

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Вологодский государственный университет

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Неличные формы глагола. Часть I: Инфинитив

Методические указания к практическому курсу первого иностранного языка

Факультет гуманитарный

Направление подготовки 035700.62 – Лингвистика
Профиль: «Перевод и переводоведение»

Вологда
2013

УДК 811.111(076)

Английский язык. Неличные формы глагола. Часть I: Инфинитив:
методические указания к практическому курсу первого иностранного языка. –
Вологда: ВоГУ. – 2013. – 43 с.

Методические указания предназначены для студентов-бакалавров второго курса гуманитарного факультета направления подготовки 035700.62 «Лингвистика» профиля «Перевод и переводоведение».

Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом ВоГУ

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ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Методические указания предназначены для студентов факультетов лингвистики и иностранных языков. МУ прошли апробацию и могут использоваться в комплекте с учебником Аракина В.Д. Практический курс английского языка. II курс.

Согласно общепринятой точке зрения, важнейшей частью речи является глагол, который представляет собой ядро предложения. В практическом плане для изучающих английский язык наибольшие трудности представляет именно употребление глагольных форм, в частности, неличных форм глагола. Это происходит в результате значительных расхождений между глагольными системами русского и английского языков в целом. Цель данных МУ состоит в том, чтобы дать описание форм, значений и функций инфинитива, показать на примерах особенности этой неличной формы глагола и сформировать навыки ее употребления и перевода. Пособие состоит из двух частей: описательной и практической. Упражнения располагаются в порядке нарастания сложности — от узнавания и понимания до трансформации, условно-речевой стадии и перевода с русского языка на английский. В конце имеется раздел обобщающих упражнений обзорного характера, которые дают возможность провести итоговый контроль полученных знаний и умений. Обзорные упражнения подобраны составителем из оригинальной литературы.

В методических указаниях были использованы следующие источники:

1. Аракин, В.Д. Практический курс английского языка / В.Д. Аракин, 2008.
2. Грызулина А.П. Практикум по грамматике английского языка для заочников: пособие для самостоятельной работы / Грызулина А.П. и др. - М.: Высшая школа, 1992.
3. Гузеева К.А. Инфинитив. Грамматика английского языка / К.А. Гузеева, С.И. Костыгина. - СПб.: Изд-во «Союз», 2000.
4. Каушанская В.Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка. - М.: Фирма «Страт», 2000.
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6. Крылова, И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка: учебник для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков / И.П. Крылова, Е.М. Гордон. - М.: Книжный дом «Университет», 1999.
7. Хемингуэй, Э. Собрание сочинений / Э. Хемингуэй; перевод Н. Дарузес. — М.: Худ. лит-ра, 1982.
8. Моэм, С. Сочинения / С. Моэм; перевод М. Лорие. — М.: Книжная палата, 2001.
9. Кэрролл, Л. Алиса в стране чудес / Л. Кэрролл; перевод. Л.Яхнин. М.: Олма-Пресс, 2002.
10. Hemingway E. The Undeafated. Short stories. — М., 1986
11. Maugham W.S The Painted Veil. — М.: «Менеджер», 2000.
12. Carroll L. Alice in Wonderland. Worldsworth Classics, 1995.

English verbs are characterized by a great variety of forms which can be divided into two main groups according to the function they perform in the sentence: **the finite forms** (the predicative forms) and **the non-finite forms** (verbals). In order to understand the nature of the verbals, it is necessary to compare them with the finite forms.

The Verb

Finite Forms	Non-Finite Forms (Verbals): The Infinitive The Gerund The Participle
<p>They have all grammatical categories of the verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>tense (Past, Present, Future)</i> - <i>mood (Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive)</i> - <i>voice (Active, Passive)</i> - <i>aspect (Continuous, Non- Continuous)</i> - <i>number (Singular, Plural)</i> - <i>person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)</i> <p>They are always used in the function of <u>the predicate</u>.</p>	<p>They differ from finite forms in that they lack some grammatical categories that finite verbs have. They have no categories of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>mood</i> - <i>number</i> - <i>person</i> <p>and they have <i>tense, voice and aspect distinctions</i>.</p> <p>They cannot be used alone as the predicate, they can be used only as <u>part of the predicate</u>.</p>

The syntactic functions of the verbals and those of the finite forms do not coincide and therein lies the main difference between them. The finite verbs have only one function in the sentence – that of the predicate. The verbals may perform a variety of functions. The most striking feature of the verbals is that they have functions typical of different parts of speech.

Sometimes they have noun functions (eg. the subject or an object).

To know all about English is one thing; **to know** English is quite another.

They may also have adjective functions (eg. an attribute).

*He was not a man **to do** rash things. **Singing** people, arm in arm, filled the street.*

They may perform adverbial functions (eg. an adverbial modifier of time, purpose, manner, etc).

*I came here **to discuss** matters with you. After **hesitating**, Jim knocked on the door.*

Finally they may also have verbal functions. This occurs in the following cases:

1. They may serve as the second part of a compound predicate.

*If this is what you intend **asking** me, you may stop **wasting** your time.*

2. They may serve to express a second action, accompanying the action expressed by the predicate verb.

*I woke **to find** Ann cooking a meal. (=and found)*

The verbals may serve as parenthesis, i.e. have the function performed by adverbs.

