is easy to impose a reign of terror.
17. The only way to get respect is to respect others.

## REVISION

18. Though I have become Emperor, I have not ceased to be a citizen.
19. To doubt is sometimes to lose.
20. In most my campaigns, I find it best not to mention my opponent by name.
21. The best way to keep one's word is not to give it.
22. To tell you the truth, we don't need ministries ...  
What can they give us? Nothing.

**R.3.** Choose the sentences where the infinitive or the infinitive phrase is used as.

subject 1, ...	part of a compound verbal predicate	predicative
part of a predicative	object	complex object
attribute 9, ...	adverbial modifier of purpose	adverbial modifier of result

Put the numbers of the sentences you have chosen in the corresponding box in the way shown for 1 and 9.

- ① No, I don't have any favourite opponent. 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 breathe.
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.

## REVISION

- ⑨ There's no belt to tighten anymore.
10. It is a terribly hard job to spend a billion of dollars and get your money worth.
11. Our job is not to be part of your ridiculous plan.
12. I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain the title of an "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. They only bring you trouble.
16. It's not easy to keep up our wasteful economy.
17. It is 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. It's too late and dark.
26. We shouldn't think about the government's problems.
27. Make him do it or he will get ill.
28. The ultimate aim is to liberate them from the peculiar psychological complex.
29. Tom's wife is interesting to talk to.
30. It is really the danger most to be feared.
31. When he got the post he started to fight for the rights.
32. It's the best way to make sure a war never starts.
33. The book was impossible to read.
34. They never know what to do but they teach everyone how to do things.
35. The candidate is too famous to be unanimously elected.
36. The area is very convenient to live in but he feels so lonely here.

## REVISION

### R.4. Make up your own sentences.

Use one infinitive in all possible functions.

Comment on the function of the infinitive in your examples.

*Model:*

1. **To swim** is healthy./It's healthy **to swim**. (subject)
2. To keep fit one should **swim** or do his morning exercises. (part of a compound verbal modal predicate)  
He seems **to swim** well. (part of a compound verbal predicate of double orientation)  
He started **to swim** rather well. (part of a compound verbal phasal predicate)
3. His wish is **to swim nearly every morning**./ His problem is **where to swim**. (predicative)
4. The river is pleasant **to swim** in. (part of predicative)
5. Jack dislikes **to swim in cold weather**. (object)
6. **To swim well** you should go to the swimming pool at least once a week. (adverbial modifier of purpose)
7. He is big enough **to swim well**. (adverbial modifier of result)
8. The idea **to swim in the lake all the year round** seems a crazy one. (attribute)

Suggested verbs:

to argue

to live

to teach

to go out

to persuade

to slim

to travel

to ski

## REVISION

### R.5. Work in pairs.

Interview a famous person: a sportsman  
a film-star  
a pop singer  
a scientist  
a cosmonaut, etc.

Use an infinitive in a certain function and let your partner use an infinitive in the same function.

*Model:*

#### 1) Subject

- ... Rick, is it dangerous **to climb a mountain** when the wind is blowing?
- Oh, no! It's not dangerous at all.  
But frankly speaking, it's pretty hard **to do it**.

or

- And which is more exciting — **to climb to the top of the mountain** or **to go down**?
- Well, **to climb a mountain** is, no doubt, more exciting and thrilling but **to get home** is more important.

#### 2) Predicative

- ... Phil, a few words about your plans for the future, please.  
What's your fondest dream? **To win all hearts**?
- Actually, my dream was **to win America**. And I really did it. Now my wish is **to win the heart of the most beautiful girl in the world**.

## REVISION

### 3) Attribute

- ... And now let's talk about your idea **to swim across the English Channel**. Isn't it a crazy thing **to do**?
- If you are crazy by nature there can't be anything crazy for you. So the idea **to do it** one day seems to be quite natural and it's not just my wish **to cross the Channel**. Believe me, I can really do it.

### R.6. Work in pairs.

Make a statement with an infinitive in a certain syntactical function.

Let your partner respond to it and use an infinitive in the same syntactical function.

*Model:*

(a subject)

- I think it's important **to speak English** nowadays.  
What do you think of it?
- No doubt, it is.  
**To speak any foreign language, English in particular**, seems to be very helpful.

or

(an adverbial modifier of purpose)

- **To speak English well** it's better to polish it with a native speaker, isn't it?
- Oh, yes. **To speak fluent English** one should brush it up in an English-speaking country.



## REVISION

Use:

1. to be dismissed (subject/adverbial modifier of purpose)
2. to be on shift work (subject/predicative)
3. to be promoted (attribute/adverbial modifier of purpose)
4. to make a positive impression (predicative/adverbial modifier of purpose)
5. to have/not to have butterflies in one's stomach (part of a compound verbal predicate/object)
6. to hunt for a job (predicative/part of a compound verbal predicate)
7. to be a workaholic (subject/adverbial modifier of result)
8. to do the job successfully (adverbial modifier of purpose/part of a compound verbal predicate)
9. to get satisfaction out of one's job (attribute/predicative)
10. to take early/late retirement (adverbial modifier of result/adverbial modifier of purpose)

Change the form of the infinitive and the order of the functions suggested if necessary.

- R.7.** Mary is going to do a thorough turn-out. She made a list of things to be done.  
Look it through and say what you think she is going to do first, second, etc., to your mind.  
Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase in different functions. Follow the model.

*Model:*

- 1) First she is going **to do the shopping**.
- 2) **To write a letter to her close friend** is the first thing to do.
- 3) She plans **to visit her teacher first**.
- 4) First she is likely **to take her child for a walk**.
- 5) She is experienced enough **to start with giving him injections/to give him injections first**.

## REVISION

sweep the floor dust the furniture vacuum the floor and the sofa wash the floor wash the curtains wash the windows
---

- R.8.** Imagine you are working for a company as an interpreter. Your boss is having a talk with his partner. Act as an interpreter and note infinitives and infinitive phrases.

Mr. Choice: Mr. Krutoy, we are happy to visit you and have a chance to discuss the problem of constructing a pepsi-production line in your city.

Г-н Крутой: Мистер Чойс, мы также рады встретиться с Вами и Вашими коллегами здесь, в нашей фирме. Для нас это прекрасная возможность обсудить проблему нашего сотрудничества не только в целом, но и некоторые ее детали. Это позволит нам лучше представить себе весь объем возможных работ и инвестиций с нашей стороны.

Mr. Choice: Certainly, it is the first thing to be discussed. Investments is an exciting point for both the partners. Here are the papers for you to have an idea of our firm's interests.

Г-н Крутой: Откровенно говоря, цифры впечатляют. Думаю, что Вы тот партнер, с которым стоит иметь дело и на которого

можно положиться. Наши цифры кажутся скромнее, но сотрудники нашей фирмы готовы работать с утра до ночи. Они безусловно, фанаты своего дела (workaholics). Так что мы надеемся предстать перед Вами в хорошем свете (to show oneself in a good light).

Mr. Choice: I hope so. Before we sign an agreement I'd like to ask you if your co-workers are ready to do shift work or if they prefer to work from nine to five.

Г-н Крутой: Если честно, главное для них это получать хорошую зарплату и удовлетворение от работы. Поэтому они согласятся и посменно работать и быть на гибком графике (to be on shift work; to be on flexitime).

Mr. Choice: Fine, Mr. Krutoy. It was a pleasure to see you and I hope to meet you tomorrow to discuss some details. Is ten o'clock OK?

Г-н Крутой: Давайте встретимся позже, в 10.30. Нам нужно время, чтобы подготовить кое-какие бумаги для вас.

Mr. Choice: I don't mind. By the way, will you invite Mr. Bratkoff just to talk some technical points over.

Г-н Крутой: Он, действительно, прекрасный специалист и, наверняка, ответит на все ваши вопросы.

Mr. Choice: Thank you, Mr. Krutoy. You know, your team really impressed me favourably. That was a good beginning, wasn't it? ...

**R.9.** Translate into English.

Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase.

1. Не знаю, что посоветовать тебе.
2. Бесплезно 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 невестка 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.

**R.10.** Translate into English.

1. а) Легко читать эту книгу в оригинале.  
б) Нетрудно научиться фотографировать.  
в) Невозможно переплыть эту реку.  
г) Необходимо посмотреть этот фильм.  
д) Важно сказать им об этом.

2. a) Пора им позвонить.  
b) Пора уезжать.  
c) Пора собирать вещи.  
d) Пора вызвать такси.  
e) Пора погулять с собакой.
3. a) Он всегда выступает последним.  
b) У тебя есть что-нибудь попить?  
c) Это картина, которую надо повесить на ту стену.  
d) У него нет никого, кому он мог бы доверять.  
e) Вот деньги, которые можно потратить на еду.
4. a) Сестра взяла эту книгу, чтобы помочь тебе.  
b) Мы позвонили ему, чтобы предупредить его.  
c) Вызвали медсестру, чтобы сделать ему укол.  
d) Дом продали, чтобы заплатить долг.  
e) Я пришел к тебе, чтобы поговорить о нем.
5. a) Я люблю гулять по вечерам.  
b) Терпеть не могу есть плотно по утрам.  
c) Он обожает обедать в ресторане.  
d) Отец любит читать газету за обедом.  
e) Не люблю загорать.
6. a) Эту деревню невозможно найти без проводника.  
b) Такой дом сложно построить.  
c) Его легко заметить.  
d) В такого парня легко влюбиться.  
e) Такое платье очень трудно сшить.

Man is complex — he makes  
**deserts bloom** and **lakes die**.

*Author Unidentified*

If you throw mud **you** are sure  
**to slip** in it.

*Author Unidentified*

It's important **for some people**  
**to be important**.

*Author Unidentified*

## VI. INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS\*

The infinitive is used in three predicative constructions: **the objective with the infinitive construction, the subjective infinitive construction and the for-to-infinitive construction**.

Do not let **your mind** see  
**things that are not clean**.

*Anonymous*

### 1. the objective with the infinitive construction

The objective with the infinitive construction forms a complex object, thus it follows the predicate of the sentence.

\* See p. 4.

The construction consists of

- 1) a nominal element (a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case) and
- 2) an infinitive which is in predicate relation to the noun in the common case or the pronoun in the nominative case.

		The objective with the infinitive construction	
Subject	Predicate	Noun in the common case	+ infinitive
		Pronoun in the objective case	
We	want	John her son him	to come. to visit us. to study well.

### Ways of translating the construction into Russian

The construction is translated into Russian **mainly by an object** clause where the subject corresponds to the nominal element of the construction and the predicate — to the infinitive. The Russian object clause may be introduced by the conjunctions *что, как, чтобы*.

But right now he *wanted* her to stop crying.  
Но сейчас он хотел, чтобы она перестала плакать.

Philip stood where he was and *watched* her go.

Филипп стоял, не двигаясь, и смотрел, как она уходила.

He *had* never *seen* her cry.

Он никогда не видел, как она плачет.

After the verbs *to hear, to see, to watch* in translation into Russian the object clause is introduced by the conjunction '*как*': *слышать как, видеть как*.

After the verb *to notice* the construction is usually translated by an object clause introduced by the conjunction '*что*': *заметить, что*.

He *noticed* the girl steal into the room.

Он заметил, что девушка прокралась в комнату.

After the verbs *to make, to compel, to force, to cause, to get, to have* (the so-called, causative verbs) the construction may be translated by **part of a simple sentence**, sometimes we may see literal translation when the English verb is translated by the corresponding Russian verbs *заставлять, вынуждать, побуждать*,

What *made* you *give up* smoking?

Что заставило вас бросить курить?

The circumstances *forced* him *to leave* the town.  
Обстоятельства заставили (вынудили) его уехать из города.

