The Infinitive

Tenses of the Infinitive

Active Voice		Passive Voice
present	to cook	to be cooked
present cont.	to be cooking	---
perfect	to have cooked	to have been cooked
perfect cont.	to have been cooking	---

The Present (Indefinite) Infinitive refers to the present or future.

- *I hope <u>to meet</u> her tonight.*

  ……..

The Continuous Infinitive expresses an action happening now.

- *He is sure <u>to be sleeping</u> now.*

  ……..

The Perfect Infinitive is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb.

- *He is glad <u>to have gone</u> there before the war.*

  ……..

The Perfect Continuous Infinitive is used to emphasize the duration of the action of the infinitive which happened before the action of the main verb.

- *He seems <u>to have been working</u> since early in the morning.*

  ……..

NOTE: both the Indefinite and Passive Infinitive can be used after "there is/are".

- *There is nothing to say.*

  ……..

- *There is nothing to be said.*

  ……..

1. Read and find the Infinitives and Infinitive constructions.

As medical science progresses, we are becoming an increasingly elderly society and, although living to a ripe old age can only be a good thing, it brings with it a large number of problems that we have yet to deal with properly. One such problem is that the burden of financing care for the elderly seems to be falling on a reduced percentage of the working population. The gradual but steady trend towards smaller families is likely to result in a smaller number of people to pay for the requirements of an increasingly elderly population. The services needed by the elderly appear to have stretched to breaking point. Nursing homes, homecare, meals on wheels and so on all need more investment if we wish our elderly to live as fulfilled and independent a life as possible.

Young people today are encouraged to start saving with personal pension schemes as early as possible to ensure an adequately financed retirement, since it is predicted that state pension levels in the future will not be enough to guarantee a continuation of the lifestyle they have become accustomed to. But we still have to cope with an expanding older population who are discovering too late that the steps they had taken to guarantee an income for their later years were not sufficient. Obviously, the pressure on public funds to subsidize this shortfall is enormous.

(*After* Virginia Evans, Linda Edwards, *Upstream Advanced*)

2. Read the following sentences and translate them into Russian. Comment on the forms of the Infinitive.

now now	now then
Jim ***is*** happy ***to be*** in Paris.	Meg ***is*** happy ***to have gone*** to Paris.
↘ ↙	↖ ↙
одновременность	*предшествование*
then then	now then
I ***was*** glad ***to be riding*** a bike.	I ***am*** upset ***to have been waiting*** so long.
↘ ↙	↖ ↙
одновременность	*предшествование*
then [Future] then [Future]	then before then
I'***ll be*** happy ***to be invited***.	I ***was*** happy ***to have been invited***.
↘ ↙	↖ ↙
одновременность	*предшествование*

1. The police broke into the house to find the burglars gone.
2. He was sure that Rachel was about to make him very miserable indeed.
3. I find it difficult to go away for the night without a rather heavy suitcase.
4. Taking into consideration the English climate I like to have some woolens just in case.
5. Mr. Markby was pleased to have been approached for advice.
6. He was probably angry to have been scolded in my presence.
7. The rescue team were astonished to find the boy in the deserted village.
8. Eliza was delighted to have been dancing all night.
9. She pretended to be listening to music while her thoughts wandered elsewhere.
10. You must attend the press conference. You will be sorry to have missed the opportunity.
11. On the other hand, if we are unlucky enough to have inherited a weak gene (ген), then there is little to be done.
12. The postcard was written in French, in a tiny economical script to take full advantage of the small space.
13. The young princess didn't want to be seen in public with her new boyfriend.

The Functions of the Infinitive in the sentence.

1. The Infinitive as a subject. (подлежащее)
   - It's useless *to discuss* the question. ……
   - Even *to think* of it gave him torture. ……

2. The Infinitive as a predicative (именная часть составного именного сказуемого).
   - My intention is *to get* into Parliament. ……
   - Mrs. Smith's flat was not easy *to find.* ……

3. The Infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate. (часть составного глагольного сказуемого).
   - The train was *to leave* at midnight. ……
   - Imprisonment began *to tell* upon him. ……

4. The Infinitive as an object. (дополнение).
   - She had learnt *to dance* at boarding school. ……
   - He found it utterly impossible *to leave* the place. ……

5. The Infinitive as part of a complex object.
   - She saw him *pick up* a note. ……
   - I'd like you *to listen* carefully. ……

6. The Infinitive as an attribute. (определение)
   - I've never had time *to examine* the room. ……
   - I have nobody *to say* a kind word to me. ……

7. a) The Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose. (обстоятельство цели)
   - He put on his coat (so as) not *to get* cold. ……

b) An adverbial modifier of result. (обстоятельство следствия) (this chiefly occurs after adjectives with **enough and too**.

   - His eyes were sharp *enough to look* after his own interest.
   - He was *too* busy *to see* anyone. ……

c) An adverbial modifier of manner (comparison).

   - She nervously moved her hand towards her lips as if *to stop* him.
     ……

8. The Infinitive as parenthesis (вводное слово или предложение)

Remember the following:

- To begin with – начнем с того, что…….
- To conclude – в заключение
- To sum it up – в целом
- To cut a long story short – короче говоря
- To be honest / to tell truth – по правде говоря
- To say the least (of it) – по меньшей мере
- To put it mildly – мягко выражаясь
- To make matters worse – в довершении ко всему
- So to say – так сказать

- To put it mildly, he was not up to the mark.
- To cut a long story short, they thought it would be more economical to live at the villa.

FULL Infinitive vs. BARE Infinitive

Full Infinitive is used

1. with certain verbs

   advise, afford, agree, allow sb, appear, be allowed, compel, decide, encourage, expect, hope, intend, invite, manage, pretend, proceed, promise, refuse, remind, seem, tell, tend, etc.

   *He **advised** me **to take** a rest.*

2. with certain adjectives

   amazed, angry, delighted, difficult, disgusted, easy, first, glad, happy, last, likely, obliged, sad, sorry, supposed, surprised, unable, etc.

   *I was **glad to hear** he had been promoted to manager.*

3. with impersonal construction + adjective

   ***It was nice of** him **to send** you roses.*

4. with **only** (unsatisfactory result)

   *He phoned **only to** say that he wouldn't be coming.*

5. at the beginning of a sentence in expressions such as: **to tell you the truth, to cut a long story short, to be honest / fair** etc.

   ***To tell you the truth**, I haven't seen him since Monday.*

6. after nouns

   *It's a **pleasure to see** you.*

7. after question words ("who", "where", "what" etc.)

   *I don't know **what to do**.*

Bare Infinitive is used

1. with **modals** (can / could, may / might, shall / should, must, will / would)

   *He **can go** if he wants to.*

2. with **need, dare** (as auxiliary verbs)

   *You **needn't work** today.*
   *I **daren't talk** to him.*

Notes

a. **Dare** expressing **courage or lack of courage** can be followed by **bare or full infinitive.**
   *I **don't dare (to) tell** her the truth.*
   *He **dared (to) attempt** it again.*

b. **Dare** expressing **threats, warning, anger** etc. is followed by **bare infinitive.**
   ***Don't** you **dare lie** to me again!*
   *How **dare** you **speak** to me like that!*

c. **Dare** expressing **challenge** is followed by **full infinitive.**
   *I **dare** you **to climb** up that tree.*

3. with **had better/would rather/would sooner**

   *You'd **better go** to bed.*

4. with **make, let, see, hear, smell, feel, watch, notice** (in Active Voice)

   *He **let** me **watch** TV.*

Note

notice, make, see, hear, feel, watch in Passive Voice are followed by **full infinitive.**
*The baby was **made to eat** all his soup.*

5. after **why not**

   ***Why not meet** again some day?*
   (Why don't we meet ...)

Notes

too + adj/adverb + full infinitive	*He is **too young to get** married.*
adj / adverb + enough + full infinitive	*He isn't **old enough to get** married.*
enough + noun + full infinitive	*He's **got enough money to get** by.*
so + adjective + as + full infinitive	*She was **so gullible as to believe** his story.*

NOTE: In expressions after "**nothing could be done**…", "**he could do nothing**….", "**what could he do**…", "the infinitive is used without **to** and is preceeded by "**except**" or "**but**".

- There's noting to be done except tell you the truth.
- There was nothing he could do but escape.
- What could he do but smile?

3. Insert "to" before the Infinitives where necessary.

1. He did nothing from morning till night but _____ wander at random.
2. You'd better _____ take this job in Oxford.
3. They ought _____ have asked me my advice.
4. I'd sooner ___ die than ___ move to the suburbs from the city center.
5. Your mother has gone to some friends, they do nothing but __ play bridge.
6. There's nobody in the world I'd rather __ work with or ____ have greater respect for.
7. Why not _____ try _____ engage her in some sports?
8. You'd better _____ leave now before the usual rush hour.
9. If you say you gave me no encouragement I cannot but ___contradict you.
10. I thought that I'd better ____ try ____ move to the urban area where there are more opportunity.
11. Why not ____ employ Mark? he's experienced and competent.
12. To know all is ___ forgive all.
13. Arthur could not but ___ glance at Daniel in silence.
14. It's time ____ take severe measures to combat poverty in the country.
15. It might rain. We'd better _ take an umbrella.
16. I'm tired. I'd rather not ___ go out tonight.
17. Shall we go by train? – No, I'd prefer ___ go by car.
18. Get them ____ come as early as possible.
19. Make them ___ come as early as possible.
20. There's hardly anything ____ do but ____ tighten the belt and start saving.
21. Why not __ take this freelance job?

4. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive (Active or Passive).

1. She only pretends _____. She isn't easy _____.(frighten, frighten)
2. He is sorry ____ way to panic then. (give)
3. I am glad _____ to you at the party yesterday. (introduce)
4. I didn't expect ___ this question. (ask)
5. Don't talk too much if you want ___. (listen to)
6. Unpleasant things shouldn't _____ .(put off)
7. He is happy ____ through with this task. (be)
8. It's bad of you ____ so much attention to trifling matters. You should be more serious. (pay)
9. Dan is happy ___ first prize for this picture. (award)
10. He is sorry ___ your advice then. (not follow)
11. There are a hundred things ___. (do)
12. According to the schedule the plane was _____ long ago. (land)
13. It's sensible of John _____ Kate this advice. I hope she'll follow it. (give)
14. He is sorry ____ you in your work. (disturb)
15. It's thoughtful of you ____ the flowers. She was pleased. (bring)
16. He claims ____Elvis Priestly. Who'll believe him? (meet)
17. Aren't you supposed _____ after your sister at the moment? (look)
18. I am sorry _____ you but I didn't mean anything of the kind. (disappoint)
19. It was considerate of my son __ of me when I was ill. (take care)
20. The woman pretended ___ and not ____ the bell. (read, hear)
21. Ann would love ___ on the beach now instead of typing letters. (lie)

Common structures with the Infinitive.

It's + adj./noun + inf.
be the fist/last/only + inf

5. Make up sentences according to the model

e.g. *Following him is hard. – It's hard <u>to follow</u> him.*
e.g. *It's a relief that I see you safe and sound. – It's a relief <u>to see</u> you safe and sound.*

1. Banning smoking in public places is very important.
2. Learning English is necessary.
3. Killing people is unforgivable.
4. Riding a bicycle is dangerous.
5. Interrupting people is impolite.
6. Dressing a wound is very painful.
7. Attending your classes is your duty.
8. It's a pleasure that I can see you again.
9. Watching a comedy is very amusing.
10. Rushing through a book is useless.

6. Paraphrase the sentences using the above adjectives and participles.

Model: There is no point in saying that now.
It was … (**unnecessary**)
It was unnecessary to say that now.

1. Keeping your eyes open when you sneeze is impossible. It is ….. (**impossible**)
2. She has difficulty in working out this kind of problem. It's … (**difficult**)
3. Dou you have to pay a membership fee at that gym? Is it … (**necessary**)
4. I don't have enough authority to run this department. I can't do that. I … (**unable/ supposed**)
5. The contribution to the discussion is obligation for every student. Every student … (**obliged**)
6. We were in amazement when we learned that she had contributed to the hospital $18 million. We … **(amazed)**
7. It's his luck that he has had a narrow escape. He … (**lucky**)
8. Ms Brown is an experienced accountant. She won't refuse to handle the company's accounts. She will be glad. She … **(glad)**
9. It's our determination to seek after the truth. We … (**determined**)
10. He ignored the speed limit. It's really dangerous. It … (**dangerous**)
11. You should always wear a seatbelt. It … (**unwise**)

7. Paraphrase the sentences using the words in brackets.

Model: I am delighted to meet such a distinguished man.
It … (pleasure) – It's a pleasure to meet such a distinguished man.

1. I have been involved in such an interesting project. It is a privilege. *It … (privilege)*
2. I will resist the temptation and won't go into detail of the scheme. *I … (temptation)*
3. The president underlined that he is determined to pursue the rebels. *The president …(determination)*
4. Shakespeare: "I'm planning to turn Hamlet into a musical." *I … (make plans)*

5. It was clear that she was ready to seek after the truth at any cost. *She … (show a determination)*
6. He won't admit his fault, as one has to be a courageous man to face the music. *It … (take courage)*
7. Count Dracula: "I've applied to go to medical school." *I … (send in an application)*
8. Einstein:" I've decided to challenge my own theory." *I … (make a decision)*
9. Fred Astaire: "If I troubled to learn, I might be a good dancer." *If I … (take the trouble)*

8. Translate into English using the Infinitive with it".

1. Ему трудно верить.
2. Ей доставляло огромное удовольствие видеть, как играют дети.
3. Неплохо было бы поехать за город завтра.
4. Нам понадобилось много времени, чтобы убедить его, что он неправ.
5. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно.
6. Вам не помешает, если вы займетесь спортом.
7. Очень приятно пить из колодца холодную воду в жаркий день.
8. Джейн потребовалось полчаса на то, чтобы добраться до города.
9. За этим столом хорошо работать.
10. Это моя обязанность – учит вас.
11. Некоторым людям трудно угодить.
12. Стихи трудно переводить.

9. Paraphrase using the Infinitive as an attribute.

Model *He was the second who came to the finish.*
*He was **the second <u>to come</u>** to the finish.*

1. I'd like to be the one who can be offered this job.
2. Safety is the first principle that must be observed in shooting competitions.
3. It's the only important problem that our generation should face up to.
4. Commuting is the only thing that scares me from moving to the suburbs.
5. She was the last who learnt the terrible news about their divorce.
6. He is the last person who can cause us trouble.
7. She is the only one in the family who contributes money to charity.
8. He was the only applicant who received no reply to his letter.
9. It's the only problem now that deserves our attention.

too + adj./adverb. + inf.
adj./adv. + enough + inf.

10. Complete the sentences according to the modal.

e.g. *I' m <u>too busy</u> …… - I'm too busy <u>to come</u> to the party.*
e.g. *John is <u>intelligent enough</u> …. – John is intelligent enough <u>to understand</u> the problem.*

1. There was too much noise…..
2. William is too intolerant…..
3. The traffic was too heavy….
4. The task was challenging enough…..
5. She is experienced enough….
6. He was mature enough….
7. Life is too tough…..
8. This period is too tough….
9. The train was too overcrowded…
10. I became well-off enough…..
11. The living conditions are tolerable enough…

11. Combine the sentences using the Infinitive with "too" or "enough".

1. The wine is too harsh. It's can't be tasty.
2. The dress is cut well. It's elegant.
3. The weather is frosty. It isn't enjoyable.
4. She is far too bewildered. She can't speak.
5. The suitcase was too heavy. It was impossible to carry it.
6. The car is very small. It's impossible to fit in all the kids.
7. Life is very short. It isn't worth hating anyone for long.
8. She is clever. She is at the top of the class.
9. Mr. Roberts is much too old.

12. Listen to the teacher and paraphrase the sentences according to the model.

Model 1: *He is clever. He can answer the question.*
He is clever enough to answer the question.

1. He wasn't strong. He couldn't support the man.
2. The sun isn't very hot. We can't lie in the sun.
3. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
4. He was curious. He opened the letter.
5. You are quite thin. You can wear this dress.
6. He can't be a policeman. He is short.
7. The box was too heavy for him to lift.
8. You'll find the place at once. The description of it in the paper is so comprehensive.
9. The weather is so variable. We can't make plans for the weekend.
10. He is not involved in this dangerous mission. He isn't smart .

Model 2: *He is very ill. He can't work today.*
*He is **too** ill to work today.*
*He isn't well **enough** to work today.*

1. It is very hot. We can't run.
2. I am rather old to wear this dress.
3. He was nervous. He couldn't speak.
4. I was terrified. I couldn't move.
5. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us.
6. She was so tired she couldn't keep her eyes open.
7. He is extremely poor. He can't afford a house.
8. Jane isn't experienced enough. She can't be considered for the post.
9. The dress is so long that she can't wear it.
10. He is extremely angry. He can't handle this delicate matter.
11. My mother is very conventional and finds it hard to accept that I live with a boyfriend.
12. The temptation to do to the party was too irresistible. We couldn't miss the chance.
13. You have given such an involved answer. It's incomprehensible.
14. She walks so fast I can't keep pace with her.

Model 3: *She was the first/last/only lady who left.*
*She was **the first/last/only** lady **to** leave.*

1. The captain was the last who left the shop.
2. He was the first man who swam the Channel.
3. He was the only one who realized the danger.
4. Do you think he is the only man who lives at subsistence level?
5. It is a wife who usually takes the strain in the family.
6. His skills are exceptional. He will never be made redundant.
7. It's you who are always causing your teacher trouble. No one else does.

