

Exercise XV

Translate into English using the subjunctive mood.

1. Если бы ты положила книгу на место, она была бы сейчас здесь.
2. Жаль, что вы не подождали меня. Мы поехали бы осматривать город вместе.
3. Вам давно пора знать эти правила. Мы их повторяли на каждом уроке.
4. Он настаивал, чтобы я поехала отдохнуть.
5. Мы поторопились, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.
6. Она дала мне ключ, чтобы я мог открыть дверь.
7. Я настаивала, чтобы мы остались здесь.
8. Пора бы вам его будить.
9. Желательно, чтобы вы больше читали.
10. Жаль, что ты не был с нами в театре. Если бы ты был, ты бы мог принять участие в обсуждении пьесы.
11. Будь я помоложе, я бы занялся парусным спортом.
12. Запишите мой адрес, чтобы не забыть его.
13. Отправьте им телеграмму, чтобы они знали о нашем приезде.
14. Он настаивает, чтобы все присутствовали на этом собрании.
15. Если бы я был свободен завтра вечером, я бы пошел на концерт.

The Verbals

(The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb)

There are four non-finite forms of the verb in English: the infinitive (*to take*), the gerund (*taking*), the participle I (*taking*), the participle II (*taken*). The non-finite forms of the verb do not express person, number or mood as the finite forms do. The non-finite forms of the verb have a double nature, the verbal and the nominal. The infinitive and the gerund have the character of a verb and of a noun. The participle has the character of a verb and of an adjective. The infinitive and the participle are used to form the tenses.

The Infinitive

In modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	–
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	–

The Use of the Infinitive

1. The Present Infinitive shows a simultaneous action with that of the main verb.
We like to watch TV.
2. The Continuous Infinitive is used to describe an action happening now.
He must be working in the garden now.
3. The Perfect Infinitive is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the main verb.
He was sorry to have asked him to come.
4. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive is used to show the duration of the action of the infinitive which happened before the action of the main verb.
She looks tired. She seems to have been working all morning.

The Use of the Infinitive without the Particle *to* (The Bare Infinitive)

In modern English the infinitive is usually preceded by the particle *to*:

To study is a delight.

I went to the library to read.

To is used without a verb if the verb has been used before.

He translated all the text I asked him to.

Still there are cases when the particle *to* is not used.

1. After all auxiliary and modal verbs (except *ought*)
We will go early in the morning.
He may come in the evening.
2. In a complex object after the verbs of sense perception (*to see, to feel, to watch, to observe, to notice*)
I saw them climb the tree.
The teacher heard Mary answer the examination first.

Note. But after these verbs in the passive form the *to*-infinitive is used.

They were seen to climb the tree.

Mary was heard to answer the examination first.

3. After the verbs *to let, to make, (to force), need, dare* (in the modal meaning)
Let him read.
How dare you do such a thing?
You needn't go there.
I made him apologize.

4. After the expressions *had better* (лучше бы), *would rather*, *would sooner* (предпочел бы), *cannot but* (не могу не ...), *does nothing but* ...
You had better go home.
They would rather walk than go by train.
I cannot but be surprised at what you say.
She does nothing but grumble.
5. In wh-questions beginning with *why* (not)
Why not start earlier? Why pay more at this shop?
6. After the words *than*, *rather than*, *but*, *except*.
I'll do anything but wash the dishes.
Rather than go on foot for an hour, I'll take a bus.
7. If two infinitives are joined by *and* or *or*, the *to* of the second infinitive can be omitted.
I want to call Mr Jones and fax or post him a letter.

Note. *Know* and *help* are followed by a *to*-infinitive or an infinitive without *to*.

She helped me (to) wash the dishes.

I've never known him (to) be so mean.

But in the passive: *be known*, *be helped* + *to*-infinitive.

She was known to have worked as a teacher.

The Functions of the Infinitive in the Sentence

The infinitive may be used as

- 1) the subject of a sentence:
To obey the laws is everyone's duty.
It is simple to translate these sentences.
- 2) part of a compound nominal predicate (a predicative)
His dream was to become an artist.
- 3) part of a compound verbal predicate (a predicative)
Now I begin to understand you.
They continued to whisper.
We have to go there immediately.
He cannot read French.
- 4) an object
I want to be invited to the conference.
We are glad to have seen you.
- 5) an adverbial modifier of purpose
I think I will go to England to improve my English.
They have entered the university to study history.

- 6) an adverbial modifier of result
Mary knew English well enough to understand the text.
The problem is too far complicated to be solved in a hurry.
- 7) an adverbial modifier of comparison
Soon she realized that it was much more pleasant to give than to be given.
- 8) an adverbial modifier of condition
To touch it one would believe that it was the best of furs. (If one touched it, one would believe...)
- 9) an attribute
It was a difficult problem to solve.
This is the article to be published in our magazine.
Here is a good house to live in.
- 10) parenthesis

<i>to begin with</i>	начнем с того, что
<i>to tell the truth</i>	сказать по правде
<i>to cut a long story short</i>	короче говоря
<i>to say nothing of</i>	не говоря уже о
<i>to put it mildly</i>	мягко выражаясь
<i>to say the least of it</i>	по меньшей мере
<i>to be (quite) frank</i>	чтобы быть (совершенно) откровенным
<i>needless to say</i>	бесполезно говорить

To begin with, you have been lying to me all the time.
To be frank with you, it was my fault.
To put it mildly, you are not very polite.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

State the form of the given infinitives.

to be mentioned, to have known, to have been given, to be shouting, to have been writing, to smile, to be dancing, to have been told, to have been travelling, to be asked, to shut, to have said.

Exercise II

Supply forms according to the task.

- a) Give the perfect form of the following infinitives (active voice):
to say, to grow, to get, to have, to prefer, to continue, to sing, to see, to be, to cry,
to sleep, to stop.

- b) Give the continuous form of the following infinitives (perfect and non-perfect, active voice):
to go, to run, to arrive, to study, to cut, to live, to come, to copy, to tie, to swim, to listen, to work.
- c) Give the passive form of the following infinitives (perfect and non-perfect):
to write, to give, to prove, to buy, to look for, to bring, to attack, to forget, to take care of, to play, to beat, to ring.
- d) Give all the possible forms of the following infinitives:
to work, to lie, to carry, to choose, to stand, to show, to lay, to laugh, to like, to break, to ask, to offer.
- e) Give all the missing forms of the following infinitives:
to be done, to have been talking, to have made, to be held, to have been tried, to be leaving, to be spoken of, to have risen, to have been spending, to be selling, to be raised, to ski.

Exercise III

Comment on the form of the infinitive.

1. You must be careful with a child. 2. "Come along, Ann," said Tom, "we must be getting back." 3. You must have noticed her there. 4. The whole thing must have been going on under her eyes! 5. She's like a beautiful exotic flower that must be sheltered from bitter winds. 6. This meeting, Helen realized, must have been planned several hours ago. 7. I want to know how long we are expected to wait. 8. He seemed to be weighing something in his mind. 9. You know how I hate to interfere in other people's business. 10. He seemed to have taken his defeat quietly. 11. I rang the bell, and the man answered with remarkable quickness, he seemed to have been waiting for it to ring.