Can't you **get men to do it**?

Разве ты не можешь заставить мужчин сделать это?

In some cases due to the context there may be **different lexical** ways of rendering the construction into Russian, especially after the verb *to make*:

What **makes you think so**?

Почему ты так думаешь?

Jack **made Aliena laugh**.

Джек рассмешил Алину.

They **made her burn with shame**.

Из-за них она вся сгорала от стыда.

**The objective with the infinitive construction** is used:

1. after verbs denoting **sense perception** (*to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to observe, to notice, etc.*) With these verbs only a *bare non-perfect, non-continuous, active infinitive* is used.

I **saw the man \_\_ break the window**. (I saw the complete act.)

Я видел, как этот человек разбил окно.

I **heard the dog \_\_ bark**. (I heard a dog give one bark.)

Я услышал, как собака залаяла.

I **didn't notice you \_\_ raise your head**. (a complete act.)

Я не заметил, что вы подняли руку.

Did you **feel the earth \_\_ move**?

Вы почувствовали, как (что) земля дрогнула?

After these verbs the infinitive indicates that we heard or saw **the whole of the action or event**, that's why it is often translated into Russian by a verb in the past tense (разбил, залаяла, подняли, дрогнула).

If the meaning is **passive**, *participle II* is used.

She **watched the work completed**.

Она смотрела (наблюдала), как **закончили** работу.

If a **process** is expressed, *participle I* is used.

She **watched them completing** the work.

Она наблюдала, как они **заканчивали** работу.

**Note:**

When the verb *to see* is used in the meaning *to realise, to understand* or the verb *to hear* is used in the meaning *to learn*, the objective with the infinitive construction cannot be used. In such cases a subordinate clause is used.

I **saw that he didn't understand me**.

Я видел (понял), что он меня не понимает.

I **hear that he lives in St. Petersburg again**.

Я слышал (узнал), что он снова живет в Санкт-Петербурге.



KEEP SMILING

### Accepting Apologies

An angry bull tossed a man over a fence. Recovering from the fall the man *heard the animal bellow and roar*. He climbed on top of the fence and *saw the bull pawing and tearing the ground*. "I *see you are sorry!*" said the good-natured fellow. "You didn't do it on purpose and you *would like me to accept your apologies* and so I will. But just a moment ago I thought you *made me jump over the fence out of spite*".

#### Note:

After the verbs *to see, to notice* when they denote sense perception the infinitive of the verb *to be* is not used. Instead a **subordinate clause** is used.

I *noticed that he was unwell*.

Я заметил, что ему нехорошо.

We *saw that he was in*.

Я увидел, что он дома.



KEEP SMILING

### A Warning

In a shady nook of the city park a young poet and his friend are having a rest. The poet is reciting some of his verses out loud. He seems to enjoy the very sound of his voice. Suddenly he *feels his friend's hand touch his shoulder*.

"Tut, tut, tut, not so loud, please!" his friend says and points out a man sitting on the next garden bench and yawning sleepily. "He *hears you speak* and look how it *makes him yawn*".

2. after **verbs of mental activity** (*to think, to believe, to consider, to expect, to understand, to suppose, to find* etc.). After these verbs the infinitive may be used in any form though non-perfect forms are more frequent.

I've never *known him to read so much*.

Я не знал, что он так много читает.

I *thought him to be an excellent choice*.

Я считал его прекрасным вариантом/  
что он прекрасный вариант.

*I believed/thought her to be watching TV in the drawing room.*

Я считал/думал, что она смотрит телевизор в гостиной.

After these verbs, however, the objective with the infinitive construction is rather literary and not very common. These verbs are more often used with a that-clause (an object clause).

*I thought that he was an excellent choice.*

The infinitive may be omitted when followed by an adjective (or sometimes a noun).

*I think him \_\_\_ very clever and talented.*

*I found the lecture \_\_\_ dull and uninteresting.*

*I believe her \_\_\_ a true friend.*

3. after **verbs of feeling and emotion** (*to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, cannot bear, etc.*)

*She hated him to speak like that.*

Она ненавидит, когда он так говорит.

*The child loved his mother to sing to him.*

Ребенок любил, чтобы мать пела ему.

*I can't bear him to be separated from me.*

Терпеть не могу, когда его разлучают со мной.

4. after **verbs of wish and intention** (*to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, etc.*).

*I wanted the fax to be sent today.*

Я хотел, чтобы факс послали сегодня.

*I didn't mean you to come so early.*

Я не хотела, чтобы вы приходили так рано.



KEEP SMILING

### A Cheap Secret

Young John: I saw you kissing my sister, Mr. Brown. *Would you like me to keep silent on the subject?*

Mr. Brown: Certainly, my boy! Here is a sixpence. And I *expect you to keep it a secret.*

Young John: A sixpence? Do you really mean I have to keep it a secret for a sixpence? I got two shillings for not telling I *saw Mr. Jones kissing her.*

5. after **verbs of declaring** (*to declare, to report, to pronounce, etc.*).

They **reported the plane to have landed**.  
Сообщили, что самолет приземлился.

She **declared the prisoner to have been seen outside the prison**.  
Она заявила, что заключенного видели за пределами тюрьмы.

6. after **verbs of inducement** (*to force, to have, to make, to get, to cause, etc.*), when *to have* is used in the meaning of *заставить, сказать, чтобы*;  
*to make* in the meaning of *заставить*;  
*to cause* in the meaning of *заставить, распорядиться*.

The first two verbs are followed in this construction only by a bare infinitive.

I hope you'll **have him sign the papers**.  
Надеюсь, ты добьешься (сделаешь так), чтобы он подписал документы.

**Beauty makes the world go round**.  
Красота движет миром. (Заставляет мир двигаться).

How should I **get him to take the money**?  
Как мне заставить его взять деньги?

She **caused a telegram to be sent to him**.  
Она распорядилась, чтобы ему послали телеграмму.

PEOPLE SAY:

The return **makes one love the farewell**.

*Author Unidentified*

\* \* \*

They'll never **force me to do a dishonorable act, contrary to the law, and against my conscience**.

*A. Johnson*



PEOPLE SAY:

The last drop makes **the cup run over**.

*English proverb*



KEEP SMILING

At a lesson of topography a soldier was asked: "What is farther away, Harrison, the moon or that object on this map?"

"That object, naturally".

"What **makes you think that**?"

"Cause we can see the moon any clear night, and we can't see that object even at day time".



7. after **verbs of order or permission** (*to order, to allow, to suffer, to ask, to let, to tell, etc.*).

Poor old thing, *let her* \_\_ **enjoy her little illusion.**

Бедняга, пусть она потешится своими маленькими иллюзиями.

Mr. Domby *suffered* **Florence to play with Paul.**

Мистер Домби с большой неохотой разрешил Флоренс поиграть с Полем.

PEOPLE SAY:

Don't *let* **what you cannot do interfere with what you can do.**

John Wooden



With these verbs except *to suffer, to tell* and *to let* we find the objective with the infinitive construction only if its first part denotes a *lifeless thing* (expressed by a noun or pronoun) or when the infinitive is *passive*.

I didn't *allow* **the name to pass my lips.**

Я не позволяла себе произносить это имя.

The boss *asked* **the letter to be delivered at once.**

Начальник попросил, чтобы письмо доставили сразу.

He *ordered* **the picture to be carried away.**

Он приказал, чтобы картину унесли.

If the object is expressed by a noun or a pronoun denoting a *living being* and the infinitive is *active*, there are two direct objects and *there is no infinitive construction*:

object 1                  object 2

He ordered *the secretary to bring the letters.* =

1) He ordered the secretary.

2) He ordered to bring the letters.



KEEP SMILING

### A Different Feeling

A little girl *saw* **her mother kiss and pet another child.** She sulked for a time and then said. "Mummy, please *let that child go.* I *don't want you to kiss and hug him*". "Oh, don't you?" replied the mother a bit irritated. "Does it *make you feel jealous*?" "No, mummy, it doesn't *make me feel jealous*, but it *makes me feel uncomfortable*".

8. after **some verbs requiring a prepositional object** (*to count on, to look for, to listen to, to rely on, to wait for*)

We **counted on you to come and help us.**

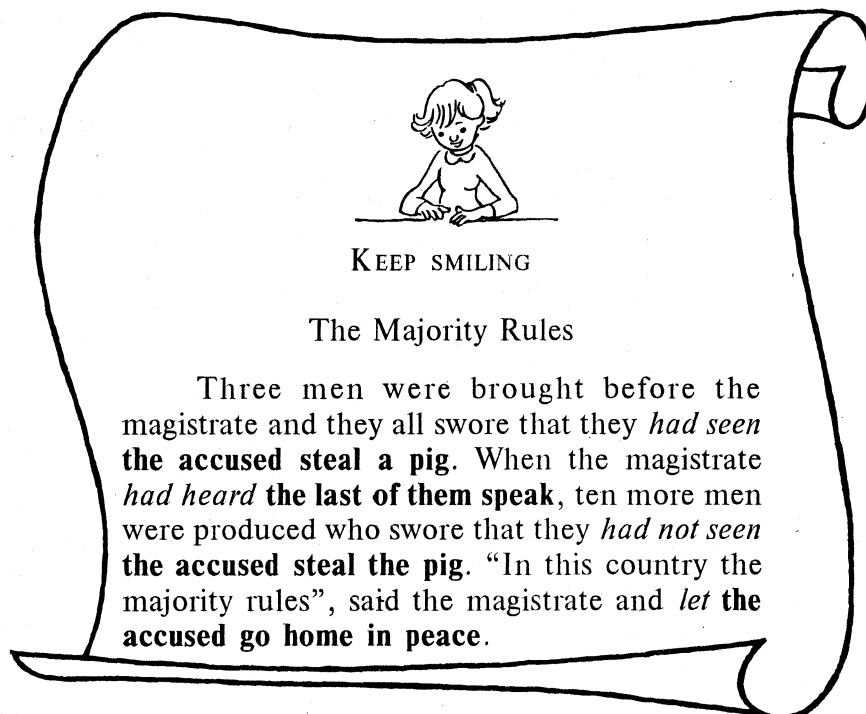
Мы рассчитывали, что ты придешь и можешь нам.

I **rely on you to come in time.**

Я рассчитываю, что вы придете вовремя.

He **waited for her to overcome her shyness.**

Он ждал, пока (что) она преодолет свою застенчивость.



1. Underline the objective with the infinitive construction. Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the type of the verb preceding the construction and the way of rendering the construction in Russian.

Model:

- a) I **thought him to be a first-class teacher.**  
Я считал его первоклассным преподавателем.  
Я считал, что он первоклассный преподаватель.
- b) Will your dad **allow the VCR to be taken to my place?**  
Твой отец разрешит отнести ко мне видеомагнитофон?
- c) **Let them do whatever they want.**  
Пусть они делают, что хотят.

- A.
1. We can't believe him to have robbed the bank.
  2. He hated her to wake him up every morning.
  3. They reported the train to have arrived.
  4. I'll get you to give the money back.
  5. We relied on her to book the tickets.
  6. Jill loved her child to recite nursery rhymes at their family parties.

7. I find him to be a very experienced computer engineer.
8. We all know him to be a first-class ballet dancer.
9. I thought him to be the most disagreeable person.
10. She disliked her mother to work till late at night.

- B.
1. She wanted the house to be let as soon as possible.
  2. Susan ordered the tea to be brought.
  3. I wouldn't allow my cottage to be sold.
  4. I didn't mean her to be invited here.
  5. I'd like my book to be published in English.
  6. He wished the play to be staged at the local theatre.
  7. They couldn't allow all the money to be given to one person.
  8. He preferred the pictures to be exhibited in the central gallery.
  9. The manager ordered the contract to be translated into English.
  10. We'd like the car to be parked near the office.