13. Translate to English.

1. Она набрала слишком много веса, чтобы сбросить его за такой короткий срок.
2. Джон был слишком озабочен своим состоянием, чтобы обратить внимание на сестру.
3. Недостаток жизненного опыта у Гарри был достаточно очевиден, чтобы предлагать ему эту работу.
4. Я была слишком возбужденной, чтобы позвонить им и поблагодарить.
5. Дом казался брошенным и достаточно старым, чтобы продать его за такую цену.
6. Новая работа оказалась слишком трудной, чтобы он мог справиться с ней.
7. Он слишком горд, чтобы занимать у вас деньги.
8. Она слишком молода, чтобы воспитывать детей самой.
9. Расходы на проживание в городе слишком велики, чтобы молодая семья могла прожить, не занимая денег.
10. Все было сделано достаточно быстро, чтобы спасти его.

14. Paraphrase using the Infinitive as an attribute.

Model I.

NOTE: **the Infinitive serves as an attribute to pronouns and expressions of quantity such as *much, little, enough, a lot, a great deal.***

e.g. *Here are some instructions that must be followed.*
Here are some instructions to be followed (to follow).

1. These are the measures which must be taken .
2. There is nothing one can be ashamed of.
3. There was so much that was to be done.
4. There is nothing in his life that he may be proud of.
5. There is so much one can lose, there is so little one can find.
6. There was nobody here who could help him adapt in the new environment.
7. We had nowhere we could stay at for the night.
8. She'll always find something one would talk about.
9. There was nothing we could argue about.

Model II: **e.g.** *The question that will be discussed at the meeting is very important. - The question to be discussed at the meeting is very important.*
e.g. *I have a child who must be looked after. – I have a child to look after.*

1. The people who will be invited to the conference must take an active part in the work.
2. He knows all the places in the town that can be found there.
3. The railway that will be built there will join the two industrial centers.

4. The next patient that was to be examined was a nice girl in her early teens.
5. Honesty is the first principle that is to be observed when working with us.
6. I have a question or two which must be paid attention to.
7. He is not the man who will draw back when dignity is concerned.
8. The ship has arrived with the pictures which will be displayed at the international exhibition.
9. I have a lot of problems that must be solved.
10. We had no time one could lose.
11. The library has received a list of the books which will be published this year.
12. They had a friend one could get along with.

15. Translate the sent into English using the Infinitive as an attribute.

1. Вот книга, которую надо прочитать.
2. У нее есть друзья, которые могут навестить ее во время болезни.
3. Он не был человеком, который быстро привлекал к себе внимание.
4. Она первой прервала молчание.
5. Джек знал, что нельзя терять время.
6. Последний, кто навестил Анну, был её сын.
7. У нас есть хороший анекдот, который мы можем рассказать вам.
8. Я позже всех разгадал ее намерения.
9. У нее есть ребенок, о котором надо заботиться.
10. Она тотчас почувствовала, что у них есть что-то, что нужно сообщить ей.

16. Complete the sentences according to the model.

NOTE: we should always use the Indefinite Infinitive in the Active Voice.

♦ *It's interesting to talk to her. – She is interesting <u>to talk to.</u>*

1. It's hard to follow him.
2. It's pleasant to look at her.
3. It's not easy to please the old lady.
4. It's hard to find a good friend.
5. It's easy to teach this subject.
6. It's nice to work with calm people.
7. It's not easy to find a road here.
8. It was difficult to decide the matter.
9. It's pleasant to dance with the girl.
10. It's difficult to explain his behavior.
11. It's nice to have ice-cream for dessert.
12. It's easy to give advice but it's difficult to follow it.
13. It's interesting to discuss this story.
14. It's not easy to calm an excited person.
15. It's pleasant to call on her. She is always glad to receive guests.

17. Complete the following sentences according to the modal.

e.g. She is easy …….- She is easy <u>to dance with.</u>

1. The boy is hard……..
2. What he says is pleasant ……but rather hard…
3. The stories are interesting……

4. The sentence is easy…….and useful……
5. All she cook is nice……and delicious…
6. The lady is pleasant……..
7. She was light on her feel and easy…..
8. His thoughts are hard…….
9. Their behavior was difficult……..
10. This fruit is nice……
11. The matter is easy…….
12. The child is nice….but difficult…..

18. Translate into English.

1. В этом кресле удобно спать.
2. Это заболевание трудно лечить.
3. Эти инструкции легко выполнять.
4. Его мысли трудно понять.
5. С ней приятно иметь дело.
6. Такие вещи трудно объяснить.
7. Ее настроение легко понять.
8. Такую роль интересно играть.
9. С надежными людьми приятно работать.
10. Пожилым людям обычно трудно угодить.

Noun / adverb + to be + inf.

19. Complete the sentences using the Infinitive according to the modal.

NOTE: the subject of the sentence can be expressed by a limited number of nouns, the most common are: *thing, problem, wish, idea, ambition, task, aim, job, etc.*

- *The only thing you have to do is to stay with the child.*

His highest ambition The job of a reporter Dr. Johnson's idea His greatest wish The only sensible thing All I want you to do The most he could do at the moment The least we can do	is was will be	to tell her every thing to turn his native village into a health resort to expose his intentions to go away to stick to our decision to give me advice to try to understand her idea to write a monumental work on art

20. Answer the question using the Infinitive.

1. What's your aim in life?
2. What would you like your friend to do for you? (All I want.)
3. How do you see the job of an economist?
4. What's your duty in the family?
5. What's the foreign policy of this country?

6. What's your highest ambition?
7. What did your parents threaten to do when you didn't behave well in your childhood?
8. What are generous people willing to do?
9. What is a quick-tempered man inclined to do?
10. When a man proposes, what does a woman agree to do?
11. What can't students afford to do?
12. When people yet married, what do they promise to do?
13. What are you planning to do in future?

21. Translate into English.

1. Теперь тебе только остается поместить объявление в газету.
2. Единственным его желанием было найти постоянную работу.
3. Единственный способ не столкнуться с финансовыми проблемами – это экономить.
4. Все, что ему хотелось, - это избежать развода.
5. Первое, что необходимо сделать семье, - это посоветоваться с врачом, а потом уже решать, поместить больного в госпиталь или нет.
6. Все, что ей удалось сделать, - это найти работу внештатным журналистом в местной газете.
7. Наш план был в том, чтобы привлечь внимание общественности к проблеме насилия в семье.
8. Ваша следующая задача – проверить факты перед тем, как печатать статью.
9. Последнее, что я хотел бы сделать, это причинить вам неудобства.

It's + adj. + of someone + to do

NOTE: we use this structure to comment on someone's behavior. It's mainly used after the following adjectives: *kind, silly, stupid, nice, considerate, thoughtful, wise, clever, careless, charming, ect.*

- *It's stupid of him not to have given her flowers.*

22. Make up sentences using the Infinitive.

e.g. It's nice (bad, considerate) of you to go there.

It's (was) bad It's considerate It's silly It's wrong It's charming It's thoughtful It's clever It's (un) wise It's disgraceful	of him, Sally, our friends, my collegue, his parents	to think that she and I once dined together to admit the fact to hurt people to remember the figures to be rude to David to be welcomed in such a way to fall asleep like that to start producing their own machine to give up singing because you have a poor voice

23. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.

Model: They were so kind to invite you to the party.
It was **kind of them to** invite you.

1. Spending all your money was foolish.
2. Your sending her flowers in hospital was a considerate gesture.
3. It's your stupidity that made you expose yourself to danger swimming in a rough sea.
4. You are so generous, if you've contributed that sum of money to the Charity Fund.
5. You are so careless. You have gained weight before the competition.
6. What a thoughtless behaviour! You shouldn't have involved him in this project.
7. Only a ruthless man like you could cause me so much trouble.
8. You are so clever, you have taken all the precautions.
9. Living beyond your means is unwise.
10. To oppose the proposed project was a brave step of yours

24. Translate into English.

1. С твоей стороны было бы глупо подавать на развод.
2. Со стороны Джорджа было бы очень мило пригласить ее танцевать.
3. Как мило с вашей стороны предложить мне эту поездку.
4. Я думаю, с вашей стороны было бы беспечно оставлять своего ребенка на попечение соседей.
5. Для вас не характерно так ругаться.
6. Это невежливо с ее стороны отклонять приглашение.
7. Это неразумно, что родители Джейн вмешиваются в ее отношения с мужем.
8. Плохо, что она не воспользовалась этой возможностью.
9. Глупо с вашей стороны покупать в кредит (on credit) вещи, которые вы не можете себе позволить.

adj + inf (act/pass)

NOTE: the Infinitive is used after various kinds of adjectives the most common are: *afraid, anxious, ashamed, delighted, glad, good, happy, lucky, thankful, surprised, sorry, willing, etc.*

- *I am sorry <u>to have done</u> you harm.*

25. Complete the sentences.

He's still very anxious <u>to see</u> you.

She's anxious…	to have done you harm
I felt reluctant…	to come to my place
He would be crazy…	to be raised during the talks
I must take Phil with me, he's keen…	to go out that night
He was sorry…	to be served
You'll be relieved…	to be talked about it
Dinner was ready…	to hear the document is now in their hands
She is happy…	to disturb you / to have disturb
The subject isn't likely…	to meet the President

The Infinitive may serve as object in sentences with **it** as a subject.

The most common verbs after which the Infinitive is used in this function are: **to amaze, to annoy, to delight, to puzzle, to shock, to occur, to surprise, to trouble and others**.