Exercise IV

- a) Use the Present Infinitive of the active or passive voice.
1. I hate (to bother) you, but the man is still waiting (to give) a definite answer. 2. He hated (to bother) with trifling matters when he had many more important questions (to decide). 3. She would never miss a chance (to show) her efficiency, she was so anxious (to like) and (to praise). 4. The idea was too complicated (to express) in just one paragraph. It seemed it would take not less than a page (to put) it into words. 5. Is there anything else (to tell) him? I believe he deserves (to know) how the matter stands and (to tell) all about it. 6. The book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale pretty soon. It is sure (to sell) well and (to sell) out in no time. 7. What he took to writing for was not (to earn) a living but a name. All he wanted was (to read) and not (to forget).

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

1. How fortunate he is (to travel) all over the world and (to see) so much of it.
2. The man appears (to know) practically all European languages; he is said (to learn) them while travelling.
3. The river was reported (to overflow) the banks and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
4. The girl pretended (to read) a book and not (to notice) me.
5. You seem (to look) for trouble.
6. It seems (to rain) ever since we came here.
7. It is so thoughtful of you (to book) the tickets well in advance.
8. The committee is said (to revise) the programme and (to work out) a plan of its realization.

Exercise V

Use the required form of the infinitive.

1. The man seemed (to study) me and I felt uneasy in his presence.
2. Perhaps it would bother him (to speak) about the quarrel.
3. He is supposed (to work) at the translation of the book for two years.
4. The only sound (to hear) was the ticking of the grandfather's clock downstairs.
5. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace).
6. We seem (to fly) over the sea for quite a time and there is yet no land (to see).
7. Not (to answer) would have been a wrong step.
8. We don't seem (to acquaint), at least I can't remember ever (to meet) him.
9. The third key remained (to test).

Exercise VI

Use either of the infinitives in brackets, give two variants where possible and explain the difference.

1. We intended (to return, to have returned) by the end of the month.
2. They intend (to revise, to have revised) the draft.
3. a) The sportsmen are expected (to arrive, to have arrived) some days before the competition. b) The sportsmen were expected (to arrive, to have arrived) some days before the competition.
4. a) They were (to come, to have come) by the time. b) Did we not agree that they were (to come, to have come) by the time?
5. I meant (to help, to have helped) him, no offence was meant.
6. I meant (to remind, to have reminded) you of it earlier.
7. You ought (to remember, to have remembered) the date.
8. He should (to spare, to have spared) her feelings.
9. According to the schedule the plane was (to land, to have landed) long ago.
10. It was (to be, to have been) a non-stop flight, but the plane had to make a forced landing.

Exercise VII

Insert the particle *to* where necessary.

1. The brave boy helped the partisans find the way to the railway line in the dead of night.
2. He would sooner die than betray his friends.
3. Suvorov

was never known retreat. 4. Why not start out now? We cannot wait for the weather change. 5. He was never heard complain of difficulties. 6. You'll be lonely tomorrow, you'd better come and dine with us. 7. Don't let us waste time. There are a hundred things be done. 8. I know him have been an actor once. 9. We had better make haste. 10. You ought not sit up so late. 11. What made you think so? 12. "Thanks," Andrew answered, "I'd rather see the cases myself." 13. He was made do his work independently. 14. She seems know a great deal about music. 15. I thought I would rather get to the gallery alone, but I was obliged accept his company. 16. All I have now time do is send them a telegram. 17. There is hardly anything do but work out an alternative plan.

Exercise VIII

Insert the infinitive with the particle *to* before it where necessary.

1. She began (to talk) of Moscow. 2. It was a command from her mother, and there was nothing for her (to do) but (to obey) it. 3. You must (to take) care not (to offend) her. 4. I'd rather not (to go) home that way. 5. "I think we'd better (to go) and (to get) dry," he said. 6. Do you want (to write)? — Of course. — Then why not (to write) it? 7. How dare you (to interfere) with my private concerns? No, don't speak. Don't try (to excuse) yourself. 8. She rose (to help) her (to lay) the cloth. 9. Why not (to make) him a doctor like his father? 10. He would never cease (to regret) his lost opportunities. 11. I want (to begin) (to earn) my living. 12. I used (to spend) a lot of time in my friend's rooms. 13. He never let himself (to be) angry. 14. At that hour she was unaccustomed (to disturb) by anyone. 15. She could not let herself (to cry). 16. The question is, what had I better (to do) with this house? 17. They do nothing but (to talk) about it all day long. 18. But he dared not (to ask) what was in her mind. 19. He wants (to congratulate) you in person. 20. He doesn't like (to keep) waiting.

Exercise IX

State the syntactic function of the infinitive.

1. He began to describe in detail the beauties of the picture. 2. She did not trouble to put on a hat. 3. To dine there on a June evening was a delight. 4. The only thing she could do was to give advice. 5. We used to spend a lot of time in a Greek club. 6. They planned to spend their two weeks summer holiday in London. 7. I'd better come round and see what I can do for you. 8. He had other things to think of. 9. His boots stood in front of the fire to warm. 10. She was silent as they continued to walk. 11. You'd better go home and talk it over with your husband. 12. He was not the man to take back the offer he had made. 13. I knew I ought not to have come here. 14. He was too timid to speak. 15. Our

aim was to find Pete's house. 16. I don't want to quarrel with you. 17. I nodded and tried to look pleased. 18. To swim in the Black Sea was a real pleasure. 19. We had to change the time of our meeting. 20. This is the problem to be solved as soon as possible.

Exercise X

State the syntactic function of the infinitive.

1. To see is to believe. 2. He wants to be accepted to the university. 3. To produce a great number of excellent consumer goods is the task of our light industry. 4. I am sorry to have interrupted you. 5. That was a nice seaside place to spend the holidays. 6. Russia was the first to conquer space. 7. She was the last to speak at the meeting. 8. He told us nothing about his plan of research work to be carried out next year. 9. I have something interesting to tell you. 10. There was nothing interesting at the exhibition to attract our attention. 11. To master his speciality one must work hard. 12. In order to improve the drawing skill one must draw every day. 13. A certain temperature must be kept in picture galleries to preserve paintings. 14. To come to my office in time I must leave at 7.30. 15. To greet the teacher the students stand up when the teacher enters the classroom. 16. Lomonosov was the first to use the Russian language in scientific books. 17. I am waiting to be told the results. 18. His dream was to become an artist. 19. To fulfil the plan is not an easy task.

Exercise XI

Use the infinitive from following list and translate the sentences into Russian.

a) the subject

to repair, to hear, to speak, to wait, to search

1. He went off. for him now was a torture. 2. It was impossible the bicycle. 3. It took us twelve days the island. 4. At this moment, required more effort than she could make. 5. It is such a comfort you say so, doctor.

b) a predicative

to go on, to try, to tell, to return, to keep

1. My next plan was to the house, avoiding father if possible. 2. My advice to you is a coach tour. 3. The only thing she could do was the truth. 4. The greatest thing is our heads up. 5. There was no water nearby and the only thing was to find it somewhere.

c) an object

to air, to see, to show, to join, to be surprised

1. He promised us all of the island. 2. I must tell Ellen the drawing room very well tomorrow. 3. I was so relieved that I forgot by her speaking. 4. He asked me his party. 5. Mike was not sorry him off.

d) an attribute

to do, to say, to waste, to make, to arrive

1. There's nothing else 2. They had very little 3. There were no objections that you could put your finger on. 4. He was nearly the last 5. You see I have no time

e) an adverbial modifier of result

to give, to believe, to go, to shut, to waste

1. You're too young the door on life. 2. She was well enough to visit Henry in the sanatorium. 3. It's too good a story 4. The very names of the chapters were enough one a headache. 5. You're too good me.

f) an adverbial modifier of purpose

to spend, to visit, to fetch, to have, to see

1. Jennie had driven off next day the twins from a swimming-pool nearby. 2. "Hallo, Kate," I said. "Have you come me?" 3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon a week there. 4. He invited them to the flat one evening coffee. 5. Sometimes people came to London especially the British Museum.