- C.
1. I can't make you obey.
  2. She saw a little girl approach the house.
  3. I'm sorry, I didn't notice you enter the room.
  4. Let her say whatever she wants to.
  5. Nobody will have her stay here.
  6. Can you make her apply mustard plasters?
  7. I saw him play computer games.
  8. She usually lets her son stay at home when he feels sick.
  9. I'll never have him give up his job.
  10. Did you notice the dean come into the room?

2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian. Point out the objective with the infinitive construction if any after the verbs of order and permission.

**Note** 1) the word following the predicate and define whether it denotes a lifeless thing or a living being,  
2) the voice of the Infinitive.

*Model:*

- The film director asked **the camera to be changed**.

a lifeless thing

Passive Voice

Режиссер попросил заменить камеру.

The predicate is followed by an objective with the infinitive construction. The noun *camera* denotes a lifeless thing and is followed by the passive infinitive *to be changed*. Together they form an objective with the infinitive construction.

- She never allows **your name to pass his lips**.

a lifeless thing

Active Voice

Она никогда не разрешает ему произносить Ваше имя.

Она никогда не допускает, чтобы он произносил ...

The predicate is followed by an objective with the infinitive construction. The noun *name* denotes a lifeless thing and is followed by the active infinitive *to pass*. Together they form an objective with the infinitive construction.

- a living being
- The boss ordered **the typist** *to type the paper immediately*.
- Active Voice
- object 1      object 2

Начальник приказал машинистке немедленно отпечатать документ.

The predicate is followed by two objects. The noun *typist* is an indirect object and it denotes a living being. The direct object is expressed by the infinitive phrase *to type the paper immediately*.

1. The old woman asked the young man to carry her bag.
2. The teacher allowed the student to miss her lecture next week.
3. He ordered the fax-machine to be fixed.
4. He never asks tea to be made. He does it himself.
5. His mother didn't allow irritation to overwhelm her.
6. Felix asked the maid to change the towels.
7. Ann asked Charles to pick her up at the station.
8. Try not to allow the rumours to spread.
9. The doctor told him to stick to the diet and not to work so hard.
10. Nelly asked her luggage to be brought.
11. Please, allow my love to warm your heart and you won't feel lonely in this world.
12. Ask him to sleep with the window open.
13. Mable allowed them to give her a call.
14. They asked the bushes to be trimmed, the flowers to be cut and arranged in the vase.

3. Complete the sentences using either an objective with the infinitive construction or a subordinate clause.

A. Pay attention to the meaning of the predicate verb whether it denotes sense perception or mental perception.

*Model:*

- I saw.....(Jack — to fix his watch)  
complex object  
I **saw** Jack fix his watch.  
(sense perception)
- I saw.....(Jack — to lie)  
a subordinate clause  
I saw **that** Jack lied.  
(realised)
- I heard.....(he — to shout)  
complex object  
I **heard** him shout.  
(sense perception)
- I heard.....(she — to leave for Paris)  
a subordinate clause  
I **heard** **that** she had left for Paris.  
(learned)

1. I heard..... (the boys — to cry outside).
2. Dick saw.....(his pals — to deceive him).
3. Ben heard..... (his teacher — to talk with the dean).
4. She has never seen..... (her mother — to weep).
5. We hear..... (he — to live in Swansea).
6. Nora saw..... (her husband — to come to his studio).

## VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction

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).
11. He heard..... (his best friend — to divorce).
12. Hester saw..... (her boy-friend — to betray her).

B. Note the *be* — infinitive.

*Model:*

She saw.....(he — to mend his car).  
complex object

She saw him mend his car.

He saw.....(he — **to be** upset).  
a subordinate clause

He saw t h a t he was upset.

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 irritated with my friend).
6. I saw..... (he — to get off a bus).
7. The deputies saw..... (the speaker — to be angry with the journalist).
8. We noticed..... (the writer — to be shy when talking to the audience).
9. Jacob saw..... (Mr. Andrew — to be frightened).
10. Robert noticed..... (the stranger — to hide the papers).
11. Steven saw..... (William — to sit quietly).

### *VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction*

- 4.** Point out the objective with the infinitive construction.  
Pay attention to the use of the bare infinitive.  
Underline the verbs preceding the construction with a bare infinitive.

*Model:*

She *saw* her husband mow the lawn.

1. I heard my neighbour snore.
2. Never let them watch you work or they will disturb you.
3. What made you come so early?
4. I've never seen them walk together.
5. Can't you have him glue the vase he broke yesterday?
6. She felt her hand tremble and realised he was excited.
7. I was very close to the phone box and noticed the man dial the number, and then I heard him say something to a certain Liz.
8. The doctor made the patient take the medicine and persuaded him to keep the bed.
9. How can you let your son go there alone?
10. I can't have him waste his money. He may need it.
11. We could watch them go out every evening.
12. Did you make her get a new passport?
13. Let me wash your shirt.
14. Have you ever seen your daughter do the cleaning?
15. They borrowed the money, didn't they? Let them pay it back.

5. Paraphrase the sentences.  
Use an objective with the infinitive construction.  
Make all the necessary changes.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model 1:*

to see, to hear, to notice, to watch, etc.

*I saw that the children were running round the house.*

— *I saw the children run round the house.*

1. We heard that the actor was singing.
2. Little Bobby watched how his father was polishing the floor.
3. I noticed that the woman passed him by and gave him a quick and strange look.
4. I heard that he was playing the guitar.
5. She felt that he touched her on the back and heard that he whispered something tenderly.

*Model 2:*

to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, etc.

*His wish was that his family should spend the weekend somewhere in a quiet place.*

— *He wished his family to spend the weekend somewhere in a quiet place.*

1. I didn't mean that you should go there immediately.
2. He wanted an apple pie and asked his wife if she could make it for dinner.
3. Her great desire was that her boy friend should recover and live a long and happy life.

4. His son's wish was that his father should buy him a new Mini.
5. Do you mean that he should bring his girl-friend to the party?
6. I want another pair of shoes and I would like that you should help me to choose the style and colour matching my yellow suit.

*Model 3:*

to like, to love, to dislike, to hate, cannot bear, etc.

*I like (it) when you come to see us.*

— *I like you to come to see us.*

1. She hates when people lie.
2. All children love when their parents kiss them before their going to bed.
3. I cannot bear when he says bad words.
4. Do you like when your guests leave your place late?
5. He hates when his wife talks with her friends for hours on the phone.
6. I can't say that I love when you watch thrillers or soap-operas.

*Model 4:*

to count on, to rely on

*I count on your coming in time.*

— *I count on you to come in time.*

1. She relied on his helping them in any trouble.
2. We counted on their bringing some wine and didn't go to the supermarket.

*VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction*

3. You can count on my help.
4. I believe you will make the right decision.
5. Never rely on someone's phoning you and saying what to do.
6. The nation believed that the king would provide leadership.

*Model 5:*

to order, to allow, to ask, etc.

His request was to post the letter.  
— He *asked the letter to be posted*.

1. The chief's order was to check all the papers.
2. She gave permission to sell the house.
3. He begged to give the money back to him.
4. Mr. Brief asked to bring him a glass of hot milk and a bun.
5. The captain ordered to change the plan and go in a different direction.
6. My request was to buy a new car.

*Model 6:*

to have, to make, to let, to get, to cause

They *forced him to go out*.  
— They *made him go out*.

1. They forced us to sit and wait.
2. Her parents wouldn't give her permission to go out with boys.
3. She heard some strange sound and stepped aside.
4. Stuart doesn't want to do it but he will find a good reason for his doing that.

*VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction*

5. I hope you'll tell her to sell the car.
6. There's no reason for him to leave his home-town.

*Model 7:*

to report, to declare, to pronounce

They *reported that the train had already started*.  
— They *reported the train to have already started*.

1. The boys reported that the translation had been completed.
2. The surgeon pronounced that the patient had recovered.
3. He reported that the robber had been caught.
4. She declared that he would come again some day.
5. They declared that the general wasn't guilty.
6. They reported that our wages would be paid on time.

*Model 8:*

to think, to believe, to consider, to expect,  
to know, to suppose, to find

We *expected that they would arrive at 5 p.m.*  
— We *expected them to arrive at 5 p.m.*

1. I find that her nephew looks much younger.
2. They consider that Charles Simon did it on purpose.
3. We expect that her daughter will manage to enter the University.
4. I thought you'd cheated her.
5. They suppose dogs love only kind people.
6. I've never known that she used to be an actress.

*VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction*

6. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper complex object.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. All his co-workers thought                                       | 1. your daughter make a slow recovery.                 |
| 2. She hated  | 2. my brother cry.                                     |
| 3. Jerry is an experienced designer and we can't believe            | 3. her neighbour to gossip about her.                  |
| 4. I heard  | 4. him to have been sacked.                            |
| 5. I've never seen  | 5. Alan to be a workaholic.                            |
| 6. Alex had a sweet tooth and he loved                              | 6. him go for a check-up.                              |
| 7. You can't do anything about it, so you should let                | 7. their children to tie the knot.                     |
| 8. Jack doesn't want to go to the doctor's but his father will make | 8. her nurse to give her injections.                   |
| 9. June's and Tom's parents relied on                               | 9. his wife to make delicious cakes from time to time. |
| 10. Ann was unwell and she wanted                                   | 10. your son do whatever he wants.                     |

*VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction*

7. Finish the sentences.

Use an objective with the infinitive construction based on the context of the preceding sentences.

*Model:*

You should learn French.  
— I want you ...  
I want **you to learn French**.

She swept the floor.  
— I made her ...  
I made **her sweep the floor**.

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. David always tells silly jokes, and Debby hates it. — Debby can't bear David ...
5. The house shook as the earthquake started. — The earthquake made the house ...
6. She must come to see us. — Get her ...
7. They left very early. — I didn't expect them ...
8. He will never tell lies. — Have you ever known him ...
9. I helped my friend translate the text. — My friend had me ...
10. They ran after the burglar. — Did you see them ... ?
11. Could you lend me your car? — I want you ...
12. Shall I believe her? — She tried to make me ...
13. The wind blew her hat down the street. — They watched the wind ...
14. She wanted to hurt him by her words. — She meant her words ...
15. Why do you say that? — What makes you ... ?



## VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction

16. Why do you think that? — What makes you ... ?
17. I was sure he would keep his promise. — I expected him ...
18. They never come on time. — Have you ever known ...?
19. They never speak rudely. — Have you ever heard ...?
20. She seldom dances. Have you ever seen ... ?

8. Write ten sentences that are true for you.  
You may add more words and situations.  
Use a complex object.

*Model:*

My cat always makes me stroke its back.  
My friend's jokes ...

- |                             |       |                             |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. My friend's jokes always | make  | me screw up my eyes.        |
| 2. Cartoons                 |       | cry.                        |
| 3. This terror story        | makes | laugh.                      |
| 4. Onions                   |       | shiver.                     |
| 5. This delicious soup      |       | smile.                      |
| 6. My dog                   |       | walk it.                    |
| 7. Headaches                |       | my mouth water.             |
| 8. The bright sunrays       |       | take all kinds of medicine. |

9. Work in pairs.  
Ask your partner about his or her likes and dislikes.  
Share with your partner your ideas saying what you love

like  
dislike  
hate  
can't  
bear,  
etc.

## VI1 Exercises the objective with the infinitive construction

Use an objective with the infinitive construction.