- *It pleased her particularly to see her children playing.*
- *It never occurred to him to pretend that he had no influents on events.*

There are a number of set phrases to remember.

It does me good to get up early in the morning.
It couldn't do any harm to take her out of town.
It took her several days to realize it.
It was his turn to cook dinner.
It was up to the girl to decide whether or not to accept the invitation.
It's time to get down to work.

26. Translate into English using the Infinitive an object.

1. Я не желаю менять свое мнение.
2. Он потребовал, чтобы ему предоставили возможность доказать это.
3. Я прошу, чтобы меня выслушали.
4. Почему вы не потребовали, чтобы вам дали копию?
5. Я не могу позволить себе купить такую дорогую машину.
6. Мой друг не осмелился сказать мне правду.
7. Стив предложил подвести меня до станции.
8. Сегодня моя очередь мыть посуду.
9. Ему потребовалось полчаса, чтобы написать письмо другу.
10. Джек пообещал принять участие в соревнованиях, и теперь он сожалеет, что сделал это.
11. Маловероятно (to be unlikely), что ваша сестра приедет на репетицию сегодня, хотя она и очень хочет играть главную роль в нашем спектакле.
12. Вам пора поискать новую работу.
13. Вам решать, кому из ваших друзей можно доверять.
14. Вам потребуется несколько дней, чтобы решить эту проблему.
15. Родителям не повредит (do smb. good/bad) уделять больше внимания своим детям.
16. Я притворился, что не заметил его смущения.
17. Я постараюсь не забыть послать им телеграмму.
18. Он не любил, когда ему говорили об этом.
19. Джон был рад познакомиться с друзьями Елены.

. . . for smb/smth to do

27. Use the Infinitive with for-phrases.

e.g. *It's hard (impossible, easy) <u>for her to carry</u> this bag.*
The teacher was waiting <u>for Jack to raise</u> his hand.
It's not <u>for him to explain</u> the matter.

1. This is the matter *that you must pay attention to.*
2. The best thing *that he can do* is to fine a better-paid job.
3. She is rather late *which is unusual*.
4. It's necessary *that he should stop* living beyond your means.
5. She explained everything. *It was not difficult*.
6. Her father made the decision. *It's the usual thing* in her family.
7. It would be better *if you split up*.
8. He held the door open *to let his parents come in*.
9. The traffic was too heavy. *We couldn't cross the road*.
10. You need't leave us so early (There's no need…)
11. The problem was comparatively easy. *He solved it in half an hour*.
12. He is just the man *whom you should consult*.

28. Paraphrase the sentences according to the model.

Model: He won't catch the six thirty train. It's impossible.
<u>It's impossible for</u> him *<u>to</u>* catch the six thirty train.

1. She faced out the opposition in the debate, but it wasn't easy.
2. We shouldn't let his ideas gain ground in the country. It's vital for us.
3. She works so fast I can't keep pace with her. It's difficult.
4. I decided to move nearer to my office as I was getting tired of commuting every day. It's tiresome.
5. You have cheated to get what you wanted, but I'm warning you, don't push your luck. It's dangerous.
6. I advise that you should gain some experience working as a salesman. It would be useful for you.
7. Just look! Jane has run out of patience, she is furious. It's so unusual for her.
8. The scandal you are involved in caused a stir in the society. It's bad for your reputation.
9. He runs both the household and his firm with the set of iron rules. It's typical of him.

Directions: Use your own words to complete the sentences.

Example: It takes . . . hours to . . . .
→ ***It takes*** *five* ***hours to*** *fly from Los Angeles to Honolulu.*

Example: It takes a lot of work for . . . to . . . .
→ ***It takes a lot of work for*** *most small businesses* ***to*** *succeed.*

1. It takes time for . . . to . . . .
2. It takes a lot of money to . . . .
3. It takes . . . minutes to . . . .
4. How long does it take to . . . ?
5. It will take . . . years for . . . to . . . .
6. It takes patience / courage / skill to . . . .
7. It takes hard work for . . . to . . . .
8. It takes stamina and determination to . . . .

29. Translate the sentence into English using the for –Infinitive Construction.

1. Самое лучшее, что вы можете сейчас сделать – это поехать в отпуск на юг.
2. Он попросил принести ручку и бумагу.
3. Этот текст достаточно легкий, чтобы вы могли прочитать его без словаря.
4. Ему ничего не остается делать, как немедленно выехать в Москву.
5. Сделать это должен был он.
6. Будет неразумно, если он сейчас уедет из России.
7. Первое, что мы должны сделать – это заказать билеты.
8. Вопрос был слишком неожиданным, чтобы я мог на него ответить.
9. Я подчеркнул эти предложения, чтобы вы могли их проанализировать.
10. Он подождал, пока я сяду в кресло.
11. Не вам ставить условия!
12. Нам ничего не остается делать, как веселить самих себя.
13. Им невозможно было описать свою жизнь в деревне.
14. Роберт ждал прихода ночи, чтобы выскользнуть из дома.
15. Мой дом всегда готов к тому, чтобы любой мог войти и расположиться.
16. Дорогой, сейчас не время нам спорить.

Complex Subject

with verbs in the Active Voice

noun/pronoun + active verb + to-infinitive ↘ *Complex Subject* ↙			
sb	seems / seemed appears / appeared happens / happened proved turned out	to do sth to be done to be doing sth to have done sth to have been doing sth to have been done	кажется, казалось, по-видимому случилось так, что оказалось
e.g. Her eyes were red. She seemed to have been crying.			
sb	is / was / will be + sure / certain / bound / likely / unlikely	to do sth to be done to be doing sth to have done sth to have been doing sth to have been done	несомненно, весьма вероятно обязательно вероятно вряд ли
e.g. He is likely to arrive a bit late.			

30. Translate into Russian.

1. The discussion appears to have been friendly and fruitful.
2. He seems to be sincere but I don't completely trust him.
3. To our surprise the stranger turned out to be an old friend of my mother's.
4. If you happen to find it, please let me know.
5. He seems to be satisfied to be doing nothing.
6. His private life is unlikely to have any bearing on his competence as a manager.
7. His decision proved to be a good one. 8. Knowing Jim, he is bound to be late.

31. Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the Infinitive.

1. There appears _____ (to be) a mistake over the numbers in your yesterday's report.
2. The building appears _____ (to use) as a hospital during the war.
3. There appears _____ (to be) very little we can do about it.
4. She seems _____ (to change) her mind.
5. The storm turned out _____ (to miss) Florida.
6. His statement turned out _____ (to be) false.
7. William's words seemed _____ (to calm) her down a little.
8. She is bound _____ (to find out) the truth sooner or later.
9. George's overseas voyage seems _____ (to help) him come to terms with some dark facts about his roots.
10. In the past two years Debbie seems _____ (to do one's utmost) to realize her full potential as a scholar.

32. Paraphrase the sentences, using the above patterns with the infinitive.

Model: *It seems/ appears that she knows everything about it.*
She seems/ appears to know everything about it.
He apparently did not know it.
He didn't seem (appear) to know it.

1. It seemed that he had lost interest in the subject.
2. It seemed that the house hadn't been lived in for a long time.
3. It doesn't seem the customers are served here properly.
4. It seems he has been collecting stamps since he was a boy.
5. It appears that a lot of immigrants are involved in squattering.
6. He was silent for a moment. It seemed that he was searching his memory.
7. It seemed that there was no risk in asking him the question.
8. It seemed there was no other settlement to the problem.
9. Apparently this job offers alluring opportunities.
10. It seems that he has been looking forward to meeting you all the time.
11. I am not sure that anyone has gained experience by being idle.
12. It seems that they haven't made any changes in the plan.
13. It appears that his new book attracted everybody's attention.
14. It seems that there is a great difference between these two samples.
15. It appears we have involved him in a dangerous mission.
16. It appears that there are different opinions on this subject.

Teacher's material. To be done orally in class

17. Apparently they didn't notice us.
18. It appears he is not fit for the job.
19. He was apparently enjoying the concert.
20. It seemed he had never tasted this fruit
21. It seemed that they were all talking at once.
22. It seemed that the job was risky.
23. It seems he is a man of simple taste.
24. It seems that you have been working hard lately.
25. It seemed she had managed the job well enough.
26. It seems to me you are looking for trouble.
27. It appears there are some economic benefits of lower taxes.

33. Complete the sentences with the infinitive forms of the verbs in brackets.

Model: He seems (choose) books for a whole hour.
He **seems to have been** choosing books for a whole hour.

1. He didn't answer at once. He seemed (clear) his throat.
2. You always seem (leave) your things around the place.
3. She looks sad. She appears (hear) the news.
4. Their financial situation has become better. They appear (sign) on for social welfare.
5. She didn't seem (look) at me but at somebody behind.
6. She heard the remark, but she didn't appear (hurt).
7. He seems (wear) the same suit the whole year.
8. She didn't seem (interest) in the problem.
9. He seems (fail) with his new job.
10. Nothing seems (gain) by moving to a metropolis.
11. The letter doesn't seem (reach) him.
12. Good work. Your chances for a promotion seem (enhance).
13. They seem (use) this method for years.
14. Why did he rush away so suddenly? He seems (have) some business to attend to.

34. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Все, казалось, было в полном порядке.
2. Кажется, ее брат копит деньги на автомашину.
3. Похоже на то, что они использовали эти сведения.
4. Похоже на то, что этот факт уже был упомянут.
5. Его родители, по-видимому, живут здесь давно.
6. Кажется, она пытается управлять твоей жизнью.
7. У нее, по-видимому, хороший вкус.
8. Вероятно, преподаватель был не доволен ее ответом.
9. Мне кажется, он испытывает сильнейшую боль.
10. Я что-то не помню всех частностей этого дела.
11. Похоже на то, что эта история вызвала отрицательную реакцию в обществе.
12. Казалось, что мы все живем в трущобах.
13. Не похоже, что ты нашел подходящее жилье.

35. Paraphrase the sentences using the above infinitive pattern.

Model: *It so happened that I took the wrong turning.*
*I **happened to** take the wrong turning.*

1. It so happened that they missed the five o'clock train.
2. Do you know, by any chance, who contributed their money to Children's Fund?
3. We were quite by chance picked up by a passing car.
4. It was quite unexpected for them to wander into slums.
5. Do you by any chance know where such things are sold?
6. It so happened that they picked the wrong person for the job.
7. They met by chance. They both were commuters.
8. It so happened that the book dealt with a problem that interested me very much.
9. It so happened that he recalled my telephone number just in time.

Teacher's material. To be done orally in class

1. It happened that nobody knew the way.
2. It so happened that I had no money on me.
3. It so happened that I was not at home at the time.
4. Do you, by any chance, know where I can find him?
5. It happened that there was a doctor there at the scene of accident.
6. It happened that they met that very day.

36. Complete the following sentences according to the model (think of your own answers).

Model: *They picked him for the job but he …*
turned out to be *unfit for the job.*
and he … ***proved to be*** *a genius.*

1. They had been looking forward to the party but/and when it came, it … *(be dull and uninteresting).*
2. The parents were against their marriage but/and the man … *(be an ideal husband for their daughter).*
3. They employed him and/but he … *(be the best clerk they had ever had).*
4. I didn't expect much of the film but/and it … *(be quite thrilling).*
5. We took what we thought the shortest way, but/and it … *(be longer)*
6. I've made an appointment with a doctor, but/and he (it) …

37. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вы, случайно, не знаете причину его отсутствия?
2. Лишь случайно я узнала, что он получает пособие по безработице.
3. Так оказалось, что он был причиной моих неприятностей.
4. Нам уже случалось иметь дело с такими людьми.
5. Книга оказалась такой интересной, я прочел ее за день.
6. Его ответ оказался правильным.
7. Мы случайно встретились незадолго до его болезни.
8. Случилось так, что они оказались замешены в этом деле.
9. Если вы случайно встретите его, скажите ему, что он мне нужен.
10. Мы случайно остановились в одной и той же гостинице.

Complex Subject

with verbs in the Passive Voice

noun/pronoun + passive verb + to-infinitive ↘ *Complex Subject* ↙			
		told	кому-то сказали
	is	ordered	кому-то приказали
sb	was	allowed	кому-то разрешили
	will be	asked	кого-то попросили
	(etc.)	required	
		made	кого-то заставили
e.g. He was allowed to stay out late.			
		said	говорят, что
		known	известно, что
	is	supposed	предполагается, что
sb	was	believed	
	will be	reported	сообщается, что
	(etc.)	considered	считается, что
		thought	
		expected	ожидается, что
e.g. The iceberg is reported to be floating west.			

38. Translate into Russian.

1. Despite his established reputation, Harris was made to quit the job.
2. The patient was told to stay indoors until she felt any better.
3. She was required to be interviewed.
4. Jane and Patsy were allowed to keep a pet in the dorm.
5. Praise is said to develop in children a sense of self-worth.
6. London's King's Cross is believed to be gradually turning into an area known for crime of all kinds. Tourists are advised not to go there at all.
7. Mr. Rochester is known to have been running the family business for over 20 years.
8. Hiccups (икота) are said to be cured by a sudden shock.
9. The hurricane is expected to reach Florida in a few hours.
10. Joan Rowling is considered to be the wealthiest woman in the world.
11. The President was reported to have lost control of the army.
12. This isn't what we are supposed to be discussing.
13. Today was supposed to have been sunny, but it's raining.
14. 14 The painting has been reported to be missing.
15. Changes in the taxation system are expected to be proposed.
16. Sailing across the Atlantic in a small boat is considered to be dangerous.

39. Paraphrase the sentences using the model.

Model: *They made her scrub the floor. -* ***She was*** *made to scrub the floor.*
They didn't let me go to town. - ***I wasn't*** *allowed to go to town.* ***(!)***
They forced me to stay home. - ***I was*** *forced to stay at home.*
They forbade me to play in the park. - ***I was*** *forbidden to play in the park.*

Note: The verb *let* is not used in the passive.

1. They made him sign on for social welfare.
2. He made her promise that she would come back.
3. They let us to take our dog inside.
4. The headmaster let the boys leave the school.
5. He made us take the risk and bet on horse.
6. They didn't let me cover my travel expenses.
7. They forced the employees to pool their money.
8. That husband of mine doesn't let me run the family finance.
9. My friend forces me to build a nest-egg as I badly need a place of my own.
10. His outrageous behaviour made me ignore him at the party.
11. The circumstances forced me to start my own business at my own risk.
12. The editor didn't let me run this thrilling story in the Sunday issue.)

40. **A) Read what Ida James says about her childhood. Underline the infinitives after let, make, forbid and force.**

"Did I have a strict upbringing? No, I don't think so.

I remember my parents made me promise not to speak to strangers, and they forbade me to go to a friend's house straight from school. I always had to go home first. But then my mother usually let me go out and see my friends. When I was older, they didn't allow me to go out with a young man on my own, but they let me go out with a group of friends. And they never allowed me to stay out after midnight. But that was accepted at the time.

I think, if you force children to do things all the time, eventually they'll rebel. One of my friends did.

B) Now write an article about Ida's childhood. Each sentence should contain a passive form.

***Model*:** Mrs. Ida James told me that she **was made to promise not to speak** to strangers, and she …

C) Provide your own opinion on the matter.

- ✓ Should children be forbidden to go out on their own?
- ✓ Should they be allowed to stay out after midnight?
- ✓ Should they be forced to do something they are not willing to do?

41. Read the following passage. Use the appropriate grammar forms in the sentences after the text.

SUNKEN TREASURE

Experts from the British Museum have announced the discovery of a Spanish ship, which sank in a storm off the Scottish coast 400 years ago. Divers have found gold bars on the seabed near the wreck, which the experts believe are only a small part of the ship's precious cargo. According to the British Museum, the ship is in good condition and the cargo is worth millions of pounds.

1. Divers are reported (find) a Spanish ship.
2. Experts are reported (study) objects from it.
3. The ship is thought (sink) 400 years ago.
4. The ship is thought (return) to Spain.
5. The ship is believed (carry) gold bars.
6. The gold is believed (lie) on the seabed.
7. The ship is said (be) in good condition.
8. The gold is said (be) worth millions of pounds.

42. Paraphrase the sentences using Complex Subject.

Model: *Life begins at 40. (believe) – Life is believed to begin at forty.*

1. Tastes change with age. (say)
2. The lecture will be attended by all the students. (suppose)
3. The department will have to employ another ten people in connection with the seasonal rush of orders. (expect)
4. The driver has crossed the traffic lights when they were red. (believe)

5. The results of the experiment surpassed all expectations. (say)
6. The new play was received with indifference. (say)
7. Atlantis, an island in the Atlantic Ocean sank into the sea. (say)
8. Winters in the region are really severe. (know)
9. The exhibition is really worth seeing. (report)
10. The Parkers are really satisfied with the house they bought. (know)
11. Ms Miller and Hill will really start the manufacture of plastics. (suppose)

12. She is used to the thought that they'll have to move to another flat. (seem)

43. Paraphrase the sentences using Complex Subject.

1. It is reported that a young scientist has discovered a new star.
2. It is supposed that you should be more careful while driving.
3. They believe that London is experiencing a building boom.
4. It is reported the automobile show will be held next summer.
5. They say this story has caused a great stir in London.
6. It can't be expected that the Petersburg football team will gain the upper hand.
7. It's known that many of the jobs involve hard work, long hours and no security.
8. It is reported that as a result of the discussion an important agreement has been reached.
9. We expect that everybody will contribute to the discussion of this urgent question.
10. It is announced the conference held in Moscow was of great international importance.
11. Everybody says that Billings gate is the biggest fishmarket in the world.
12. People say that the consumption of meat was very high last year.

Teacher's material. To be done orally in class.

1. We know that he has distinguished himself in diplomatic service.
2. Everybody says that planes are safer than cars.
3. Lots of people say that heavy rains are brought by gales.
4. It is reported the delegation will arrive tomorrow.
5. It can be expected that the weather will improve soon.
6. It was reported the show would be held next summer.
7. It is reported that the show was a great success.
8. It was reported the car show had already been closed.
9. Some people say America was discovered before Columbus.
10. It is announced the conference will be held in Moscow in February.