Exercise XII

Complete the following using the infinitive as the subject with the introductory *it*.

1. It gives me pleasure 2. It will take you ten minutes 3. It is wise of him 4. It does people a lot of good 5. It won't do you any harm 6. It was natural 7. It has become his habit 8. It surprised me 9. It would never do 10. It must be very nice 11. It made me feel awkward 12. It is difficult

Exercise XIII

Complete the following.

a) Use the infinitive as the subject without the introductory *it* (take the infinitive phrases from the following list).

to forget the past, to be humming a tune, to say such a thing to a child, to have gone out on that rainy day, to know the map well

1. means to be able to show any country or town on it. 2. would have been the death of me. 3. is a usual thing for her. 4. would be ridiculous. 5. was impossible.

b) Use the infinitive as a predicative.

1. Our plan was 2. To act like this meant 3. The first thing he did was 4. The main problem is 5. Our next step must be 6. What I want is 7. Our only chance to see him is 8. To ask him a straight question means
.....

c) Use the infinitive as an object.

1. The children were anxious
2. We were not afraid
3. I pretended not
4. They have not decided whether or not.
5. The boys agreed never
6. Do you care ?
7. I was very careful not
8. I wish we had not forgotten
9. They thought
10. He proposed
11. When did you learn?
12. I'll try to remember
13. The tourists were lucky
14. The father promised
15. They offer
16. He attempted
17. We are sorry
18. The boy asked

d) Use the infinitive as an attribute (take the infinitives from the following list).

to remember, not to be contradicted, to desire, to speak (to, about), to do, to be done, to follow, to worry about, to be erected, to read, to laugh at, to be answered, to answer

1. This is just the man
2. Packing was the first thing
3. Here are some instructions
4. The monument on this square will add beauty to the place.
5. The book leaves much
6. There was nothing
7. These are the letters
8. His was the tone
9. Have you got anything?
10. She will always find something

e) Use the infinitive as an adverbial modifier.

1) of purpose:

1. I read the story the second time (so as)
2. He had to work hard (in order)
3. We must hurry (as not)
4. After classes we stayed at the university
5. Has he come ?
6. you should read more out loud.
7. I called on him yesterday
8. We stopped
9. we must begin preparing for the exams immediately.

2) of result:

1. I was too astonished
2. The boy is clever enough
3. The storm was such as
4. He was gentleman enough
5. The wind was so strong as
6. The ship was too far
7. I don't know him well enough
8. The slopes of the hill were too steep
9. You have only to see it once
10. The problem was too complicated
11. His illness was not such as
12. She was woman enough
13. The impression was such as never
14. You have only to reach out your hand
15. He was so fortunate as

Exercise XIV

Translate into English. Use the infinitive in the function of:

a) the subject

1. Идти в кино было слишком поздно.
2. Тщетно было пытаться сделать это за один день.
3. Моей обязанностью было готовить чай по утрам и

вечерам. 4. Из моей комнаты было невозможно не слышать все то, что происходило на улице. 5. Было очень приятно надеть еще раз новую рубашку.

b) an object

1. Не забудьте принять таблетки от головной боли. 2. Они надеялись встретить брата в бассейне, а его там не оказалось. 3. Он пригласил своих друзей прийти посмотреть его новую картину. 4. Он дал Филиппу свой адрес, и Филипп обещал пообедать с ним в следующее воскресенье. 5. Я решил поехать в Москву вместе с родителями.

c) an attribute

1. Вот письмо, которое надо доставить немедленно. 2. Он работал хорошо и легко. У него было много дел. 3. Ничего не оставалось делать, как только ждать прихода родителей. 4. У него были дети, о которых он должен был заботиться. 5. Кто-то должен первым начать говорить. 6. Они первыми приехали, следовательно, первыми и уедут. 7. У него было много новостей, которые он должен был немедленно сообщить родителям. 8. У него был небольшой багаж, который следовало упаковать. 9. Вы выглядите очень больным. Есть кто-нибудь, кто бы мог за вами ухаживать здесь? 10. Ей нечего было сказать.

d) an adverbial modifier of result

1. Она была слишком удивлена, чтобы говорить об этом. 2. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять вашу шутку. 3. Ему достаточно много лет, чтобы быть моим дедушкой. 4. Я слишком слаба, чтобы идти туда одной. 5. Он достаточно здоров, чтобы кататься на лыжах. 6. Он достаточно опытен, чтобы выполнить эту работу в срок.

e) an adverbial modifier of purpose

1. Я пришел, чтобы убедиться, смогу ли я помочь вам. 2. Он встал, чтобы уйти. 3. Она отошла назад, чтобы посмотреть на свою работу. 4. Пойдите и найдите кого-нибудь еще, кто мог бы помочь вам. 5. Понадобилось пятнадцать минут, чтобы исследовать второй тоннель. 6. Что вы здесь делаете? — Я пришел искать вас. 7. Он подошел к детям, чтобы попроситься. 8. Он улыбнулся ей и пошел помогать отцу упаковывать вещи. 9. Мы ушли в другую комнату, чтобы посмотреть их библиотеку. 10. Она вошла в комнату, чтобы сказать, что Джейн уже приехала. 11. Он подошел достаточно близко, чтобы увидеть ее лицо. 12. Спустя десять дней она была достаточно здорова, чтобы выписаться из больницы. 13. На следующий день она встала рано, чтобы приготовить комнату к приезду сына.

The Infinitive Constructions

The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction (The Complex Object)

The complex object (the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) consists of a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case (see p. 79) and the infinitive.

It is translated into Russian by means of a subordinate object clause.

I heard the bell ring. – Я слышал, как зазвонил звонок.

I want him to come as soon as possible. – Я хочу, чтобы он пришел как можно скорее.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive is used:

- 1) after verbs denoting wish and intension: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend.*

We want the students to make good progress.

He only wished you to be near him.

- 2) after verbs denoting feeling: *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear.*

She can't bear you to be unhappy.

I hate you to speak in this way.

- 3) after verbs denoting mental activity: *to think, to know, to consider, to suppose, to believe, to expect, to find, to trust.*

I know him to be an honest man.

I believe her to be knitting in the next room.

Note. With the verbs *to think, to consider, to find* the same idea can be expressed without the infinitive.

Do you think him a good worker?

We consider this of little importance.

- 4) after verbs of declaring: *to report, to declare, to pronounce.*

He reported the boat to have been seen not far away.

He declared the whole story to be false.

Note. If the action of the notional verb and that of the infinitive refer to the same person or thing a corresponding reflexive pronoun must be used.

He declared himself to be their leader.

- 5) after verbs denoting sense perception: *to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, to observe, to notice*. After these verbs the infinitive is used without *to*.

No one had ever heard her cry.

We felt the house shake.

Note 1. If the verb *to see* is used with the meaning to realize, or the verb *to hear* in the meaning *to learn*, the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction cannot be used. Here a subordinate object clause is used.

I saw that he did not know anything.

I hear you have dropped the idea of leaving him.

Note 2. After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the infinitive of the verb *to be* is not used. Instead a subordinate object clause is used.

He only had the time to notice that the girl was unusually pretty.

- 6) after verbs denoting order or permission: *to order, to allow, to suffer, to let, to have*. After the verbs *to let* and *to have* the infinitive is used without *to*.

We can't allow them to do that.