*Model:*

- Do you like **your friends to mock you**?
- No, I just hate **anybody to mock me**. And you?
- Me too. Actually, I like **people to laugh at themselves**.

10. Imagine you were a witness to the armed robbery.  
Tell other people what happened.  
Let one of your groupmates act as policeman to question the witnesses about the event.  
Use a complex object after *see, hear, watch, notice, feel*.

*Model:*

I was walking along Regent street.  
All of a sudden I **heard someone cry**, "Help!"...

11. Answer the following questions.  
Give a complete answer.  
Use a complex object.

1. What do you want your friend to do on Saturday?
2. What do you expect your friend to do on Sunday?
3. Where do you want your friend to go with you?
4. Where do you want your friend to invite you?
5. What restaurant would you like your friend to invite you to?
6. What present would you like your friend to give you?
7. Where do you let your dog run?
8. Why do you let your dog run on its own?
9. What do you make your dog do while walking?
10. Who do you let your dog play with?
11. What do you have your dog eat in the morning/evening?

12. Translate the sentences into English using an objective with the infinitive construction.

1. Никогда не слышал, чтобы он читал стихи.
2. Из-за него она уехала и бросила хорошую работу.
3. Пусть он поступает, куда хочет, и сам поймет, если это неправильный выбор.
4. Я увидела, как он открыл дверь и вошел, когда никого не было в доме.
5. Неужели она не может заставить своего мужа сделать ремонт?
6. Не думала, что он издевается (to mock smb.) над собственным ребенком.
7. Не поверю, что они отказались от новой квартиры.
8. Я считаю, что его доклад — это новое слово в науке.
9. Мне не нравится, когда вы приходите без предупреждения.
10. Не выношу, когда ты бездействуешь вместо того, чтобы чем-то помочь ему.
11. Хочу, чтобы они съездили отдохнуть и немного развлечься.
12. Мэри заявила, что никогда не видела этого человека.
13. Как мне заставить их сделать работу вовремя?
14. Я не хочу полагаться на то, что кто-то потратит свои деньги, пытаясь спасти положение.
15. Он никогда не приказывает что-то делать, а просто просит своих сотрудников.
16. Люблю, когда ты звонишь мне по вечерам.
17. Я раньше наблюдал, как он идет под руку со своей женой. (to take one's arm)
18. Полагаю, что этот фильм не для детей.
19. Не позволю, чтобы порочили его честное имя. (to blacken one's reputation)

**Ambassadors are said to be the eyes and ears of states.**

*Anonymous*

## **2. the subjective infinitive construction**

The subjective infinitive construction consists of

- 1) a nominal element — a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, and
- 2) a verbal element — an infinitive which denotes a state or an action performed by a person or non-person expressed by the nominal element.

**He is said to have been sent** to New York.  
Говорят, что его послали в Нью-Йорк.

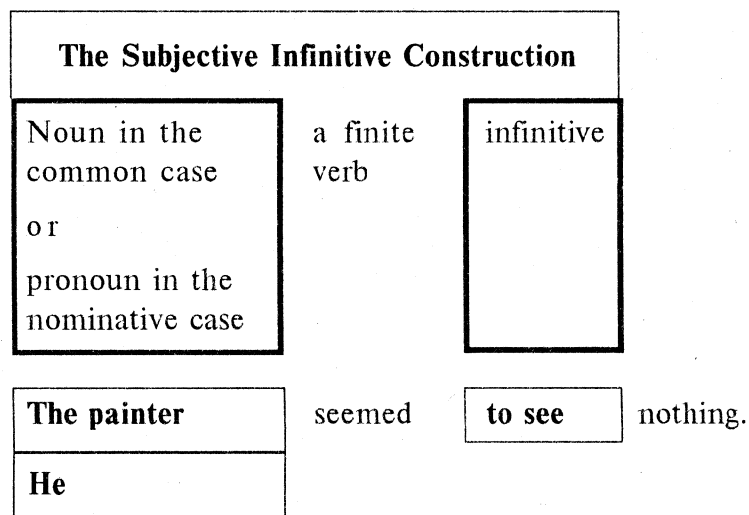
**He seemed to be a nice man.**  
Он казался милым человеком.

**Dinny is likely to come** today.  
Вероятно, Динни приедет сегодня.

**The priest was seen to enter** the church.  
Видели, как священник вошел в церковь.

But unlike other infinitive constructions this one does not form one part of the sentence and does not make one whole as it is split into two parts

by a finite verb which is placed between them. The first part of the construction (the nominal one) forms the subject of the sentence and the infinitive makes part of a compound verbal predicate.



The finite verb (in the above example it is *seemed*) grammatically joins the elements of the construction, but semantically it has no reference to the subject. Forming together with the infinitive the predicate of the sentence, the finite verb denotes some attitude to the action or state expressed by the infinitive. This attitude or judgement or comment does not come from the person (or non-person) expressed by the subject, but it comes from someone outside the sentence or in fact someone not mentioned in the sentence. It explains the fact that the whole predicate is termed as **a compound verbal**

**predicate of double orientation** (one semantic connection existing between the subject and the infinitive part and the other between the finite verb and someone not mentioned in the sentence).

**You are supposed to look after** your pets.

Вы должны ухаживать за своими домашними животными.

Предполагается, что

→ *You* is semantically connected with “to look after” as it denotes the action of the subject “you”. While “*are supposed*” has only the grammatical connection with the subject “you”, as it agrees with it in person and number, but in meaning it is not connected with the subject as it does not denote either the action or state of the subject. That’s why sentences with this construction can be transformed into complex sentences where the subject of the main clause either denotes an indefinite group of people and is expressed by the pronoun *they* or the noun *people* or is a formal subject expressed by the pronoun *it*

→ They (People) suppose that you look after your pets.

→ It is supposed that you look after your pets.

**She seemed to be growing better.** → It seemed (to people) that she was growing better.

PEOPLE SAY:

**Diplomacy** is thought **to be the art** of jumping into troubled waters without making a splash.

*Anonymous*



The subjective infinitive construction is used with a number of finite verbs which can be either active or passive. They all have the general meaning of attitude or comment when used with this construction.

I. The verbs used in the **passive voice** fall into four groups:

- 1) verbs of **sense perception**;
- 2) verbs of **mental perception**;
- 3) verbs of **saying and reporting**;
- 4) verbs of **inducement, compulsion and permission**.

1. **Verbs of sense perception** (*to hear, to see, to observe, to watch*). When in the passive form these verbs are followed by a *to-infinitive*. With this construction they express the idea of evidence of some fact. Here also belong some other verbs which in the passive voice express the idea of evidence (*to find, to discover, etc.*).

**He was seen to cross** the river.  
(Somebody was a witness of this fact.)  
Видели, как он пересек реку.

**They were heard to enter** the house.  
(Somebody heard it happen.)  
Слышали, как они вошли в дом.

**Note:**

If a process is meant, non-perfect participle I active is used:

**They were seen swimming** across the river.

2. **Verbs of mental perception** (*to think, to know, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, etc.*). All of them express some kind of expectation, of opinion or of attitude to the action expressed by the infinitive. With the verb *to expect* the infinitive in this construction can refer to a future action.

**He was supposed to marry** her.  
(Somebody was of the opinion that he should marry her.)

or

Somebody expected him to marry her.)  
Предполагалось, что он на ней женится.

**Everyone was thought/believed to have drown-**  
**ed.**  
Считалось, что все утонули.

**He was known to run** faster than anyone else.  
Было известно, что он бежит быстрее всех.

PEOPLE SAY:

His policy is no policy. And this in itself *is supposed to be* a policy.

*Anonymous*



PEOPLE SAY:

The traditional toast "BOTTOMS UP" *is known to be absolutely taboo in the Navy* (for obvious reasons).

*Author Unidentified*



**The soldiers** *were expected to do* their duty in the coming battle.

Ожидалось, что солдаты выполнят свой долг в предстоящем сражении.

3. **Verbs of saying and reporting** (*to say, to report*). They denote different kinds of judgement or comment of the action (state) expressed by the infinitive.

A new **star** *was reported to have appeared* in the East.

Сообщили, что на Востоке появилась новая звезда.

**The treaty** *is said to have been signed* yesterday.

Говорят, что соглашение было подписано вчера.

**The government delegation** *is said to be arriving* at the moment.

Говорят, что в данный момент прибывает правительственная делегация.

PEOPLE SAY:

**Experience** *is said to be* a comb which nature gives us when we are bald.

*Anonymous*



KEEP SMILING

A Singular Man

Brother: Are you really going to marry that young man Jones? **He** *is said to be* very **kind** and very **clever**. But isn't he a bit strange? At any rate he is unlike other young men.

4. **Verbs of inducement, compulsion and permission** (*to make, to allow, to let, etc.*). When used in the passive voice the verbs *to make* and *to let* are followed by a *to-infinitive*.

**She** *was made to take* pony-riding, or piano-exercise.

Ее заставили заниматься верховой ездой или игрой на фортепьяно.

He had learned to keep his thoughts to himself. To do so, **he had been forced to divest** himself of all personality.

Он привык молчать о том, что думает. Чтобы этого достичь, он должен был от- решиться от себя.

**She was allowed to enter** the room.  
Ей разрешили войти.

In all the above mentioned cases (except group 4) the sentences with the subjective infinitive constructions are translated into Russian *by a Russian complex sentence* with an indefinite-personal main clause (*неопределенно-личное предложение*).

While sentences with the verbs of group 4 are translated into Russian *by simple sentences* though also indefinite-personal ones.

II. The verbs used in the **a c t i v e** voice are:

*to seem, to appear* — кажется,  
по-видимому,  
похоже;

*to happen, to chance*  
(the latter is literary) — случаться,  
случайно  
произойти;

*to prove, to turn out* — оказаться.

**His illness seemed to have made** his eyes larger.

Казалось, что из-за болезни глаза у него стали больше.

She had mentioned the fact to Rebecca, but **this young lady didn't appear to have remembered** it.

Она говорила об этом факте Ребекке, но молодая леди, похоже, забыла об этом.

If Strickland was merely sullen, **Dirk appeared not to notice** it.

Если Стрикланд просто дулся, Дирк, казалось, не замечал этого.

No longer struggling **he appeared not to be breathing** at all.

Он больше не боролся и, казалось, не дышал вовсе.

**The young people happened to meet** the famous musician in the street.

Молодые люди случайно встретились со знаменитым музыкантом на улице.

On the long journey **he proved himself to be an amusing companion**.

Во время длинного путешествия он оказался забавным спутником.

As it happened **my advice proved to be wrong**.  
Случилось так, что мой совет оказался неправильным.

**He turned out to live** in Hastings.

Оказалось, что он живет в Гастингсе.

**His statement turned out to be false.**

Его заявление оказалось ложным.

**III.** The subjective infinitive construction is used with **some modal phrases** (*to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain*). Sentences of this kind are rendered in Russian by a simple sentence with a **modal word** (*обязательно, наверняка, несомненно* — to be certain, to be sure; *вероятно* — to be likely; *вряд ли* — to be unlikely).

**The children** of divided parents in an unhappy home **are likely to suffer** in character.

У детей разведенных родителей, живущих в безрадостном доме, вероятно (по всей вероятности), может испортиться характер.

I suspected that **he was unlikely to require** my presence.

Я предполагал, что он вряд ли попросит, чтобы я присутствовал.

**I'll be sure to do** that.

Я обязательно это сделаю.

**The secret is certain to come out.**

Этот секрет, наверняка, станет известным.

With all these modal phrases the infinitive denotes *an action referring to the future*, so they cannot be followed by a perfect infinitive with reference to the past.



KEEP SMILING

A Boy Who Can't Behave

"Oh, Auntie!" cried little Annie, "make Freddie behave himself. Every time I *happen to hit* him on the head, **he is sure to burst out crying**".