Teacher's material. To be done orally.

Can you name:

- a writer who is known to have been a doctor?
- the great musician who is known to have lived in Klin?
- A poet who is said to have died young?
- The inventor who is said to have built the first locomotive? (Cherepanov)
- The country that is supposed to be the birthplace of football?
- An explorer who is supposed to be the first to discover America?
- An explorer who is supposed to have reached the South Pole?
- A great medieval artist who is known to have also been an inventor, architect and scientist?

44. Translate into English using Complex Subject.

1. Красота города, говорят, определяется его географическим положением.
2. Предполагается, что здание на углу улицы было построено в X веке.
3. Токио считается одним из самых больших городов мира.
4. Известно, что она пишет статьи для студенческой газеты.
5. Говорят, что эти лачуги были построены еще в прошлом веке.
6. Полагают, что товары не были тщательно упакованы.
7. Не секрет, что иммигрантам зачастую приходится селиться в трущобах.
8. Полагают, что инфляция вызвана большим ростом заработной платы.
9. Считается, что разумный человек не будет рисковать.
10. Известно, что пренебрегать техникой безопасности весьма опасно.

Smb +	**be sure +** **bound +** **likely +** **unlikely +**	**to do / to be doing / etc.**

*He is sure **to go** hunting. – Он наверняка поедет на охоту.*
(He surely will go hunting)
*He is not likely/ is unlikely **to come** in time. – Вряд ли он придет вовремя.*
(It is not likely that he will come in time)

Ways of translation:

Be sure/ certain - наверняка, обязательно, несомненно, непременно;
Be likely - вероятно, похоже на то, что …
Be unlikely - вряд ли, не похоже на то, что …

45. Paraphrase the sentences using Complex Subject.

Model. The firm has a new rush of orders. It is certain that the management will employ more people to do the work. – The management **is certain to employ** more people.

1. I don't doubt that you'll get fringe benefits if you are promoted to that position.
2. Surely a washing machine in the house will save a lot of time and effort.
3. It's likely that the mild climate of Europe will do him a lot of good.
4. If your go on being nasty, I certainly will run out of patience.
5. It is unlikely the 8 o'clock train will stop here. It is a fast train.
6. It is likely the new book by the famous writer will attract the attention of the public.
7. There is great possibility that this decision will be challenged by the oil companies.
8. Surely they will keep on working until they've done the job.
9. He is a serious kind of boy. It doesn't look like him to waste time.
10. Don't worry. I'm sure they have taken care of the matter.
11. He is so helpless. It is unlikely he will do without our help.
12. They are old friends. It looks like they have already made up their quarrel.

Teacher's material. To be done orally in class

1. It is likely he is sleeping. It's so quiet in his room.
2. I'm sure you'll recognize him at once. He hasn't changed a bit.
3. I' sure he's been working on the problem for years.
4. It's unlikely she's still working. It's very late.
5. Is it likely that it will rain today?
6. It was not likely that he would take the risk?
7. It was unlikely that this wet weather would keep long.
8. It's certain they have made use of this information.
9. Surely the teacher will be satisfied with your report.
10. It's most unlikely you will find her at this hour.
11. Certainly he has served in the Army.
12. It is unlikely he'll settle the matter alone.
13. I am not sure she has shouted at him. She is a calm person.

46. Translate the following passage into English using Complex Subject with the expression 'to be likely'.

Мысль о том, что психическая неуравновешенность и творчество связаны между собой, не нова. В течение последних 30 лет психологи исследовали эту взаимосвязь и пришли к выводу, что писатели более других подвержены депрессии, у художников вероятность раздвоения личности возрастает в 3 раза, а ученые в 10 раз чаще других страдают от депрессии.

Однако, исследование характеров 400 эксцентрических личностей выявило, что все они уверены в себе, здоровы и любопытны, хотя иногда имеют склонность увлекаться несколькими разными вещами одновременно. Это любопытство, как они сами считают, и есть их рецепт счастья. Их дух приключений и воображение, вероятно, защищают их от «реального» мира и являются одним из способов бегства от жизни.

47. Answer the questions using the model with be sure/ likely/ certain.

Model: *Do you think Nora will be at home at 7?*
She ***is likely to be*** *at 7.*

1. Do you think he will pass the exam?
2. Is it expected that he will gain an advantage over the others?
3. Is it certain that he will get a high-powered job?
4. Do you think our food will soon run out?
5. Is it certain that the boy will deliver the message in time?
6. Is it expected the manager will make you some alluring offer?
7. Is it certain that he will get a fat tip?
8. Are you sure the authorities will hold a slum clearance campaign?
9. Do you think they live at subsistence level?
10. Do you expect them to find accommodation in this district?

48. Translate the sentences.

1. Если вы не поторопитесь, вы, наверняка, доставите ему массу неприятностей.
2. Вряд ли разумный человек пойдет на такой риск.
3. Он, наверняка, знает как вести себя в подробных ситуациях.
4. Вероятно, он уже нашел какое-нибудь жилье в городе.
5. Вряд ли вы ее застанете в это время.
6. Если ты будешь так много есть, ты, наверняка, наберешь вес.
7. Вы непременно наберете достаточно опыта, если не будете лениться.
8. Вряд ли вы получите пособие по безработице. Там строгие правила.

Complex Object

Complex Object is used after the verbs:

I. Want I'd like Expect Consider (think, believe) Advise Recommend Allow Permit Encourage Like Hate	**smb/smth to do** *I'd like him to attend his lectures regularly.* *We consider (think) this student to be very bright.*

NOTE: with *advise, recommend, allow, permit, encourage, forbid*, it's necessary to use a gerund (without an object).

- *I don't recommend staying in that hotel.*
- *She doesn't allow smoking here.*

II. See / Watch Hear / Notice Feel / Observe	**smb/smth do/doing** *I saw Mr.Brown enter the room* *He felt the brood rush into his cheeks.*

But: Jane could see them playing in the garden (**process**).

NOTE: We do not use a Complex Object if the verbs *see* and *hear* mean "understand" or "learn".

- ***I hear (I've heard)*** *that you are losing interest in tennis.*
- ***He saw*** *that she wasn't pleased with the news.*

A Complex Object **after the verbs denoting sense perception is not used with the verb to be.**

- She **saw** that I was pale.

III. Make – заставлять Let – позволять Have – велеть	smb do *The film made me cry.* *She had her dog bring her slippers.*

NOTE:

get <u>smb to do</u> – убедить
- You'll never <u>get her to help</u> you.

Won't have <u>smb do</u> – не допустить, не разрешить.
- He <u>won't have his son stay</u> out so late.

49. Read the statements in this questionnaire, complete them with the correct form of the infinitive; express your opinion on the statements.

Are we too soft with our children?

Many people today argue that half the problems with the young go back to their early years. Some say their parents and schools have been too soft, others that they've been too hard. What do you think?

1. Schools should make pupils (wear) uniform.
2. Parents should force their children (take) regular exercise.
3. Young girls shouldn't be allowed (wear) make up.
4. Teachers shouldn't let their students (eat).
5. Parents should co-operate with schools and force their children (do) their homework.
6. Schools should make all pupils (do) sports.
7. Parents are right to forbid their children (go) in the evenings during the week.
8. Parents should never allow their children (go) holiday with friends unaccompanied.
9. Parents should not make their children (study) on Sundays.
10. Parents are right to let their children (wear) what they want at weekends.

50. a) Read the text.

(1) Most cases of rage are fuelled by excessive drinking and on-board incidents are becoming more severe, researchers have discovered. (2) Cabin crews placed alcohol at the top of a list of factors that trigger attacks on planes. (3) The study by London University concluded that policies and regulations in place were still insufficient to deal with air rage. (4) Professor Rob Bor, author of the study, said: "Airlines must warn passengers about how air crew will respond to violent or threatening behaviour. (5) A zero-tolerance approach across all airlines must be implemented and all passengers must be reminded that they are required to assist crew to restrain a violent passenger. (6) He said that the policy at some airlines of allowing pilots or other members of the flight deck crew to get involved was dangerous as any injuries they suffered could leave them unable to fly aircraft. (7) The survey found that more than a third of airlines had no formal training to prevent and manage air rage. (8) One crew member told the researchers: "many passengers board the aircraft either drunk or looking to fight; then the crew has to deal with it." (9) A former flight attendant for Kuwait Airways, which operates a non-alcohol policy, said passengers much better behaved when drink was not available. (10) "Without alcohol it's definitely more relaxed and people are less aggressive. When you are working on a dry airline there is peace of mind – you don't think something's going to flare up all the time." (11) Other main triggers for air rage found in the survey were demanding or intolerant personalities, timetable delays, the stress of air travel and smoking bans.

(*The Independent*, January 2002)

b) Complete the following sentences. Make use of the information from the text as well as your own assumptions.