We ordered a taxi to be at the door at nine o'clock.

She can't have them waste their time in this way.

Here the verb *to have* denotes permission. It is used only in negative sentences.

To suffer in this sense is also often negative.

He did not suffer me to have my own way.

- 7) after verbs denoting causation: *to make, to cause, to get, to have*. After the verbs *to make* and *to have* the infinitive is used without *to*.

What makes you think so?

I will have him bring the box here.

- 8) after certain verbs requiring a prepositional object: *to count (up) on, to rely (up) on, to look for, to listen to, to wait for*.

I rely on you to come in time.

Can't I count upon you to help me?

Memorize the verbs after which the infinitive is used without *to*: *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to observe, to notice, to make, to have, to let*.

✓ EXERCISES

Exercise I

Point out the complex object with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We saw them jump from parachutes.
2. I expect you to join our excursion.
3. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly.
4. They all gathered

on the hill to watch the sun rise. 5. The people in the North do not see the sun come out for months. 6. He made the tractor work at full speed. 7. She felt her hands tremble. 8. We wished him to succeed. 9. We had not expected her to reply, but she did. 10. We knew him to be a clever man. 11. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared. 12. He felt his heart beat with joy. 13. I am waiting for them to go before I speak of the matter. 14. I saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 15. I felt the wind blow through a chink in the wall.

Exercise II

Point out the complex object with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We stood on deck and watched the sun go down. 2. Passing the house I heard him play the piano. 3. I don't like you to repeat that nonsense. 4. I hate people to speak so cynically. 5. I suppose him to be about fifty. 6. We expect everybody to be ready by seven. 7. Don't think him to be a coward. 8. They showed themselves even more narrow-minded than we had expected them to be. 9. I don't trust myself to skate on this uneven ice. 10. "We want our children to grow up into active, energetic and enterprising men and women, not afraid to face difficulties," said the director of the children's home. 11. He liked to see them work. 12. James watched her go. 13. There's some information I want you to obtain. 14. He saw the pain come into his eyes. 15. She gave a meaningful sigh which made him drive all the faster. 16. When I was dusting the saloon, I saw him pass, and his face was white. 17. He let them go. 18. He wanted me to describe her appearance.

Exercise III

Paraphrase the following using the complex object with the infinitive.

Model | She watched how he went.
 | She watched him go.

1. He heard how one of the other girls in the shop addressed Kate. 2. He felt that the eyes of the fellow-students rested on him. 3. She saw that the door of the sitting-room opened and her mother entered. 4. What I want is that your uncle shouldn't be left alone. 5. She smiled when she heard how he locked the door loudly. 6. What she wanted was that he would come and see her. 7. He watched how his sister left, then he walked slowly down the hall to his father's room. 8. I've never heard him how he spoke of his life in Canada.

Exercise IV

Paraphrase the following using the complex object with the infinitive.

Model | We knew that they would come soon.
 | We knew them to come soon.

1. We knew that they had already arrived. 2. I did not expect that she would catch the train. 3. She thought that we had influenced their decision. 4. We know that the West End of London is attractive in appearance. 5. We know that this ancient building was destroyed and rebuilt several times. 6. They expected that these rivers would be soon connected by means of canals. 7. We expected that he would do his best to help us. 8. We know that Moscow has been founded by Y. Dolgoruky. 9. He expects that great sums of money will be spent on housing construction in this district. 10. Everyone knew that he was an honest man. 11. We suppose that the underground is the most convenient means of transport.

Exercise V

Insert *to* before the infinitive where required.

1. We should allow them come next week. 2. Most people supposed him be innocent. 3. I saw my friend get off a bus. 4. Did anyone hear John leave the house? 5. They made me do it. 6. We can't let the children rest here. 7. He ordered the car come at five o'clock. 8. You won't have me do that, will you? 9. We all thought the plan be unwise. 10. Those events caused him leave the country. 11. At last they got him write a letter to his old nurse. 12. We can't allow them behave so badly. 13. I'll have you all speak fluent English within a year.

Exercise VI

Make up sentences with complex objects with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. speak, I, have heard, of his boyhood, never, him.
2. swing, at once, open, the door, I, saw.
3. about something, I, quite different, me, you, want to tell.
4. you, don't, worry, that, let, about.
5. what, this, her, say, made?
6. without, her, let, my mother, go, a word.
7. young, her long hair, made, look, her.
8. sing, her, I, to hear, like.
9. you, anyone, come in, did, notice.
10. this, a dangerous case, to be, think, do, you?
11. him, to be, about, suppose, I, fifty.
12. don't want, any, of, you, I, me, to misunderstand.
13. hated, to argue, people, he, things of no importance, about.
14. consider, worthy of promotion, they, themselves.

Exercise VII

Construct the complex object with the infinitive out of the elements given in brackets.

1. Your enthusiasm makes (I, to feel) young again.
2. I did not mean (he, to follow) the instructions so blindly.
3. We don't think the producer intended (the scene, to play) like that.
4. I know (the man, to be a star boxer) in his younger days.
5. She heard (the footsteps, to die away).
6. The doctor ordered (the ward, to air).
7. They must be thankful for your advice. I believe (it, to do) them a lot of good.
8. He had a desire to let (life, to go on) as though nothing had changed.
9. I will not allow (myself, to tempt) into telling anybody of my intentions.
10. We considered (it, to be wrong); they couldn't make (we, to do) it.
11. I won't have (anybody, to think) ill of her.
12. It was difficult for me to get (he, to believe) me.
13. Mother used to watch (we, to play) tennis.
14. People who knew her felt (she, to be) a woman of strong will.

Exercise VIII

Translate what is given in brackets using the complex object with the infinitive.

1. His remark made (всех чувствовать себя неловко).
2. We never wanted (чтобы с нами случилось что-либо подобное).
3. Let us try to get (чтобы он присоединился к нашей компании).
4. In this way she caused (чтобы ее уважали).
5. The new arrival ordered (чтобы его вещи принесли) to his room.
6. They asked (чтобы он разрешил выставить свою картину).
7. I only want (чтобы это было сделано) and as soon as possible.
8. How could you let (чтобы тебя так обманули).
9. They warned (чтобы я не начал эту работу) before I was sure I could do it.
10. We considered (что план был вполне выполнен).
11. She had not expected (что она ответит), but she did.
15. The garden was so enclosed with flowers that one could hardly believe (что он находится) in the middle of a big city.
16. He liked (чтобы все содержалось) in perfect order.

Exercise IX

Translate into English making use of the verbs in brackets.

1. Я считаю, что это был благородный поступок с его стороны. (to consider, to think)
2. Я не позволю говорить такое в моем присутствии. (to have, to stand, to let, to allow)
3. Я хочу, чтобы мы все были друзьями. (to want, to wish)
4. Мы много раз слышали, как он рассказывал эту историю. (to hear)
5. Поручите вашему секретарю сделать копию этого документа. (to have)
6. Можем ли мы рассчитывать на то, что вы нас поддержите? (to count on, to rely on, to depend on)
7. Никто, кроме нее, не заметил, как выражение его лица неожиданно изменилось. (to see, to notice)
8. Правильно ли я понял, что вы придерживаетесь того же мнения? (to understand)
9. Поговорите с ним; постарайтесь, чтобы он отказался от

своего намерения. (to get) 10. Я не помню, чтобы он когда-либо принял поспешное решение. (to know) 11. Почему вы так думаете? (to make) 12. Он почувствовал, как кровь бросилась ему в лицо. (to feel) 13. Я видел, как он выходил из комнаты. (to see) 14. Мы слышали, как у подъезда остановилась машина. (to hear)

Exercise X

Translate into English using the complex object.