\* \* \*

Not to Be Frightened

**A landlord is said to have sent** the following message to his steward: "Tell my tenants that **no threats to kill you are likely to frighten** me. **They are sure to pay** the rent when they realize it".

1. Underline the subjective infinitive construction.  
State the syntactical status of its elements (the nominal element and the infinitive).  
Note the meaning of the finite verb.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

Model:

**He** was seen to unlock the door.

Видели, как он открыл дверь.

The nominal element *He* is used as the subject of the sentence.

The infinitive *to unlock* is used as part of the compound verbal predicate of double orientation *was seen to unlock*.

The finite verb is a verb of sense perception.

1. The problems never really seemed to affect his mode of life.
2. The criminal is unlikely to rob the bank.
3. He happened to do a dishonourable act against his conscience.
4. He was seen to be developing the film.
5. If you throw mud you are sure to slip in it.
6. They were discussing where they should go on Sunday and she happened to overhear them.
7. She was heard to phone her friend.
8. In democracies the people seem to act as they please.
9. They proved to have very little sense of freedom and independence.
10. The headmaster is supposed to take care of the staff.
11. She was seen to be trying on a new dress.
12. Until now we were of the impression that he was sure to get his scholarship.
13. His activities seem to serve noble purposes.

14. They are expected to solve all the family problems.
15. We sent them our comments on their work but they appear to take no interest.
16. The man was seen to get into the house.
17. Her ex-husband is believed to be living in Rome.
18. The children are never allowed to stay at home alone.
19. The team is likely to win the game.
20. The novel is known to have been published abroad.
21. She was let to park the car near the bank.
22. All the banks were reported to have been closed.

2. Match the infinitive or the infinitive phrases with the other parts suggested to make up a sentence with subjective infinitive constructions.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The students are likely               | 1. to be emotionally fragile.                      |
| 2. My co-workers are supposed            | 2. to be a messy child.                            |
| 3. Julia's little son seems              | 3. to be very monotonous and tedious.              |
| 4. My job appeared                       | 4. to be a close-knit family.                      |
| 5. The Browns proved                     | 5. to be doing well.                               |
| 6. All my classmates are said            | 6. to have arrived.                                |
| 7. The American delegation is reported   | 7. to be sent to Boston University.                |
| 8. Robert applied for a job but happened | 8. to consult our foreign partners.                |
| 9. Our friends are unlikely              | 9. to make a negative impression at the interview. |
| 10. Little children are supposed         | 10. to visit us this year.                         |



3. Join 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 her 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 man — to have told the police about the accident.  
(to believe)
10. We — to phone him at work. (to suppose)
11. Your sister — to have behaved foolishly. (to think)
12. His father — to be in hospital now. (to know)
13. She — to take sleeping tablets. (to allow)
14. I — to miss the lecture. (to let)
15. He — to leave his job. (to force)
16. My boss — to sign the contract. (to make)
17. He — to paint the door. (to see)
18. The boys — to swear. (to hear)
19. The two men — to have broken the window. (to discover)
20. His visa — to be no longer valid. (to find)
21. They — to find a job at the moment. (to be unlikely)
22. All my groupmates — to pass the exams. (to be likely)
23. George — to recognise you. (to be sure)
24. The secretary — to type your letters on time. (to be certain)

4. Look up the list of finite verbs used in a compound verbal predicate of double orientation (p. 113—118).  
Use the most appropriate verb in the following sentences:

Model:

The Prime Minister ..... to have addressed  
**the nation.**

The Prime Minister *is reported* to have addressed  
the nation.

1. The commander-in-chief ..... to have been awarded  
an order.
2. The Prime Minister ..... to have visited Siberia.
3. Bessy's husband ..... to have been travelling around  
the United States for a month.
4. A hotel receptionist ..... to register the visitors at  
the hotel.
5. The Beatles ..... to have been the most popular  
group in their day.
6. The storm ..... to be approaching and ..... to  
have been causing much damage.
7. The eruption of Vesuvius ..... to have destroyed  
Pompeii.
8. Boston Tea Party ..... to have taken place as a  
protest against the British heavy duty on tea imported  
by the American colonies.
9. The balloon ..... to be launched into the air.
10. The horn ..... to play a plaintive melody every  
night.

5. Paraphrase the sentences.

Use a subjective infinitive construction.

Note the underlined verb or verbal, the suggested verb or modal phrase and use it as a finite verb.

*Model:*

It is expected that the committee will help the refugees.

**The committee is expected to help** the refugees.

1. It is reported that the police caught the criminal.
2. It is believed that Mr. Kelly will have an operation next week.
3. It is said that Willie is in prison for robbery.
4. It is supposed that St. James's park is one of the nicest parks in London.
5. It is known that this football team has lost all their matches this season.
6. It is thought that the Council is still discussing the unemployment problem.
7. Probably he will lose a lot of money gambling. (to be likely)
8. I am not sure that the candidate will win the election. (to be unlikely)
9. It is certain that all of them will come to the party. (to be certain)
10. I am absolutely sure that they will solve the problems facing the company. (to be sure)
11. Nothing can make him emigrate to Australia.
12. Nobody will allow her to change her job.
13. They didn't want to stop the noise but their neighbours required that they should do it. (to force)
14. The girl's mother let her use the washing machine.
15. They saw that the fire brigade arrived.

16. Everyone heard that he shouted at his wife.
17. They discovered that the bicycle had been stolen.
18. It's certain that they will adopt the resolution.
19. The detective made the criminal confess.
20. It's known that the new tourist agency is the best.
21. They reported that the Prime Minister had left for the UN session.

6. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.

*Model:*

The boy is sure (to punish) for what he's done.  
The boy is sure **to be punished** for what he's done.

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 popgroup.
7. Our yachtsman Konyukhov 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.
11. The weather isn't likely (to change) for the better today.

12. Why are you here? You seem (to forget) about your appointment with the dentist who is certain (to wait) for you now.
13. This was the moment that seemed (to mark) the start of the interview.
14. She seemed (to listen) carefully to what he said.
15. Such idle talk was little likely (to reach) the ears of Mr. Dombey.

7. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Use **to be supposed** to ... for what we expect to happen because it is a normal way of doing things or because someone arranged it.

*Model:*

Before dialing the number at the public phone put the money in the slot.

— You *are supposed to put the money first*, then dial the number. (It is a normal way of using a public phone.)

1. In England people waiting for a bus queue up.
2. Visitors to Moscow must register at the police station as soon as they arrive.
3. The film is not to be watched by children under sixteen.
4. The doctor prescribed this medicine to me and I must take it.
5. You should not leave your things in public places. You may lose them.
6. If you see a parcel in a public place, you should not try and open it.
7. The grass is fresh and green. Don't walk on it.
8. I've bought this soup powder. But how can I cook it?

9. When you get on the bus you must pay the conductor at once.
10. Before entering a Metro station you must show your season ticket to the guard.
11. I must speak to your boss. Where can I find him?
12. People who are staying at a hotel must first get registered by the receptionist.
13. What sort of uniform must I wear at this job?
14. In case you want to send an urgent message you must send it by fax or e-mail.

8. Imagine you are a teacher talking to your student who plays truant a lot.

Tell him what he is supposed/expected to do.

Use: to attend classes and lectures regularly;  
not to miss classes without good excuse;  
to do one's home assignment;  
to have tests;  
to speak at one's seminars;  
to take/pass all the exams, etc.

Let him react to what you are saying and use:

not/to have enough time;  
to have a temporary part-time job;  
to have some family problems;  
not/to be the teacher's pet;  
to be madly in love;  
to adore English;  
to be a bundle of nerves;  
to keep one's word.

Try to use the infinitive phrases given above in a subjective infinitive construction.

Use different kinds of finite verbs **are said, are sure, are likely**, etc.

9. You are planning a trip to Paris or London.  
As you have only a few days off, you decide to fly there.  
What are you expected to do?  
Use suggested words and phrases and add something of your own.

*Model:*

to choose a flight

First of all I'm *expected to choose* a most suitable flight.

1. to choose an airline
2. to get a visa
3. to look up the time-table
4. to make a reservation
5. to book the ticket beforehand
6. to pack the luggage
7. to take a taxi to go to the airport
8. to go through the customs
9. to submit the passport at the passport control.
10. to check (by the security service)
11. to go to the departure lounge and wait there till the flight is announced
12. to have a good book to read on the plane

What are you supposed to do when you arrive in Paris or London?

1. to take a bus or a taxi to the hotel
2. to speak to the receptionist
3. to register at the hotel
4. to take the keys to the room
5. to take the things to the room
6. to unpack

7. to take a shower
8. to go sightseeing
9. to go to the Louvre
10. to walk along the Seine embankment
11. to watch the barges on the Seine river
12. to admire the beauty of the city

Continue the enumeration on your own.

10. Report the rumours about an earthquake.  
Instead of **it's said**, **people say**, **they say** use a subjective infinitive construction.

*Model:*

**It is said** that the earthquake started in the early hours of the day.

— **The earthquake is said to have started** in the early hours of the day.

1. They say that a lot of buildings are damaged.
2. It is said that a lot of people rushed into the streets out of their beds.
3. They say that the earthquake killed many people.
4. They say that a lot of people have lost their dwellings.
5. It is said that people are expecting help from the government.
6. They say that the rescue team is still working in the ruins.
7. People say that a lot of volunteers are helping the rescue team.
8. It is said that the rescue team have found some people alive.
9. It is said that the Prime Minister arrived at the scene.
10. People say that some buildings remained intact.

11. They say that the emergency team arrived within minutes after the alarm was given.
12. It is said that a lot of people are looking for their relatives.
13. They say that many people need psychological help.
14. They say that people from the ruined houses need clothes.

11. Say what Yuri Gagarin is known for.  
Use the suggested cues.

*Model:*

to be the first man in a space flight.

Gagarin is known to have been (or: to be) the first man in a space flight.

1. to orbit the Earth in 1961
2. to say "Let's go" at the start
3. to be the most popular man in the world after his flight
4. to travel all over the world
5. to meet with enthusiasm everywhere
6. to receive at Buckingham Palace
7. to speak to Queen Elisabeth II
8. to greet in India by J. Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India

12. Ask a question beginning with **Do you happen to know** ... about when, where, how, what is going to happen or has happened or happens in general, and also about the person who has done something or is doing something or is going to do it.

Answer the questions beginning with *I think ..., I hope ..., I'm sure ..., I don't know..., I'm not sure...*

*Model 1:*

- *Do you happen to know* who is looking after the children here?
- I really don't know.
- *Do you happen to know* what music is being played?
- I think it's Chopin.

Suggested questions:

1. When is the next recital taking place?
2. How many performances is the pianist going to give?
3. Where is the next performance going to take place?
4. When is it planned to take place?
5. How much do the tickets cost?
6. Will Chopin be included in the next recital?
7. Who else will be included in the next recital?
8. Will Chaikovsky be played too?
9. How often is Chopin played in this concert hall?
10. Who do they like to go to classical concerts with?
10. Do they ever go to pop concerts?

*Model 2:*

I can't find my spectacles. (where?)  
*Do you happen to know* where they are?

1. I don't know how to get to the Hermitage from here. (which bus?)
2. June used my dictionary and I don't see it now. (where, to put?)
3. I've run out of sugar. (when, the shop, to close?)
4. Jill is talking to some stranger. (who, to be?)
5. Bill has been summoned to the dean. (what, to do?)
6. Our dean can't be found anywhere. (when, to receive visitors?)