Model. *Excessive drinking makes passengers…*
Excessive drinking makes passengers get raged, violent towards each other

(1) The study let the scientists ...
(2) Airlines must make passengers ...
(3) Transport department must forbid all airlines ...
Transport department must make airlines ...
(4) The policy at some airlines allowed pilots ...
(5) Formal training could let airlines ...
(6) Drunk or agitated passengers force crew ...
Probably, airlines have to forbid drunk passengers ...
(7) Non-alcohol policy will make passengers ...
(8) Absence of alcohol on board will let people ...
Dry airline will let air crew ...
(9) Intolerant personalities make air rage ...
Timetable delays don't let passengers ...

c) Sum up the story using infinitive patterns with the verbs *make, let, forbid, allow, force*.

51. Translate the sentences according to the model:

Model: *let smb do*
Make smb do

1. Не заставляйте меня лгать.
2. Не позволяй им так кричать.
3. Заставь ее выпить лекарство.
4. Пусть они пишут диктант еще раз.
5. Я не могу заставить его бросить диктант.
6. Он посторонился, чтобы дать им пройти.
7. Не смешите меня.
8. Позвольте мне помочь вам.
9. Дайте мне подумать.
10. Дайте мне знать, когда она придет.
11. Не позволяйте ему есть столько конфет.
12. Что застило его сделать этот шаг?
13. Отпустите его.
14. Мы заставили его сдержать обещание.
15. Не давай ей носить тяжелые вещи.
16. Ничто не заставит меня содержать его.
17. Разрешите мне зайти к вам сегодня вечером.
18. Не разрешайте детям играть на улице.

52. Answer the following questions using a Complex Object.

1. Which subject do you consider to be the most difficult this term? Why?
2. Do you want your group mates to render you some help with it? If not, why?
3. Whom do you think to be the most outstanding scientist (composer, writer) of the last century?
4. Why did your parents make you come home early when you were a schoolgirl (boy)? How has the situation changed now?
5. Do your parents let you arrange parties at home at weekends? If not, why?
6. What do you usually advise your friends to do if they are upset? (bored, excited)?
7. Why do parents usually get their children to do morning exercises?

(to help them about the house?)
(to pay more attention to their studies?)
(to be more polite?)

53. Open the brackets using a Complex Object where possible.

1. I want (my brother, to take) some precautions.
2. These articles will make (your hair, to stand) on end.
3. I make (myself, to exercise) and (to do) sit-ups for 10 minutes every other morning.
4. Since I didn't want (that, to happen) I took Andrew's advice.
5. Why don't you get (he, to go) to bed immediately?
6. I won't have (anybody, to think) ill of her.
7. He had a desire to let (life, to go on) as if nothing had changed.
8. Each of us told a story that made (the time, to pass) quickly.
9. We expected (he, to come) by an early train.
10. Your enthusiasm makes (I, to fell) young again.
11. Do you think (he, to be) fifty?
12. I want (you, to explain) to me how to use this gadget.
13. The telephone ringing made (she, to sit up) in bed.
14. Did they expect (she, to show) them the city?
15. I have never noticed (he, to speak) with a slight accent.
16. She heard (he, to call) her name.
17. I have always thought (my work, to be) interesting.
18. I'm sure I'll have (he, to finish) the work on time.
19. I won't have (my daughter, to marry) a foreigner.
20. She made (I, to feel) special.
21. I heard (someone, to open) the door and (slam) it behind her.
22. John saw (his brother, to pick up) something and (to put) it in his bag.
23. Mary saw (her brother, to be) displeased.
24. I hear (he, to fall ill) this week. Why not call on him?
25. The has heard (something, to happen) to Julia.
26. The neighbors didn't want (a house, to build) in the area.
27. The teacher expected (a new plan, to work out) in the near future.

54. Complete the sentence using a Complex Object where possible.

1. He hated (когда они опаздывали).
2. We wanted (чтобы они были счастливы).
3. The passenger expected (что его багаж будет отправлен в Рим).
4. He felt (как что-то тяжелое стукнуло его по ноге).
5. He felt (как его голос задрожал от волнения).
6. Mother used to consider (что он был неправ).
7. They heard the woman (вскрикнула) and saw (как она упала на землю без сознания).
8. Have you heard (что ваш друг заболел и не сможет посещать занятия две недели)?
9. The doctor ordered (чтобы палату проветривали каждые 2 часа).
10. The newcomer had (чтобы портье принес его вещи немедленно).
11. His remark made (всех чувствовать себя неловко).
12. Let us try to get (чтобы он присоединился к нашей компании).
13. People who knew her felt (что она была женщиной с сильным характером).
14. He saw (что она недовольна достигнутым соглашением).
15. He saw out of the corner of his eyes (как она ухватилась за край стола, чтобы не упасть).
16. Paul heard (как телефон позвонил дважды).
17. If you want (чтобы мы добрались) there before dark you should let (нам выехать) at once.

18. We don't allow (никому разговаривать) в библиотеке.
19. We saw (как он припарковал машину и пересек) the road.
20. The coach didn't let (никому наблюдать) team practicing.

55. Paraphrase using a Complex Object.

1. I expect that he'll be hard to deal with.
2. The boy wanted to go skating but his mother didn't let him.
3. The patient didn't want to take the medicine and we couldn't make him.
4. They entered the room, stayed there a minute and then left. We noticed that.
5. The man dropped an envelope in the letterbox. He saw it.
6. We thought that they were lucky.
7. We never suspected that he was capable of such an action.
8. Father likes it when his tea is strong.
9. What I want is that everything should be ready in an hour.
10. I saw something strange: the plate slipped from her hands and fell on the floor.
11. The wind was rising. The windows rattled (to make).
12. Somebody motioned her name. Lily heard it.
13. At the thought of it I felt sad. (to make)
14. I never smoke indoor. My mother doesn't like it.
15. We consider that the young man is a promising writer.
16. He is an honest boy. We know it.
17. My children don't watch TV shows that are violet. I don't let them.
18. I'd like to see how he would say it to my face.
19. Don't read my letters. I hate it.
20. I have always thought my work is very interesting.

56. Translate using a Complex Object where possible.

1. Мы увидели, как он выбрал цветы и подарил их своей девушке.
2. Мать позволила детям организовать вечеринку.
3. Я считаю, что он прав в своем решении.
4. Я не позволю говорить такие вещи в моем присутствии.
5. Поручите вашему секретарю сделать копии этих документов.
6. Почему вы заставили нас так долго ждать?
7. Я почувствовал, что это - правда, и почувствовал, как у меня заколотилось сердце.
8. Он видел, что она его не понимает.
9. Они не видели, как я взял кольцо.
10. Я не люблю, когда имя упоминают на собрании.
11. Все слышали, как профессор упомянул об этих фактах в своей лекции.
12. Я слышал, что он уже уехал на север.
13. Дети увидели, что отец взволнован и спросили его, в чем дело.
14. Мы почувствовали, что он не заметил нас.
15. Я не хочу, чтобы работа делалась в спешке.
16. Ты не хочешь, чтобы это было забыто?
17. Им бы хотелось, чтобы на этом месте был построен дом.
18. Студент не ожидал, что его лекцию прослушают с таким вниманием.
19. Хотите ли вы, чтобы их познакомили с вами?
20. Мы заметили, как мальчишки забрались в чей-то сад.

57. Use the Active Infinitive or the Passive Infinitive (with or without "to"). Comment on the statements.

1. If you want people (notice) your faults start giving advice.
2. Love is the feeling that makes a woman (make) a man (make) a fool of himself.
3. A man must have something bigger than himself (believe) in.
4. Don't ask questions if you don't want (tell) lies.
5. Don't talk much if you want (listen) to.
6. When you have nothing (say), say nothing. (C. Colton)
7. (Like) what you have is (have) what you like. (C. Colton)
8. It is difficult (live) when you no longer believe in your dreams coming true.
9. Ask yourself always: how can this (do) better. (C. C. Lichtenberg)
10. Unpleasant things shouldn't (put off).
11. You shouldn't (bite) the hand which feeds you.
12. Love is a power too strong (overcome) by anything but flight. (M. Cervantes)
13. An angry woman is not easy (handle).
14. Flattery is like Cologne water, (smell) but (not swallow).
15. They say that married men are more inventive than single men. They have (be).
16. History is always written wrong, and so always needs (rewriting). (G. Santayana)
17. (Know) all is (forgive) all. (Priestly)
18. He who is born (hang) will never (drown).
19. A great statesman, like a good house-keeper knows that cleaning has (do) every morning. (A. Maurois)
20. Dictionaries are like watches: the worst is better than none, and the best cannot (expect) to go quite true. (Dr. Johnson)
21. Sometimes it is more important (discover) what one cannot (do) than what one can (do).
22. It's for you (decide) whether (learn) and make progress or not (learn) and waste your time.
23. Personally I am always ready (learn), although I do not always like (teach). (W. Churchill)
24. Some books are (taste), others (swallow), and some few (chew) and (digest).
25. (Know) what has (do) then (do) it comprises the whole philosophy of practical life. (W. Osler)

REVISION

58. Read the text, fill in the gaps with proper forms of the infinitive.

Urban decay is when parts of the city become run-down and undesirable …….. (live in). People have …….. (live) in cramped conditions or slums - houses with outside toilets, without hot water or central heating. At the same time, there are empty buildings, which are vandalized or derelict gap sites where buildings have been pulled down. As factories and housing are in the same areas, air and water pollution is common.