1. Он не ожидал, что я так быстро уйду. 2. Она слышала, как уехала его машина. 3. Она наблюдала, как он вышел из дома. 4. Его письма обычно заставляли ее смеяться. 5. Давайте пойдем домой. 6. Она бы хотела, чтобы я навестила их в воскресенье. 7. Она пыталась заставить его носить шапку. 8. Вам нужно позаботиться о муже и не разрешать ему слишком много работать. 9. Трудно заставить его понять это. 10. Он наблюдал, как жена налила ему кофе и поставила чашку на стол. 11. Я хочу, чтобы вы рассказали мне что-нибудь о своих родителях. 12. Вы хотите, чтобы я пошла туда сейчас? 13. Я видела, что он повернулся к Джейн и что-то ей сказал. 14. Спустя некоторое время он слышал, как входная дверь открылась и закрылась. 15. Вы хотите, чтобы я сказала ему об этом сегодня? 16. Он никогда не слышал, чтобы она упоминала его имя. 17. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он так много говорил. 18. Я почувствовал, что кто-то тронул меня за руку.

Exercise XI

Translate into English using the complex object.

1. Я хочу, чтобы ты выучил это стихотворение наизусть. 2. Они предполагают, что он уехал надолго. 3. Мы не потерпим, чтобы ты так плохо обращался с книгами. 4. Учитель заставил нас переписать диктант. 5. Я видел, как почтальон вручил телеграмму моему соседу. 6. Он хочет, чтобы ему рассказали эту историю еще раз. 7. Она не знала, что ее приняли в университет. 8. Она не ожидала, что его работа будет так высоко оценена. 9. Мы не знали, что их картина экспонировалась на выставке. 10. Профессор хочет, чтобы вы представили свой проект как можно скорее. 11. Никто не заметил, как она ушла. 12. Никто никогда не слышал, как он поет. 13. Мы полагали, что книга будет состоять из трех частей.

Exercise XII

Translate into English using the complex object.

1. Никто не заметил, как он тихо вошел и встал у двери. 2. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы он спорил или возражал. 3. Он ненавидел, когда ему возражали или высказывали свое мнение. 4. Он хотел, чтобы опы-

ты были повторены. 5. Я видел, как человек, сидевший за столом, прочел мою записку. 6. Я хочу, чтобы вы перевели эту статью. 7. Мы ожидали, что делегация придет в конце недели. 8. Я бы хотела, чтобы вы провели лето с нами. 9. Он слышал, что кто-то вошел в комнату. 10. Я заставила ее выучить это стихотворение наизусть. 11. Они ожидали, что мы примем участие в обсуждении. 12. Я считаю, что свежий воздух — лучшее лекарство. 13. Его заставили обратиться к доктору. 14. Я знаю, что он один из лучших хоккеистов. 15. Ваше замечание меня рассмешило.

The For-to-Infinitive Construction

The *for-to*-infinitive construction consists of three elements:

- a) the preposition *for*;
- b) a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case;
- c) an infinitive.

In this construction a noun or a pronoun is preceded by the preposition *for*. The doer of the action of the main verb and of the infinitive is not the same. This construction is translated into Russian as a subordinate clause or an infinitive.

It is impossible for him to come.

The children were impatient for the game to begin.

The phrase has different syntactical functions in the sentences:

- a) the subject:

It is important for Mary to improve her English.

It was impossible for me to understand this text.

- b) a predicative:

What we want is for you to understand the matter clearly.

- c) an object:

I am anxious for mother to recover soon.

We did not mean for you to wait so long.

- d) an attribute:

She bought some toys for the child to play with.

I have brought a few books for you to read in your spare time.

- e) an adverbial modifier of purpose or result:

The teacher made a lot of experiments for us to illustrate his lecture.
(purpose)

The text is easy enough for you to translate it without using a dictionary.
(result)

✓ EXERCISES

Exercise I

State the syntactic functions of the *for-to*-infinitive phrase. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It is necessary for the goods to be packed in strong cases.
2. This is for you to decide.
3. The first thing for me to do is to find out when the steamer arrives.
4. The water was too cold for the children to bathe.
5. The night was too dark for the tourists to move on.
6. He waited impatiently for Eliza to go on.
7. There is nothing for you to do but leave at once.
8. The best thing is for you to do it now.
9. She spread jam for him and cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat.
10. The question was too difficult for the students to answer.
11. She held out the paper for me to see.
12. The best thing for you to do is to have a good rest.
13. The first thing for them to settle is whether to go there or not.

Exercise II

Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use *for-to*-infinitive phrases.

1. She stood at the kitchen door waiting till her sister came for a walk by the sea.
2. It is time that you should go, Tom.
3. There was nobody who she could speak to.
4. A man was walking wearily towards us, and we waited till he came up to us in order to ask the way again.
5. Janet sat and waited till they went away.
6. She then sat down on the chair and waited till the kettle boiled.
7. Was it possible that she could forget him?
8. Then she went to the kitchen where the tray had been set by her mother and waited till her servant made the tea.
9. He waited till she spoke.
10. It is quite natural that he should act like that.
11. Let us wait till a definite answer arrives.
12. It's important that he should understand this.

Exercise III

Use *for*-phrases instead of the subordinate clauses and state their function.

1. The main thing is that all of us should work in close cooperation.
2. Why are you so anxious that he should go?
3. This is a lesson which you should remember for the rest of your life.
4. He is just the man whom you should have consulted.
5. I shall leave the magazine that you may read it.
6. He closed the window lest the papers be scattered by the wind.
7. The ice has become too thin, so the boys can't go skating.
8. The young actor must be very talented since the producer has given him a leading part to play.
9. That a man of his age should be so active and full of vitality is something extraordinary.

Exercise IV

Construct *for*-phrases using the words in brackets in the required form.

1. The simplest thing is for (he, to come and see) everything for himself.
2. The runners listened for (the signal, to give).
3. Don't you find it odd for (she, to keep) it secret so long?
4. He asked for (a catalogue, to send) him.
5. The captain gave orders for (the flag, to hoist).
6. The people gave way for (we, to pass).
7. I always thought my friend an excellent example for (everybody, to follow).
8. It is rather strange for (they, to leave) without letting us know.
9. That is for (I, to judge), isn't it?
10. It was surprising for (a young sportsman, to show) such good results.

Exercise V

Complete the following with the help of *for*-phrases using different forms of the infinitive.

1. It is advisable for (everyone)
2. The order was for (the message)
3. My father is anxious for (I)
4. There is no need for (you)
5. Arrangements were made for (the delegation)
6. The idea was not clear enough for (we)
7. It would be wrong for (they)
8. They asked for (tickets)
9. He expressed her wish for (all his friends)
10. All that is necessary is for (you)
11. Do you find it possible for (we)?
12. He tried to speak louder for (the audience)
13. There is very little time left for (anything)
14. It is for (you)
15. It is high time for (all of us)
16. His suggestion was for (the report)
17. The hill was too steep for (the horses)
18. We waited for (dinner)

Exercise VI

Complete the following with the help of *for*-phrases.

Model | It is quite unbelievable for him to have said such a thing.