7. I like Mathew's sneakers. (how much, to cost?)
8. I'm worried about Carina, I never see her nowadays. (what, matter, to be?)
9. I've been calling Kate all day long, and nobody answers. (where, to go?)
10. I've been calling Kate all day long, and nobody answers. (when, to come home?)

13. Respond to the following  
Express your comment or attitude by using the verb to **seem** (or **appear**) + **infinitive**.

Model:

Did her husband notice the changes in the flat? (he, to see nothing)  
Oh, no. **He seemed to see nothing**

Did you mention the fact to Margaret? I did, but (she, to remember nothing)  
**I did, but she appears to have remembered nothing.**

1. How did you find Maggy? Was she better? Yes, (to grow better)
2. Why did she look so tired? I don't know. But (she, to come) so far away from home.
3. Is Bob as active as ever? Oh, no. He does nothing nowadays. (he, to lose all his energy)

4. Is there any room for the bag there? Yes, (there, to be) a space behind the door.
5. Look out! What is that woman doing? Ah, (she, to try) to get hold of my bag.
6. Why does she look so distressed? (the news, to upset her)
7. You look young and fit again. Maybe, because you live in the country? Yes, (country life, to suit me)
8. You don't know the language very well, do you? No, but (I, to understand) the greater part of what is being said.
9. Fred is a new man here, isn't he? Yes, (nobody, to know) him here well.
10. Your watch tells strange time. Yes, (it, to race) fast.
11. What's wrong with Willy? He's grown so thin. (He, really to shrink)
12. Look, Janet is listening to our talk with great interest. (She, to listen) with attention from the very beginning.

14. Respond to the following statements or questions.  
Express your attitude to what you've heard.  
Use **to be likely/unlikely + infinitive**  
Use either an active or a passive infinitive according to the meaning of your sentence.  
Don't forget that *to be likely + infinitive* refers to the present or future.

Model:

- I hear your friend is coming today.
- I really don't think he ..... (to come) as he ..... (not to go) by plane.
- I really don't think **he is likely to come** as **he is unlikely to go by plane**.

1. Having four hours of grammar running I can't but criticise the time-table. Yes, I fully agree with you but ... (not to change)
2. Is your son going to university this summer? He hopes to, but I'm afraid he ... (not to enter). He isn't well-read in all the subjects
3. They say, there's a new novel by S. Faulks. Do you think it ... (to translate) into Russian?
4. Khvorostowsky is giving a concert in St. Petersburg. Is he? You ... (to get) a ticket?
5. The child is so naughty! He ... (to punish) for his bad behaviour?
6. I think there's a disco today. Do you think you ... (to invite) there?
7. John is still in hospital. He is being treated with some new medicine. They say it ... (to work) wonders.
8. Everyone is crazy about the coming concert. Yes, the tickets are hard to get. They ... (not to buy) at the box office.
9. I'm so nervous before the operation! Oh, it'll be all right! You ... (not to feel) anything.

10. I've bought two tickets for the ferry. We'll have a nice voyage. Oh, no! I'm usually seasick, and I ... (to be) a good sailor.
11. Has he left for good? Never to come back? Yes, I think he ... (not to return)
12. I haven't got the book the group is reading. Don't worry. You ... (to get) it in the library.

15. Respond to the following statements or questions. Express your attitude to them by using **to be sure + infinitive**. Use an active or a passive infinitive according to the sense. Remember that *to be sure + infinitive* may refer to the present and future only.

Model:

- It's pouring with rain. (to get wet through)  
And I must go out now. Don't. **You're sure to get wet through.**

1. Michael is really very talented! (to get a grant) and (to give) it this autumn.
2. There's no bus and it's almost seven o'clock! (to be late) for the performance. (not to admit) into the hall.
3. I'm afraid a thunderstorm is approaching. Yes, it looks like rain. (we to catch) in the storm.
4. I can't call her. I don't know her telephone number. Ring up the telephone directory. They (to give) it to you.
5. Do you think he can give up smoking? Yes, he is so ill, that (to give it up).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6. Do you think the taxes will go up or down?   | (go up next year).   |
| 7. The Armenian scientists say they have a new medicine to cure cancer.                     | Oh! Patients (to overjoy) with the news.                   |
| 8. My friend is going to buy a new flat.  | Is he? It (to cost) him a lot of money.                    |
| 9. We're going to redecorate our flat this summer.  | Oh, poor you! (to hate the moment you started it)          |
| 10. The conference is beginning to-morrow. And George isn't here yet, and he is to open it. | Don't worry. (to come) tonight.                            |
| 11. I must call Jack. Do you think he'll be at home tonight?                                | You (to find him) home. He is always at home at this time. |
| 12. My daughter was robbed on her way home last night.                                      | Oh, isn't that awful! But I think the robbers (to find).   |

**16.** Translate the sentences into English.  
Use a subjective infinitive construction.

1. Сообщают, что они дошли до самой высокой вершины.
2. Известно, что комиссия проверила все результаты выборов.
3. Оказывается, он сейчас сдает экзамены.
4. Вряд ли она получит стипендию.
5. Наверняка родители повезут его в Крым.

6. Видели, что он закрыл окно и погасил свет.
7. Ей никогда не разрешают ходить на дискотеку.
8. Говорят, что он проиграл все деньги.
9. Ожидается, что этот музыкант даст три концерта.
10. Он сопротивлялся, но его заставили пригласить Джексонов на вечеринку.
11. Предполагается, что переговоры состоятся сразу после приезда делегации.
12. Думали, что он купит новую машину.
13. Слышали, как зазвонил телефон.
14. Нас заставили вложить деньги в строительство дома.
15. Никогда не видели, как он водит машину.
16. Кажется, тебя ищет шеф.
17. Ты, конечно, похудеешь, если сядешь на диету.
18. Маловероятно, что он будет обедать не дома.
19. Слышали, что у него масса друзей.
20. Безусловно, мы придем к вам на свадьбу.
21. Оказалось, что в отпуск он ездил в Грецию.
22. Сообщили, что самолет приземлился вовремя.
23. Нам разрешили фотографировать в соборе.
24. Полагают, что маленькие дети не должны смотреть этот фильм.



Don't wait **for your ship to come in**. Row out to meet it.

*Author Unidentified*

### 3. the for-to-infinitive construction

The for-to-infinitive construction consists of

- 1) a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case and
- 2) an infinitive which is in predicate relation to the noun or pronoun. The construction is preceded by the preposition **for**, and that explains the name of the construction.

The for-to-infinitive construction			
	preposition	noun/pronoun	infinitive
They waited	<b>for</b>	<b>the door</b>	<b>to open.</b>
It is useless	<b>for</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>to speak to him.</b>

This construction is translated into Russian by either *a subordinate clause* or *an infinitive*:

First of all it had been an excitement **for Eveline to have a fellow**.

Прежде всего для Эвелин было большой радостью то, что у нее появился молодой человек.

It was easy **for me to answer that question**.  
Мне легко было ответить на этот вопрос.

The for-to-infinitive construction may be used in different syntactical functions similar to those of a single infinitive.

It can be used as:

#### 1. the subject

**For Mother to ask Philip for mercy** meant that she was upset.

То, что мать просила милости у Филиппа, означало, что она расстроена.

But in this function the for-to-infinitive construction is usually found in sentences with the introductory subject *it*.

**It is useless for me to interfere.**

Мне бесполезно вмешиваться.

**It is safer for you to use a ladder.**

Для тебя безопаснее воспользоваться стремянкой.

PEOPLE SAY:

**It is a dangerous thing for the educated classes of important countries not to speak foreign languages.**

*Anonymous*



2. **a predicative**

That was **for you to do**.  
Это ты должен был делать.

2a. **part of a predicative**

The house was easy **for us to find**.  
Нам легко было найти этот дом.

3. **a complex object**

She didn't care **for this to happen**.  
Она не хотела, чтобы это случилось.

They are anxious **for their son to enter the University**.

Они очень хотят, чтобы их сын попал в университет.

PEOPLE SAY:

Do not wait **for extraordinary circumstances to do any good**;  
Try to use ordinary circumstances.

*J. P. Richter*



4. **an attribute**

There was *no chance* **for her to find a good job**.

У нее не было шанса найти хорошую работу.

(*Chance* is the subject modified by an attribute expressed by a for-to-infinitive construction)

The best *thing for you to do* is to confess.  
Лучшее, что ты можешь сделать, — это признаться.

PEOPLE SAY:

If you have no friend to give you advice, there may be a pillow **for you to take counsel of**.

*Author Unidentified*



5. **an adverbial modifier of**

a) **purpose**

He stopped **for her to catch up with him**.

Он остановился, чтобы она могла догнать его.

Dorian stepped aside **for the girl to pass**.

Дориан отошел, чтобы дать девушке (возможность) пройти.

PEOPLE SAY:

You are free the moment you do not look outside yourself **for someone to solve your problems**.

*Author Unidentified*



b) **result**

In this function the construction is chiefly preceded by either the adverb **enough** or the adverb **too**.

He has done *enough for me to hate him*.  
Он сделал достаточно, чтобы я его возненавидела.

The car is big *enough for six people to ride in*.

Машина достаточно большая, чтобы в ней могло ехать шесть человек.

The fog was *too thick for us to go on*.  
Туман был такой (слишком) густой, что мы не могли/чтобы мы могли идти дальше.

They spoke *too fast for us to understand*.  
Они говорили так быстро, что мы не могли их понять.

That is *too difficult for me to decide*.  
Это слишком сложно, так что я не могу это решить.

We walked slow *enough for the rest of the party to catch up with us*.

Мы шли достаточно медленно, так что остальная часть группы могла нас догнать.



KEEP SMILING

### A Bit of Backbiting

Dr. Crisp was invited to a party in a country place. The dinner being late and the company not to his taste, the doctor strolled out into the garden and then to the near-by churchyard. When the dinner was served at last and the doctor had not yet returned, one of the guests wondered where he could have gone. The master of the house, annoyed by Dr. Crisp's absence, explained that as the churchyard was not far from there it was natural **for the doctor to have gone to visit his former patients**.

1. Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as subject. Speak on the type of the subject. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Model 1:

**For me to do it** is very easy.  
Сделать это мне очень легко.

Model 2:

**It** is easy **for me to do it**.  
Мне легко это сделать.

**It** is an introductory subject. The notional subject is expressed by the for-to-infinitive construction **for me to do it**.

1. For Janet to make a sweater or a pull-over is never a problem.
2. It was just a trifle for Teddy to repair any car.
3. For Gordon to paint her portrait was a great pleasure.
4. It's impossible for any woman to resist this sort of temptation.
5. For Ray to ask for advice meant he was incapable to find a proper solution.
6. It was so hard for him to realise that he was accused of such a crime.
7. He wanted to ask her one or two questions but it was difficult for him to attract her attention.
8. The pill is so big that it's impossible for a child to swallow.
9. He's always liked taking risks and it isn't easy for us to persuade him not to do it now.
10. He kept walking quickly and I had to run as it was impossible for me to keep up with him.

11. Molly was very keen on classical music and for her to listen to jazz or pop music was just like a terrible toothache.
12. For me to remember meeting him meant to remember everything that was connected with him.