There are a number of schemes …….. (reduce) the problems of urban decay. One of them is comprehensive redevelopment when you knock down all the buildings and start from scratch. It is felt …….. (need) in places where the problems are especially bad. Old houses are usually replaced by new flats and multi-storey high-rise buildings. This approach is often criticized as it destroys the social fabric of the area - people no longer know their neighbors, they are uprooted and moved away from their friends and relations.

Another solution is urban regeneration. Its idea is …….. (renovate) the existing housing and improve the environment and economy. It may involve new roofs, rewiring the houses and fitting central heating, double glazing and the like, combining two small flats into a larger one, improving the environment by landscaping, encouraging businesses …….. (set up) in the areas with grants and loans. This has proved more popular as people are not rehoused and are able …….. (stay) in their own area.

Discuss possible solutions to the problem raised in the text, use the prompts below.

It's essential/necessary …
It seems/appears to be sensible …

59. A) Read the following text.

BLAIR TO POSE FOR HOLIDAY PICTURES

Tony Blair did a surprise U-turn yesterday and agreed to a family photo-shoot at the start of his holiday. Twenty-four hours earlier, the Prime Minister had refused to pose for pictures with wife Cherie and their four children. They were furious that newspapers had published pictures on Sunday and Monday of their baby Leo's christening.

It appeared they take their revenge by calling off the now traditional photo session at the start of their three-week break in Italy and France. But late yesterday the spokesman for the Premier reported that the family would turn out for cameras after all. He said the Blairs wished their children to be able to grow up without the constant attention of the media. "However, they accept that there is bound to be interest in their family. It is clear the media would like some kind of photocall at the start of the family holiday. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Blair are happy to do this. Then they continue their holiday in private. The most constructive way to keep the balance between privacy and public interest in photos of the family is for them to make pictures during the first few days of their holiday."

It is thought that the Blairs realised they could face three weeks of unwanted attention from photographers if they didn't agree.

(The Mirror, August, 2000)

B) Make statements about the matter using different infinitive patterns.

Model: *Tony Blair <u>is reported to</u> have agreed to a family photo-session.*
Tony Blair <u>seems to</u> have changed his mind about a photo-session.
Tony Blair <u>turned out</u> to be ready for a family photo-session.
Tony Blair <u>is sure to</u> pose for pictures.

60. A) Read the following article.

LOST ON A CALM DARK SEA

At 5:33 on a sunny Friday afternoon nine days ago, Mrs. Clackson, the wife of an experienced, 58-year-old sailor Adam Clackson, called the coastguard station and said he had left the Dutch coast four days earlier to sail his yacht, the Tuila, across the North Sea. Since then the craft and its crew of three more people had not appeared.

For the coastguards, and the families of the four crew, last Saturday morning brought a brief moment of hope. First, a crew of the coastguards' plane said they had seen red cushions similar to those on board the yacht floating on the waves. It turned out that they were brightly painted timbers. Then it seemed that a gas bottle from the Tuila was spotted. It turned out that it was lobster pots (корзина для ловли омаров). A child's shoe was reported – and even found by a helicopter – but had nothing to do with the missing yacht. They thought they had seen a life-raft. It turned out to be a clutch of party balloons bobbing on the calm sea.

So what had happened to the Tuila? The brutal truth is that nobody knows. There is only a slim chance that the yacht might be drifting, hundreds of miles off course. The photographs of the Tuila show that it had not been fitted with the special radar reflector. It also appeared that the Tuila hadn't had emergency radio beacon which could send out a distress signal. Though the wife thinks that Clackson was given one. It is impossible to know what happened in the North Sea 10 days ago, but everyone agreed that the most likely explanation was that the Tuila was simply run over by a big vessel.

B) Make statements about the matter using different infinitive patterns.

Model: *Mrs. Clackston is known to have reported the disappearance of her husband.*
Mrs Clackston is supposed to be unaware of her husband's whereabouts.
She was desperate to find him.

61. A) Read the following article.

THE DAY AFTER, AND THE FULL HORROR EMERGES: 70 DEAD, 100 STILL MISSING

The full scale and horror of train disaster was emerging last night as the death toll passed 70, with a further 100 people still unaccounted for. If the worst fears of officials are realised, the crash would be the most serious in Britain for more than 80 years. Whilst police hope the 100 people report as possible having joined the two trains turn up safe and well, they admit the death toll is likely to rise still further.

One of the few people to have escaped from the first class carriage said last night he saw only "four or five" others struggle free. There are a hundred others reported as missing and police are trying to trace them down.

Amid growing public anger over Tuesday morning's crash, it emerged yesterday that the driver of one of the other two trains involved had qualified just two months before. It said that Michael Hodder drove his train (Thames Trans turbo service) through a red light just minutes after leaving station and seconds before colliding with the packed rush-hour express heading into London at 8 a.m.

Thy Government has announced they will definitely hold a full public inquiry into the accident. The railway company released a statement that appeared to admit that the Thames Trains serviced was responsible for the accident. The statement reads: "Investigations will now concentrate on the behaviour of the Thames Turbo train following reports that it had passed a signal at danger (a red stop signal)."

A railtrack source later admitted that there were, in effect, just two possible causes of the accident – a failure of the brakes on the Thames Trains service or else error on the part of Mr Hodder. However, the train drivers union pointed out that the drivers leaving Paddington could hardly see the signal because of its location. This claim has been made for several years.

Around 40 survivors remained in hospital last night. Hospital said it had received a number of calls from increasingly desperate families asking them to check the patients' lists as they had still not heard from relatives, and they believe the relatives were on the trains. A number of walking wounded who had discharged themselves following the accident had returned to hospital suffering from shock.

The worst rail disaster in Britain this century was in 1915 when two trains collided, killing 227. In 1952 112 people were killed and 340 hurt when two express trains collided and a third ran into the wreckage at Harrow in London.

B) Make statements about the matter using different infinitive patterns.

Model: *The train drivers union pointed out that the drivers leaving Paddington could hardly see the signal because of its location*.

The train drivers union pointed out that the signal's location made it difficult for it to be seen by drivers leaving Paddington.

62.

A. Read the article and open the brackets, using different forms of the Infinitive

The Last Word: Money Can Buy Happiness

Money can't buy happiness, right? Wrong. John Silveira argues that happiness is up for grabs - if you can afford it.

Who is known (1-say) …… a hundred years ago that "Money can't buy happiness, it can't buy health, and it can't buy love"? History turns out (2-demonstrate) …… the opposite.

First, the well-off seem (3-be) …… more optimistic about their lives. Optimism is a major factor in happiness. Second, medical evidence shows those with money live longer, healthier lives than those with less. About 17,000 civil servants are said (4-follow) …… in a survey conducted at University College London. All are well educated and have the same access to health care. Yet the clerks at the bottom of the income scale have triple the mortality rate as those at the top. Third, a 1998 survey conducted by the magazine Town & Country shows that the well-to-do tend (5-have) …… better marriages, are happier with friends they make, and find their jobs more interesting. I know we've been made (6-think) …… differently, but it just isn't true.

These studies come as no surprise to me. I believe money (7-buy) …… happiness for many people so far and (8-continue) …… doing so. I insist money can make you (9-live) …… happier lives because it turns out (10-represent) …… convenience and time. By convenience I mean that more of the necessities in life are readily available to you. When I say you can buy time, I mean time in two senses: First, because your health improves and you are likely (11-buy) …… a few more good years of life. Second, every time I write a cheque to the guy who mows my lawn, I am literally buying his time. How much do the experts say is enough? Why not (12-measure) …… it? Is it worth (13-try) …… to reach the top? It was discovered that about 1.5 million tax-free American dollars moved most people into the top 2% on the happiness scale. However, this is not (14-say) …… that you can only be happy if you are loaded. Lots of poor people are perfectly content.

Nor does wealth guarantee happiness. The above survey is full of examples of people who turned out (15-lazy about) …… after becoming filthy rich. One, Dawn Wilby, won £4 million and was unhappy until she took a job for £12,000 a year. She hadn't realized that you can't just lie there and expect happiness (16-come) …… to the door. You've got to do something (17-get) …… the benefit of your wealth. Years ago I read an article about lottery winners and one fellow who said he was made (18-feel) …… unwanted and unwelcome after he refused (19-give) …… people loans they had been asking for. That is not unhappiness; that is annoyance. It is like complaining about mosquitoes when you take a trip to Hawaii.

But the last word on this comes from my friend, Cathy. When she heard me (20-say) …… this, she said, "Anyone who thinks money can't buy happiness is either a master of self-deception or just doesn't know where to shop."

B. Now answer the teacher's questions, using different forms of the Infinitive wherever possible

C. Sum up the contents of the article

D. Hold a debate "Can money buy happiness?", **using the Infinitive. Use the role cards given by the teacher.**