1. It was hardly necessary
2. It is of no use
3. It is only natural
4. It was very kind
5. Is it possible?
6. It is quite unbelievable
7. It is high time
8. It is desirable
9. It is quite unusual
10. It is much better
11. Is it possible?
12. It was too early
13. I shall put the book here
14. The little boy pulled at his mother's sleeve
15. She spoke loud enough
16. The story was too fantastic
17. The slope of the hill was too steep
18. I shall wake you up
19. The railway station was too far
20. They sent a telegram
21. The question was too unexpected

Exercise VII

Complete the following sentences using *for-to*-infinitive phrases.

1. They waited at the door for (she)
2. It is necessary for (he)
3. There was no reason for (she)
4. It was obligatory for (they)
5. There were no

friends for (he) 6. There is nothing for (you) 7. She played the violin for (they) 8. It seemed strange for (they) 9. It is desirable for (Pete) 10. It is advisable for (they)

Exercise VIII

Translate what is given in brackets into English using *for-* phrases.

1. What I want is (чтобы вы меня ясно поняли). 2. He asked (чтобы его друзей приняли в клуб). 3. There is no need (нам здесь задерживаться). 4. The boy has a very musical ear: you have only to play melody once (и он сможет тут же повторить ее) from memory. 5. It was so dark in the room that I had to wait (пока мои глаза привыкнут к темноте). 6. Send a telegram (чтобы нас кто-нибудь встретил). 7. He waited at the receiver (когда ему дадут нужный номер). 8. It is impossible (чтобы он вам не поверил) even after you had shown him the letter. 9. We waited patiently (чтобы на письмо ответили). 10. There is no need (чтобы пароход заходил в Туапсе). 11. Send a letter (чтобы они знали о наших планах). 12. The text was too difficult (чтобы он перевел его без словаря). 13. It is too late (чтобы дети шли гулять). 14. It was necessary (чтобы он вернулся домой немедленно).

Exercise IX

Translate into English using *for-to-*infinitive phrases.

1. Она позвонила, чтобы они навестили ее в начале сентября. 2. Она говорила достаточно громко, чтобы все могли ее хорошо слышать. 3. Она ждала, пока Анна вернется с прогулки. 4. Она ждала, пока муж заплатит за такси. 5. В восемь часов дети вошли, чтобы сказать спокойной ночи, и подошли к матери, чтобы она могла их поцеловать. 6. Моим друзьям было трудно успевать за мной. 7. Он позвонил, чтобы сестра пригласила нового пациента. 8. Мне трудно подниматься по лестнице. 9. Нам необходимо было пройти еще километров пять, чтобы добраться до леса, где расположился наш лагерь. 10. Считаю, что нам совершенно нечего волноваться. 11. Мы ждали, чтобы они начали разговор. 12. Вам легко это говорить. 13. Необходимо, чтобы товары были упакованы в крепкие ящики. 14. Первое, что я должен сделать, это выяснить, когда прибывает пароход. 15. Вода была слишком холодной, чтобы дети могли купаться.

Exercise X

Translate into English using *for-to-*infinitive phrases.

1. Он просил, чтобы письмо было послано сегодня. 2. Необходимо, чтобы вы послали телеграмму немедленно. 3. Он обещал дать им знать о своем отъезде, и теперь слишком поздно, чтобы он изменил решение. 4. Первое, что ты должен сделать, это попытаться позвонить в Москву.

5. Конечно, это он должен решать. 6. Узнайте у него номер телефона его родных, чтобы я могла им позвонить. 7. Я думаю, что было бы лучше, если бы он остался дома. 8. Сейчас достаточно тепло, чтобы он не брал с собой теплых вещей. 9. Очень важно, чтобы вы послали письмо вовремя. 10. Мы все время ждали, что они дадут нам знать об этом. 11. Ему очень трудно решить этот вопрос. 12. Вам будет очень полезно пожить за городом. 13. Ему легко это сделать. 14. Вашей сестре необходимо повидать его. 15. Нам трудно сделать эту работу в такой короткий срок. 16. Это не мне решать. 17. Отец думал, что мне необходимо принять это предложение.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (The Complex Subject)

The Subjective Infinitive Construction or the Complex Subject is expressed by a noun in the Common case (or a pronoun in the Nominative case) and the infinitive.

The girl was seen to leave the house.

She was expected to come.

He was known to be a capable student.

She seems to know the subject thoroughly.

In Russian the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive is translated such as *говорят, сообщают, ожидают* etc. (неопределенно-личные предложения)

He is said to be very ill. – Говорят, что он очень болен.

The expedition is reported to have reached the Pole. – Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла полюса.

She was not expected to reply, but she did. – Не ожидали, что она ответит, но она ответила.

The construction is used:

- 1) with verbs denoting sense perception: *to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to watch, to notice* etc;

He was heard to repeat those words several times.

The boat was seen to disappear in the waves.

- 2) with verbs denoting mental activity: *to know, to consider, to think, to expect, to believe, to suppose, to understand*;

The actors are supposed to arrive by five o'clock.

He was not expected to come.

- 3) with the verb *to make*;

She was made to come to the meeting.

- 4) with verbs of declaring: *to say, to report, to state, to announce, to declare, to pronounce*;

Our teacher is said to have travelled much.

The fire is reported to have caused much damage to the buildings.

- 5) with verbs expressing permission, request, order: *to allow, to permit, to suffer, to order, to command, to compel, to force, to request.*

They were requested to be ready by 7 o'clock.

He was ordered to give up smoking.

The above mentioned verbs (rules 1; 2; 3; 4; 5) are used in the Passive Voice.

- 6) with the verbs: *to seem, to appear, to prove, to turn out, to happen, to chance* in the Active Voice.

They appeared to be satisfied with the results of the experiment.

He proved to be an excellent musician.

Note. After the verbs: *to seem, to appear, to prove* the link-verb *to be* is often omitted.

He seems clever.

She proved ignorant.

- 7) with the word-groups: *to be likely* (вероятно), *to be unlikely* (маловероятно, вряд ли), *to be sure/to be certain* (несомненно, обязательно, непременно).

The weather is not likely to change.

They are sure to come tomorrow.

✓ EXERCISES

Exercise I

Point out the complex subject with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner. 2. She was heard to breathe heavily. 3. He was made to eat the cake. 4. He is said to be one of the best students at our faculty. 5. She was reported to have been very faithful to her friends. 6. When he recovered he was allowed to ski every Sunday. 7. Her retirement was rather a tragedy; she was forced to retire before time. 8. She is expected to be absent for a week. 9. He proved to be their devoted friend. 10. He happened to be her brother-in-law. 11. He seemed to know her thoughts. 12. At any moment the boys were likely to come. 13. The exhibition is said to be in London now. 14. I seem to be unable to serve this problem.

Exercise II

Point out the complex subject with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This appears to be the only exception to the rule. 2. I chanced to meet him in the park. 3. We happened to be in Washington on that day. 4. He appeared to

enjoy the concert. 5. They are sure to reach the shore safely. 6. The children seemed not to notice it. 7. The archeological expedition is likely to come to this village only in October. 8. He turned out to be ten years my senior. 9. They are said to have been in London last month. 10. The opera company was reported to have given several performances of Verdi's "Aida" in different cities of the country. 11. The playwright is supposed to be working at a new comedy. 12. Water was considered to be an element. 13. The moment a flame comes near the gas in the mines, the gas is sure to explode.

Exercise III

Paraphrase the following sentences using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. Nobody ever knew him to lose his temper.
2. The doctor did not allow us to visit the patients.
3. He by chance knew the answer to the quiz.
4. It seems that it is improbable.
5. Probably he will be here.
6. We made him withdraw his order.
7. It so happened that I was out of town at the time.
8. He apparently enjoyed the concert.
9. We were there by accident.
10. It so chanced that we were out when he called.
11. We are sure that everything will turn out all right.
12. They allowed the secret to leak out.
13. I did not mean you to hear this.
14. Seemingly they did not notice it.