2. Match the parts of the sentences choosing the for-to-infinitive construction in its proper function.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. For him to make a choice in any situation     | 1. for their large family to live in.            |
| 2. His computer classes are absolutely necessary | 2. for all of us to admire.                      |
| 3. A good family doctor is not easy              | 3. for him to eat.                               |
| 4. Mr. and Mrs. Crisp have done enough           | 4. for the Browns to find.                       |
| 5. The water-melon is                            | 5. for John to be qualified for his job.         |
| 6. We visited her quite often                    | 6. for him to be cured.                          |
| 7. The doctor's proposal was a good chance       | 7. for you to give up?                           |
| 8. Isn't it a tedious and monotonous job         | 8. for her not to feel lonely.                   |
| 9. Here's a perfect couple                       | 9. for their son to be set up on the right path. |
| 10. The flat is too small                        | 10. seems to be a problem.                       |

3. Refashion the sentences using the introductory subject *it*.  
Translate the sentences.

*Model:*

**For her to eat a dozen of cakes** is quite a usual thing.

— **It** is 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 Graham's granny to cook anything is not a problem — she is an excellent cook.
4. For Joe to be taken to see his baby was just everything.
5. For Sandy to put on this dress was to obey her mother.
6. For Jonathan to marry Sue was his eager wish.
7. For Ian to tell her the story of his life meant to open his heart.
8. For Mr. Hollowood to accept their invitation meant to forgive them.
9. For him to keep silent and not to insult him in return meant to withdraw from the battle with honour.
10. For Eleanor's husband to amuse himself by having people round him seemed absurd.
11. For Sally to go to an art gallery meant to waste time.
12. For Sid to get up early is always a problem — he is a night owl.
13. For me to marry Alfred wouldn't be a way out.
14. For her to go back to work would be a pleasure.
15. For Melanie to get into Norwich University was her one aim in life.

4. Answer the following questions.  
Give a complete answer.  
Use a for-to-infinitive construction as subject.

*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. Where is it common for you to go on Sunday?
3. How is it more pleasant for you to watch TV: sitting in an arm-chair or lying on the sofa?
4. How is it safe for you to come home late: alone or with a friend?
5. How is it good (dangerous) for you to travel?
6. What actor is it always a pleasure for you to see on the stage (on TV)?
7. What can it be a shock for you to see?
8. What is it a waste of time for you to do?
9. Who may it be a surprise for you to meet in your town?
10. What may it be a misfortune for you to miss?
11. What will it be a treat for you to watch?
12. Where would it be good for you to go on holidays?
13. What is it a must for you to do in the morning/evening?
14. Where is it good for you to spend your vacation?
15. What music is it always a pleasure for you to listen to?
16. What language is it a must for you to study?
17. What country is it a dream for you to visit?

5. Make up two line dialogues with an infinitive-subject. Use the suggested adjectives. Remember that after an adjective describing someone's behaviour (nice, silly, etc.) we use a pattern with **of**.

kind	honest	silly
good	clever	stupid
helpful	intelligent	foolish
mean	sensible	careless
generous	reasonable	wrong
brave		

*Model:*

- It was *kind* **(of)** your parents to give me a lift.  
 — Yes, it was *nice* **(of)** them to do it.  
 — It was *good* **(of)** Nell to help me clear away after the party.  
 — Oh, yes, it was *kind* **(of)** her to do it.

6. Translate the sentences into English. Use a for-to-infinitive construction as subject.

1. Мне легко с ней. Она чуткий и мягкий человек.
2. Нам сложно объяснить вам, как нужно вести себя.
3. Для Стива только удовольствие сходить с тобой в музей.
4. Гарри трудно понять, почему она не хочет поехать на пикник.
5. Для них не поверить тебе — это расстроить тебя.
6. Нам нежелательно прерывать отношения с ними, потому что мы знаем их сто лет.

7. Лоре легко изучать английский. Она способна к языкам.
  8. Джерри ничего не стоит проконтролировать, как они выполняют свои обязательства.
  9. Сделать ей комплимент означает для него польстить ей.
  10. Для Артура приехать на час позже значит больше никогда не увидеть ее.
  11. Для него достичь чего-нибудь никогда не бывает проблемой. По крайней мере, ему так кажется.
  12. Кейт очень важно купить новые очки. Она не может читать в старых.
  13. Для нее так естественно не реагировать на такие слова.
7. Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as predicative. Translate the sentences.

*Model:*

This work is **for you to do**.  
 Эту работу надо сделать Вам.

1. The main problem is for her to believe that he won't come back.
2. This house is just for you to see.
3. The first thing was for the child to be taken to the doctor.
4. The best thing was for the Robinsons not to get their son to sell his car.
5. The worst offer was for Andrew to leave his family and go abroad to work for that company.

6. The hardest problem was for the poor family to pay the rent.
7. The easiest way out is for John not to stay at a hotel but to rent a furnished room.
8. This paper is for you to type and send to our partner.
9. The linen is for Sandy to wash or to take to the laundry.
10. The book is for Henry to give back to Mike.
11. The video is for you to watch if you like.

8. Translate the sentences into English.

Pay attention to the use of the for-to-infinitive construction as predicative.

1. Для него лучше всего было бы не ходить к ней и не травмировать ее.
2. Главное — ей понять, что отчаиваться не следует.
3. Самое разумное для ребенка — не смотреть пошлые фильмы и не читать пустые книги.
4. Основная проблема — чтобы она нашла ей подходящее лекарство.
5. Хуже всего для них — купить новый дом и не иметь возможности жить в нем.
6. Самое нежелательное для Джека — получить зарплату меньше, чем он рассчитывал.
7. Самое интересное для меня — съездить в Англию и посмотреть все главные достопримечательности.
8. Самое простое для Вас — не спорить с ними, а принять все, как есть.
9. Самое лучшее для вас — согласиться играть эту роль.
10. Главное для вас — отдать ему долг и больше никогда не обращаться к нему.

9. Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as complex object.  
Translate the sentences.

*Model:*

She doesn't care **for them to come**.

Ей неважно, приедут ли они.

(Их визит ее не волнует)

1. I don't care for you to agree with me.
2. She was anxious for him to marry Lady Gordon's daughter.
3. We waited for the teacher to come and start the exam.
4. She didn't care for her friends to approve of her decision.
5. Roy was anxious for his family to arrive as he missed them a lot.
6. Barbara waited for Larry to find a way out for both of them.
7. They usually don't care for their children to go to bed in time.

10. Translate the sentences into English.

Pay attention to the use of the for-to-infinitive construction as complex object.

1. Он очень хочет, чтобы его сын женился и сделал хорошую карьеру.
2. Ей все равно, одобряете ли вы ее выбор.
3. Мы ждали, что они купят новый телевизор, а нам отдадут старый.
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.

**11.** Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as attribute and the noun it modifies.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

Note the modal meaning the construction may have.

*Model:*

That's *a chance for Sandy to change the flat.*

Это шанс для Сэнди сменить квартиру.

Here's *the fax message for you to translate.*

Вот факс, который Вы *должны* перевести.

1. There's nothing for us to talk about.
2. We have very little for them to give.
3. That was the last thing for her to say.
4. There was no time for them to pack the things.
5. There was nothing for the child to fear.
6. Unfortunately, I had nothing for you to drink. We've run out of wine.
7. There's nothing for you to admire here.
8. There's something for you to make fun of.
9. Here's a very interesting item for you to read.
10. This is not the right girl for you to marry.
11. That's a nice place for us to have a good time at.
12. I've found a good job for you to earn enough money.

**12.** Paraphrase the sentences using the for-to-infinitive construction as attribute.

*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's the room where he can work.
4. Here are the articles that you should look through and say what you think of them.
5. He is just the child you have to worry about.
6. That's not a question you can answer.
7. This is one of the problems you'll have to solve before having a talk with her.
8. Here are the instructions you have to follow.
9. He will always find somebody he may have a talk with.
10. That was a good chance for the family as they could move in.

**13.** Translate the sentences into English using the for-to-infinitive construction as attribute.


1. Нет никого, кого он мог бы полюбить и, наконец, найти свое семейное счастье.
2. Я принесла книгу, которую ты можешь почитать в дороге, когда поедешь в Крым.
3. Вот бутерброды, чтобы ты перекусил на работе.
4. Постарайся найти место, где ты можешь уединиться и поработать.
5. Я купил тебе подарок, который доставит тебе радость.



6. Это та проблема, на которую вы должны обратить особое внимание.
7. Это как раз тот человек, на которого ты можешь положиться.
8. Вот дом, в котором ты будешь чувствовать себя удобно.
9. Он составил план, который мы должны обсудить в ближайшее время.
10. Это лишь предлог, которым вы можете воспользоваться, чтобы не ходить на совещание.
11. Вот шанс для вас поговорить с ними.
12. Здесь нет ничего, что мы могли бы купить ей на день рождения.
13. Вот хороший повод для нас навестить их.
14. Отец купил компьютер, на котором сын может решать шахматные задачи.

14. Match the following sentence pairs.  
Rewrite them with a for-to-infinitive construction.  
Be careful not to repeat the object modified by the construction.

*Model:*

There's a visitors' book **for guests to write their names in** 

Imagine that you are at a hotel where:

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. There's a visitors' book.          | 1. You can listen to it.               |
| 2. There are three lifts.             | 2. You can picnic at them.             |
| 3. There are some tables in the yard. | 3. Tourists can buy souvenirs in them. |
| 4. There's music every night.         | 4. Guests can write their names in it. |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. There is a pool.                              | 5. Guests can go upstairs in them.                    |
| 6. There are gift shops.                         | 6. They can carry the guests' bags.                   |
| 7. There is a disco.                             | 7. She can help the guests around.                    |
| 8. There are two restaurants.                    | 8. Guests can relax in them.                          |
| 9. There is a lounge with comfortable armchairs. | 9. Guests can enjoy it.                               |
| 10. There is good service.                       | 10. Guests can have dinner in them.                   |
| 11. There is a receptionist.                     | 11. Guests can dance there.                           |
| 12. There are some porters.                      | 12. You can find out everything about the city there. |
| 13. There is an information office.              | 13. You can swim there.                               |

15. Respond to the following statements.  
Use a for-to-infinitive construction as attribute in the pattern:

something for you to do  
somebody for you to go with

You may also use a noun instead of something/somebody.

*Model:*

- I'm hungry!
- Are you? Wait a minute. I'll find *something for you to eat*.
- I'm so lonely!
- Really? But I see *somebody for you to talk to*.

16. Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as adverbial modifier of purpose.

Translate the sentences.

*Model:*

He stepped aside **for me to pass**.

Он отошел в сторону, чтобы пропустить меня.

1. She didn't say a word for them to understand that she agreed.
2. We did everything for him to be saved.
3. He has to wake me up very early for me to arrive at work in time.
4. Mary and Angela came into the room for their dad to give them some pocket money.
5. He brought the novel for the editor to read.
6. My husband bought a car for me to go to the country whenever I wish.
7. When my child is asleep we never talk in a loud voice for him not to wake up.
8. Dennis phoned her from time to time for her not to say that he had left her.
9. She bought some pictures for us to decorate the flat.
10. Sally switched on the TV for Dick to relax a bit.
11. Eddy advised Sally to take a taxi for her to get to the club as she was late.
12. She put on her bright evening dress for him to notice her at once.

17. Paraphrase the sentences using the for-to-infinitive construction as adverbial modifier of purpose.

*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. He took the girl friend to his friends' so that they could tell him what they thought of her as his partner.
2. Felix was sincere and revealed all his secrets so that we could understand that he didn't want to conceal anything.
3. The film producer gave his instructions to the actors so that they didn't make any mistake.
4. Do it so that they could calm down.
5. Don't cry so that they shouldn't feel that you are upset.
6. Choose the way you like so that you might be sure that was your own choice.
7. Open the window so that he could get a breath of fresh air.
8. Shut the door so that nobody could hear us.
9. Let's buy a small television so that the children could watch it when they are alone.
10. Jane bought some apples, flour, sugar and a bottle of milk that her mother could make an apple pie.
11. She was very careful in choosing the right words so that they did not have a fit.
12. So many people had been exposed to radiation in that region that the doctors did their best that they could recover.