Exercise IV

Paraphrase the following sentences using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. He marched out into the hall. She heard him lift the receiver and dial the number.
2. He did not expect her to write often, for he knows that letter-writing came difficult to her.
3. It happened that I knew Eliza's brother well.
4. He made the boy take off his boot and stocking.
5. It seemed that her dinner party went on too long to her.
6. It seemed that she understood the purpose of his question.
7. When she passed by it appeared that they looked at her attentively.
8. It appeared that they were coming down when I left the room.
9. It is unlikely that he will come and see us soon.
10. It is believed that John has arrived in London.
11. It is known that Jack is good at painting.
12. It was reported that the spaceship has landed successfully.
13. It is believed he is clever.
14. They say that he is the best teacher at our school.
15. It happened that his father came.
16. It seemed that everybody had taken the problem seriously.
17. It happened that I saw them at the theatre.
18. It was likely that he had hidden my journal under his mattress.

Exercise V

Paraphrase the following with the help of the verbs in brackets so as to use the complex subject.

1. The public do not walk on the grass. (to expect)
2. It is a mistake. (to believe)
3. The boy is a liar. (to know)
4. We don't play tennis in winter. (to suppose)

5. He is a good singer. (to say) 6. You are very punctual. (to expect) 7. The plane reached the Crimea on time. (to report) 8. The actor is very talented. (to believe) 9. The theatre will go abroad next summer. (to announce) 10. He rewrote the article once more. (to make) 11. This part of land was once under the sea. (to believe) 12. Several boys were riding on horseback across the field. (to see) 13. My fears were groundless. (to prove) 14. This test was to be the final one. (to suppose) 15. Father was to have come home before the New Year. (to expect)

Exercise VI

Paraphrase the following with the help of the verbs in brackets so as to use the complex subject.

1. The circus will be touring the country in the summer. (to announce) 2. One could see that she was in high spirits. (to appear) 3. The truth will come out. (to be sure) 4. The man's mind was working with extraordinary freedom. (to seem) 5. The morning sun has more ultraviolet rays. (to find) 6. The negotiations are reaching a decisive stage. (to say) 7. A new epidemic of the flu has been sweeping Europe for the past two months. (to report) 8. The air was growing colder. (to feel) 9. He is the best candidate to the post. (to consider) 10. I don't think the answer will please him. (to be likely) 11. The ground in this valley used to be very boggy. (to know)

Exercise VII

Translate into English using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. Говорят, что он лучший доктор в нашем городе. 2. Видели, как он перевернул страницу и начал читать. 3. Слышали, что он вскоре поднялся наверх. 4. Многие из пассажиров, по-видимому, были туристами. 5. Оказалось, что я его хорошо знаю. 6. С того времени вы, кажется, очень сильно изменились. 7. Слышали, как хлопнула входная дверь. 8. Предполагалось, что мы встретимся в шесть часов около школы. 9. Улицы города были пусты: по-видимому, все местное население ушло в лес. 10. Казалось, что они уже совсем его забыли. 11. Вероятно, она была единственным человеком, который останется здесь навсегда. 12. Видели, как сверкнули его глаза, но он ничего не сказал. 13. Я, кажется, хорошо знаю вас. Я, должно быть, встречал вас у своих родителей. 14. Очень вероятно, что они будут благодарить меня за эту помощь. 15. Кажется, вы много знаете об этом городе.

Exercise VIII

Translate into English using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. Слышали, как открылась дверь и кто-то вошел в комнату. 2. Случилось так, что меня не было дома, когда он звонил. 3. Когда он говорил, он,

кажется, больше говорил себе, чем им. 4. Слышали, как он играл на рояле и что-то пел. 5. Случилось так, что я сказал, что вы знаете его. 6. Он, кажется, также помогает и другим студентам. 7. По-видимому, она согласилась поехать на экскурсию в Ясную Поляну. 8. Казалось, что Александр хотел задать вопрос, но, по-видимому, изменил свое намерение. 9. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей. 10. Он оказался очень приятным собеседником. 11. Результаты опыта оказались еще более интересными, чем предполагалось. 12. Говорят, что подготовка второго издания этого словаря подходит к концу. 13. Ожидают, что новый словарь будет выпущен до конца года. 14. Эти картины будут обязательно выставлены на ближайшей выставке. 15. Полагали, что матч был отложен не из-за плохой погоды. 16. Об этом событии будут, безусловно, много говорить.

Exercise IX

Translate into English using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. Говорят, что экспедиция собрала очень интересный материал о природных богатствах этого района. 2. Сообщалось, что в этот район послана большая группа строителей. 3. Предполагается, что в этом районе будет создан новый город. 4. Полагают, что они уже доехали до места назначения. 5. Никак не ожидали, что холода наступят так рано. 6. Как сообщают, средняя температура мая в этом году значительно ниже, чем в прошлом. 7. Вряд ли его можно заставить сделать что-нибудь, если он этого не захочет. 8. Говорят, что этот токарь работает сейчас над новым рационализаторским предложением. 9. Полагают, что это изобретение поможет сэкономить много металла. 10. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались. 11. Вы, кажется, устали. Не хотите ли отдохнуть? 12. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось. 13. Вам, несомненно, понравится эта пьеса. 14. Было слышно, как она что-то напевала, сбегая вниз по лестнице.

Exercise X

Translate into English using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. Он, казалось, не понимал всей серьезности положения. 2. Вам, кажется, не нравится его предложение? 3. Вы, случайно, не знаете этого человека? 4. Он, по-видимому, был чем-то обеспокоен. 5. Мой спутник оказался большим знатоком архитектуры. 6. Завтра утром телеграмма будет непременно доставлена. 7. Он, наверняка, все перепутает. 8. Каждый день его можно было видеть за работой в саду. 9. Это предложение, по всей вероятности, его заинтересует. 10. Надеюсь, вряд ли будут возражения против такой повестки дня. 11. У нас оказалось много общих знакомых. 12. Его никогда еще не видели таким возбужденным. 13. Теперь можно считать наше исследование законченным. 14. Дол-

гое время эту вершину считали недоступной. 15. Казалось маловероятным, чтобы возникли какие-либо затруднения. 16. Книга с самого начала показалась мне интересной. 17. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными. 18. При переводе текста на экзамене студентам разрешалось пользоваться словарем.

Revision of Infinitive Constructions

✓ EXERCISES

Exercise I

Paraphrase the following sentences using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction.

1. They supposed that the man was the captain of the steamer. 2. They expected that I should come soon. 3. We saw that they were looking the catalogue through. 4. Do you know that he is a good specialist in heart diseases? 5. When I am feverish I feel that all my body shivers with cold. 6. The doctor declared that the case was a serious one. 7. I don't like when people behave like that. 8. She thought that he was well-read in history. 9. They found that the report was rather interesting. 10. I consider that he is very clever. 11. I believe that N. is one of the most outstanding composers of our time. 12. He expects that their team will win the game. 13. She did not mean that I should return so soon.

Exercise II

Answer the following questions.

1. Would you like me to read or to retell the story? 2. When do you expect the translation to be finished? 3. Do you want the article to be translated for tomorrow or right now? 4. I have two recordings of the song. Would you like to hear the Voronezh or the Urals choir sing? 5. Whom do you consider to be the most outstanding actor (composer, artist, producer)? 6. How did you let them know of it? 7. Why did you make him redo it? 8. Which direction did you notice them go? 9. When did you order dinner to be served? 10. Do you want him to put up at the hotel or will you have him stay with us? 11. Why don't you get the children to go to bed? It's pretty late. 12. Do you want to see us do it or do you want us to watch you do it first?