18. Underline the for-to-infinitive construction used as adverbial modifier of result/consequence.  
Translate the sentences into Russian.

*Model:*

She walked *too quickly/slowly enough* **for me to keep up with her.**

Она шла слишком быстро, чтобы я мог поспевать за ней.

..... достаточно медленно, чтобы я мог догнать ее.

1. They had done enough for us to live and respect them.
2. The book is too thick for me to read it on the train.
3. The house is spacious enough for such a family to live in.
4. Our son is too little for us to leave him alone.
5. He was angry enough for his wife to understand that it was impossible to go on talking with him.
6. The problem was too serious for us to solve in haste.
7. The traffic was heavy enough for us not to drive but to go by the underground.
8. We got up early enough for us not to miss the first train.
9. She is too silly for them to hope that she can find a way out herself.
10. The wind was strong enough for the children not to go and have a swim.
11. She talked too fast for us to understand every word.
12. The idea was interesting enough for them to be inspired by it.

19. Paraphrase the sentences using a for-to-infinitive construction as adverbial modifier of result/consequence.

*Model:*

She is big enough and we can rely upon her.

— She is big *enough* **for us to rely upon her.**

1. His father is rather rich and Dick can buy not only a car but a post as well.
2. My friend is too light-minded and you'd better not ask her for help.
3. Freddy can run so fast that you shouldn't compete with him.
4. Lucy was quite clever and they could trust her.
5. Simon is very old and his children can't let him go abroad alone.
6. Rachel's French is very bad and you shouldn't ask her to interpret.
7. Val can swim rather well and you can invite him to take part in the local sports competitions.
8. Martha's house is pretty large and they can stay with her.
9. The garden is very small and your father can't plant all these trees there.
10. The poem is too long and Mike can't learn it by heart.
11. His voice was pretty low and we can hardly hear what he said.
12. This paper is rather dull and I never subscribe to it.

20. Use a for-to-infinitive construction after *too* or *enough*.

Model:

We couldn't find the pin in the hay-stack.  
(small)

— The pin was *too* small **for us to find in the hay-stack**.

The place is quiet. We can have a rest her.

— The place is quiet *enough* **for us to have a rest**.

1. I can't read the sign. a) high  
b) not big enough
2. Grace couldn't reach the top shelf. (high)
3. We can't understand this text. (difficult)
4. Everyone could hear the music. (loud enough)
5. The sea was cold. They couldn't swim.
6. The table is small. We can't all sit round it.
7. The table is big. All of us can sit around it.
8. We couldn't understand the guide. He wasn't speaking loudly.
9. The boys couldn't lift the piano. (heavy)

21. Translate the sentences into English.

Use a for-to-infinitive construction as an adverbial modifier of purpose and result.

1. Она убрала квартиру, чтобы не делать это в воскресенье.
2. Ребенок слишком мал, чтобы вы разрешали ему смотреть такие передачи.
3. Вентилятор слишком маленький, чтобы вы могли проветривать такую большую комнату.

4. День достаточно теплый, чтобы нам поехать искупаться.
5. Отойди, чтобы я мог подвинуть стол.
6. Холодильник слишком мал, чтобы вам использовать его на даче.
7. Возьми книгу в библиотеке, чтобы мне подготовиться к семинару.
8. Купи побольше продуктов, чтобы бабушке не ходить в магазин каждый день.
9. Мы решили о нем заботиться, чтобы его жена была спокойна.
10. Дом построили, чтобы семьи военных могли получить квартиры.
11. Джек слишком неуравновешен, чтобы мы доверили ему это важное дело.

22. Paraphrase the following sentences.  
Use a for-to-infinitive construction.

Model:

Have you got any coffee that I can drink?  
— Have you got any coffee **for me to drink**?

We're eager that the holidays should begin.  
— We're eager **for the holidays to begin**.

1. The milk is so hot that the baby can't drink it.
2. We're waiting for the arrival of the manager.
3. I've brought you some magazines that you could read them on the train.
4. He opened the door that she could enter the room.
5. Isn't there anything I can eat?
6. The suitcase is so heavy that I can't take it upstairs.

7. We'll have to go by train if we are to come on time.  
— It will be necessary ...
  8. They were waiting until the door opened.
  9. It's time you told me everything.
  10. The station master raised his flag and the train could start.
  11. Watching the performance was a real pleasure for her.  
— It was a real pleasure ...
  12. We're waiting for the arrival of the train.
  13. We had to walk all the way.  
— It was necessary ...
  14. I took some French lessons but they didn't help much.  
— It was useless ...
  15. The shoes are too old fashioned. You can't wear them.
  16. The river was so overflowed that we couldn't cross it.
  17. Please, draw the curtains aside, so that the sun could shine in.
  18. Shall we go on? It seems useless.
  19. The problem is too personal. We can't discuss it in public.
  20. I've got my picture here so that you may look at it.
23. Make a statement. Let your partner react to your statement. Use a for-to-infinitive construction.

*Model:*

Tom: — **For Dad to make a stool** is not a problem.  
He has just made a set of furniture for my room.

Mary: — Oh, you must be happy to have such a handyman in your family. And **for me to nail something up** is as difficult as **for you to make a pie**.

Say what	is	easy	for you	to do.
		hard	your dad	
		difficult	your mum	
	seems to be	impossible	your friend	
		necessary	etc.	
		a problem		

24. Answer the following questions.  
A. Use a for-to-infinitive construction.  
Give a complete answer.

*Model:*

- Who is it a pleasure for to have a swim?  
— It's a pleasure **for my brother to have a swim**.

Who is it	a pleasure	for	to read Shakespeare in the original?
			to read English books?
	necessary		to see English films?
			to be talking English?
			to walk in the rain and to get wet?
			to be walking now during the lesson?
	important		to see Lawrence Olivier in <i>Hamlet</i> ?
			to see Mikhalkov's films?
			to listen to the Beatles?
			to gather mushrooms?
			to pick berries?
			to watch TV?
			to study grammar?
			to go out to a pub?
			to buy a PC?
			to give up smoking?

- Use a for-to-infinitive construction as subject  
 B. or an infinitive as adverbial modifier of purpose.  
 Give a complete answer.

*Model:*

- What is it necessary **for you to do to make a cake?**  
 — **To make a cake** it's necessary **for me to have some flour, a couple of eggs and some butter.**

What is it	necessary	for you	to do to know grammar well?
	important	for everyone	to read/to speak on Shakespeare?
	a pleasure	for people	to watch in May?
		for students	to do at a sea resort?
			to study?
			to watch on TV?
			to get as a birthday present?
	a surprise		to hear in winter?
			to see in January?

### R.1. Point out

- a) a single infinitive,  
 b) an infinitive phrase, used in the same function.  
 c) an infinitive construction

Translate into Russian.

*Model:*

- a) Now I'd like to go.  
 b) We'd like to go to the cinema.  
 c) I'd like you to join me.  
  
 a) To cry is useless.  
 b) It's pretty difficult to make a film after this novel.  
 c) For him to cook something is next to impossible.

1. She revised the rules to get prepared for the test.
2. The room is easy to decorate.
3. The camera is too expensive for us to buy.
4. There's nobody for her to rely upon.
5. I bought some flour for you to make a cake.
6. The question was difficult to answer immediately.
7. He is experienced enough to give you advice.
8. He came here to help.
9. He will find somebody to keep him company.
10. The hotel was difficult for us to find.
11. Sid is too young to get married.
12. I've got lots of wonderful cd-s to listen to.

## REVISION

**R.2.** Point out an infinitive construction and state its function. Translate into Russian.

1. The committee are supposed to have a meeting next week.
2. She will make him put on his overcoat.
3. The story is too funny for me to believe you.
4. Bill is said to have married Jane.
5. The clerk reported the paper to have been signed.
6. I counted on her to come on time.
7. Buy a bike for her to keep fit.
8. It's necessary for your children not to miss their classes.
9. She saw her child play in the garden.
10. The coach was reported to start at 5 p.m.
11. Here are the articles for you to copy.
12. The team is likely to lose the game.
13. I can't say I want you to buy a car.
14. She was anxious for him to go to University.
15. They are sure to book the seats for all of us.
16. She brought the scissors for me to cut her hair.
17. The boy was seen to post the letter.
18. I saw Bernard and his son play chess in the garden.
19. This dictionary is for you to translate the poem.

**R.3.** Match the parts of the sentences choosing the proper verbal element for the subjective infinitive construction or the objective with the infinitive construction.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Jerry, Susan's son, is said | 1. to give a series of lectures on Economic History at the University. |
| 2. I saw Steven                | 2. not to neglect her.   |
| 3. Professor Sacks is likely   | 3. to make a living and raise his children.                            |

## REVISION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 4. Ed is mad about his wife and he is unlikely           | 4. to be madly in love.                                     |
| 5. We know Mr. Court                                     | 5. leave the house and lock the door.                       |
| 6. Pat missed so many lectures. She is certain           | 6. to have left for New York to see Jim Court, his brother. |
| 7. Chris and Lulu appeared                               | 7. to be off sick.  |
| 8. Ted and June are not going to marry. He turned out    | 8. to be a nice couple.                                     |
| 9. Walter is so hard-working. He is sure                 | 9. to be an awkward child.                                  |
| 10. His daughter comes back home very late. He finds her | 10. to leave her for another woman.                         |
| 11. His wife is angry with him. She wants him            | 11. just to flirt with June.                                |

**R.4.** Speak about various jobs and careers. Discuss the following points:

1. what is necessary to choose a career.

E.g. **To begin with, to choose a career** it is necessary **to realise** what your field of interest is.

Use: to ask your teachers/your parents for advice;  
to talk to a consultant;  
to get some information about various vocations;  
to have an experienced person to consult, etc.

## REVISION

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2. what is necessary to be employed.

E.g. **Needless to say, to be employed you are to apply for a job.**

Use: to write a letter of application;  
to hunt for a job;  
to make a positive impression at an interview;  
to produce a favourable impression at an interview,  
to wear presentable clothes at an interview.

3. which is preferable for you:

- a) to be on flexitime;
- b) to do shift work;
- c) to work nine to five.

Give your reasons.

E.g. **To be frank, for me to be on flexitime is certainly preferable.**  
I'm going to marry soon and I need a lot of time  
**to look after my husband and my baby** if I have any.

4. various professions and works. Evaluate them.

E.g. **To tell (you) the truth, I find the profession of a teacher to be pretty interesting, creative but rather tiresome.**

## REVISION

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Speak about the profession of a driver,  
a designer,  
a manager,  
a watchmaker,  
a builder,  
a policeman,  
an actor,  
an interpreter,  
an accountant,  
a postman,  
a shop-assistant.

Use: tedious;  
mechanical;  
boring;  
exhausting;  
stressful;  
soul-destroying;  
tiresome;  
monotonous;  
creative;  
insecure;  
interesting;  
badly/well paid, etc.

Use as many infinitives or infinitive phrases in various functions as you can.

Use infinitive parenthetical phrases where possible.



## REVISION

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### R.5. Work in pairs.

Ask your partner what he thinks to be  
useful.  
useless.  
helpful.  
healthy.  
dangerous.  
silly.  
dull.  
wise.  
funny.  
amusing, etc.

React to his statement.

Use an infinitive or an infinitive phrase in various functions.

*Model:*

- What do you think **to be amusing**?
- Amusing? Well, **to take exams**, is, no doubt, amusing. Isn't it thrilling?
- Why? **For me to do it** is the same as to act in a Greek tragedy.
- Oh, that's why **you** often turn out **to be a victim**.

*Ксения Александровна Гусеева,  
Светлана Инполитовна Костыгина*

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