Exercise III

Paraphrase the following so as to use the complex object with the infinitive after the verbs given in brackets.

1. Somebody mentioned my name (to hear). 2. You may be sure she won't let you down. (to rely on, to count on, to depend on) 3. With the introduction of

this device the productivity of labour will considerably increase. (to enable) 4. At the thought of it I felt sad. (to cause) 5. It is very pleasant when everybody likes you. (to know) 6. When I waited in the reception room a girl came out with a file in her hands. (to see) She must have been the secretary. (to understand) 7. He shall return. They will take care of it. (to get) 8. It seemed to me that he knew more than he had said. (to suppose, to suspect) 9. Something hard struck my leg. (to feel) 10. We hope that steps will be taken in this direction. (to expect) 11. A wind was rising. The windows rattled. (to make) 12. I understood that he concealed the truth from me. (to suspect)

Exercise IV

Retell the following in the 1st person; answer the questions using the complex object.

1. You want to go to a concert. Your friend is going to take the tickets. What do you expect her to do? (to take a ticket for you, to ring you up, to give you the ticket when you meet) 2. You will have a test paper. Your friend has missed some lessons. What does she want you to do? (to give her your notes on grammar, to explain the new rules to her, to do some exercises together) 3. Your sister is ill. What would she like you to do? (to stay at home, to sit near her bed, to read an interesting book to her) 4. Your little brother is very gifted for music. What do you often hear and see him do? (to sing songs, to make his friends sing different songs with him) 5. You attend your teacher's consultations. What does your teacher make you do? (to read and retell different texts, to ask questions on the text, to analyze different grammatical difficulties)

Exercise V

Translate into English using the complex object.

- I Моя приятельница долго болела и пропустила много занятий в университете. Но мы надеемся, что она догонит группу. Все считают, что она способная девушка. Я думаю, что, кроме того, она и очень трудолюбива. Конечно, никому не приходится заставлять ее работать. Каждый день я вижу, что она занимается в читальном зале. Я люблю, когда по вечерам она рассказывает о своих занятиях. Уже сейчас чувствуется, что она делает успехи. Я хочу, чтобы она стала одной из лучших студенток нашей группы.
- II 1. Его заставили обратиться к доктору. 2. Ваше поведение рассердило меня. 3. Я слышала, как многие выдающиеся пианисты исполняли эту сонату Бетховена. 4. Я знаю, что он один из лучших шахматистов нашей страны. 5. Многие считают, что лучшее место отдыха — Черноморское побережье.

Exercise VI

Point out the *for-to*-infinitive construction. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It is necessary for him to go there today.
2. Here is the article for you to translate into Russian.
3. This article is too difficult for us to translate it into Russian without a dictionary.
4. We waited for the director to finish his conversation over the telephone.
5. She waited for the telephone to be installed in her flat.
6. She waited for the telegram to arrive in the morning.
7. There was nobody there for Betsy to talk to.
8. The first thing for you to do is to decide whether you will fly or go by train — it's time to book the tickets.
9. She waited for the kettle to boil.
10. The best thing for you to do is to consult the dictionary not to misspell the words again.
11. He is anxious for his sister to recover after her illness.
12. She held out the paper for me to see.
13. She had so often waited for me to come home at just this hour.
14. The motorcar stopped for the passengers to have a look at the beautiful scenery.
15. The night was too dark for the tourists to move on.

Exercise VII

Translate into English using *for-to*-infinitive phrases.

1. Вам необходимо быть здесь завтра вечером.
2. Ему легко это сделать.
3. Нам трудно закончить эту работу в такой короткий срок.
4. Необходимо, чтобы наши специалисты знали иностранные языки.
5. Что нужно было предпринять, должен был решить я.
6. Погода была слишком плохой для того, чтобы корабли могли выйти в море.
7. Он повернул голову и кивком показал, чтобы отряд следовал за ним.
8. Ночь была слишком темной, чтобы туристы продолжали путь.
9. Я жду, чтобы вы сказали мне что-нибудь приятное.
10. Первое, что я должен сделать, это выяснить, когда прибывает поезд из Москвы.
11. Вам легко это говорить.
12. Вода была слишком холодной, чтобы мы могли купаться.

Exercise VIII

Point out the complex subject with the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This river is believed to be suitable for navigation.
2. The river Thames is known to divide the city into two parts.
3. Many famous generals and admirals are said to have been buried inside the Cathedral.
4. This ancient Cathedral is considered to have been designed by an outstanding English architect.
5. This monument is considered to have been erected as early as the 11th century.
6. Sports events are reported to have aroused great interest and to have attracted a lot of spectators.
7. This church appears to be made of wood.
8. The current in the river seems to be slow.
9. My watch is likely to be five minutes fast.
10. He is sure to be influenced by them.
11. He is sure to display his great abilities of composing music.
12. The letter is unlikely to reach him in time.
13. The plane is sure to be the quickest

means of transport. 14. The success of the exhibition is likely to surpass all expectations. 15. He is sure to have been influenced by them.

Exercise IX

Paraphrase the following sentences using the complex subject with the infinitive.

1. It is believed that the expedition will return next Sunday. 2. It is supposed that the coming conference is of great importance for our work. 3. It was said that the performance had been a success. 4. It is likely that the meeting will take place tomorrow. 5. It seems that he possesses a valuable collection of pictures. 6. It seems to me that she is seriously ill. 7. It is known that the word "smog" is a combination of the two words "smoke" and "fog". 8. It is reported that great construction work is going on in their city. 9. It is known that the Gulf Stream brings warm waters to the British shores. 10. It seems to me he was tired. 11. It is supposed that the students have already passed their exams. 12. It is known that the coastline of the British Isles is irregular.

Exercise X

Translate into English using the complex subject where possible.

1. Очень вероятно, что мои родные поедут летом в Крым. 2. Если вы хотите поговорить с моей сестрой, позвоните ей сейчас по телефону. Она, наверное, дома. Она вряд ли будет дома завтра. 3. Вчера я случайно встретил вашего товарища. Он, кажется, очень торопился. 4. Он, по-видимому, работает в нашем районе. 5. Говорят, он оказался хорошим преподавателем. 6. Говорят, он давно живет на севере! 7. Известно, что он работает над проблемой выращивания новых сортов фруктов на севере. 8. Полагают, что результаты его работы очень интересны. 9. Сообщают, что сейчас он заканчивает серию опытов. 10. Предполагают, что доклад о его работе будет сделан в Москве. 11. Его считают талантливым молодым исследователем. 12. Он вряд ли окончит свою работу в этом году. 13. Результаты его исследований, бесспорно, заинтересуют ученых. 14. Кажется, его доклад состоит из трех частей. 15. Конечно, он лучший специалист в этой области.

Exercise XI

Translate into English using the complex object or the complex subject.

1. Я хочу, чтобы вы перевели эту статью. 2. Она слышала, что кто-то вошел в комнату. 3. Ожидается, что они скоро приедут в Москву. 4. Предполагают, что конференция будет в конце месяца. 5. Я бы хотела, чтобы вы провели лето с нами. 6. Предполагается, что она будет играть главную роль в этой пьесе. 7. Ожидают, что погода изменится. 8. Я не имела в виду, чтобы вы заучивали этот текст наизусть. 9. Я подозреваю,