***To tell** the truth, I'm beginning to find her a bore. **Frankly speaking**, I'm at a loss.*

The Parts of the Sentence

1. The Principal Parts: the Subject, the Predicate.
2. The Secondary Parts: the Object, the Attribute, the Adverbial Modifier.
3. The Independent Elements: Direct Address, Parenthesis, Interjections.

The **Subject** is usually expressed by a nominal part of speech.

eg. *The girl is smiling.*

The **Predicate** can be

- simple
- compound verbal
- compound nominal

The **Simple Predicate** is expressed by a finite verb.

eg. *He has never been to London.*

The **Compound Verbal Modal Predicate** consists of a modal verb or expression and an infinitive or a gerund.

eg. *The child can walk.*

I am able to run fast.

He was made to wait.

The **Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate** consists of a finite verb denoting the beginning, duration, end or repetition of an action and a verbal: an infinitive or a gerund.

eg. *We began to read.*

They stopped writing.

He used to work hard.

The **Compound Nominal Predicate** consists of a link verb expressed by a finite verb and a nominal part – a **predicative** – expressed by a nominal part of speech: a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a numeral, an infinitive, etc.

eg. *The girl looks pretty.*

She is a student.

It got dark.

My dream is to become a teacher.

The **Object** completes the meaning of a verb and can be direct (used only after transitive verbs) or indirect.

eg. *Meet me at the station.*

I am proud of my son.

The **Attribute** modifies a noun.

eg. *A small girl of about five was playing in the street.*

The **Adverbial Modifier** modifies a verb and can be of different types:

time, place, manner, attendant circumstances, subsequent event, purpose, degree, measure, cause, result, condition, concession, comparison, exception.

eg. *To master the language you must work hard every day.*

The **Parenthesis** expresses the speaker's attitude and has **no** syntactical function in the sentence.

eg. *To begin with, I have no friends indeed.*

The Infinitive

is a non-finite form of the verb which developed from the verbal noun which in course of time became verbalized. It names a process or an action in a most general way. At present it is intermediate between the verb and the noun. It has **a double nature** as it combines the features of a verb with those of a noun.

The nominal characteristics of the infinitive	The verbal characteristics of the infinitive
<p>are manifested in its syntactical functions, which are similar to those of the noun, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the subject; <i>eg. To swim is pleasant.</i> <i>It is a pleasure to teach her.</i> - a predicative; <i>eg. Our plan was to stay there.</i> - an object. <i>eg. The child learnt to read.</i> 	<p>1. are manifested in its combinability and syntactical functions, which are similar to those of the verb, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a part of a compound verbal modal predicate; <i>eg. I <u>can't</u> help you.</i> - a part of a compound verbal aspect predicate; <i>eg. She <u>began</u> to sob and weep.</i>
	<p>2. The infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object. <i>eg. To choose <u>time</u> is to save <u>time</u>.</i></p>
	<p>3. The infinitive can be modified by an adverb. <i>eg. I cannot write so <u>quickly</u>.</i></p>
	<p>4. The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are manifested in its morphological features too. The infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions, the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. So the infinitive has six forms.</p>

To make the sentence **negative** put the negative words **not**, **never** before the infinitive.

*eg. He pretended **not** to be listening.*

*The woman claims **never** to have seen them.*

***Not** to have been invited to the party made her upset.*

The Forms of the Infinitive

1. The Indefinite Infinitive Active	to do
2. The Indefinite Infinitive Passive	to be done
3. The Continuous Infinitive	to be doing
4. The Perfect Infinitive Active	to have done
5. The Perfect Infinitive Passive	to have been done
6. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive	to have been doing

The Meanings of the Forms of the Infinitive

I. Voice Distinctions

The **Active** Infinitive denotes an action directed from the subject.

The **Passive** Infinitive denotes an action directed to the subject.

eg. *She wanted **to love** and **to be loved**.*

II. Aspect Distinctions

The **Common** Aspect of the infinitive does not define the character of the action.

The **Continuous** Infinitive expresses a progressive action.

eg. *He is said **to write** books. He is said **to be writing** a new book.*

As there is no continuous aspect in Russian the translation does not reflect the difference between common and continuous forms unless it's expressed lexically.

III. Tense Distinctions

The **Indefinite Infinitive** denotes an action simultaneous with or posterior to that of the finite verb.

eg. *I am glad **to see** you. He is said **to write** books.*

*I was glad **to see** you. I am going **to see** you.*

*I will be glad **to see** you.*

The **Continuous Infinitive** also denotes a simultaneous action but in its progress.

eg. *He is said **to be writing** a new book.*

The **Perfect Infinitive** denotes

- an action prior to that of the finite verb.

eg. *He is said **to have written** a new book. I am glad **to have seen** you.*

- a future plan, hope, intention, expectation after the verbs:

plan, hope, intend, expect, mean in the Present Simple.

eg. *He intends **to have written** a new book. I hope **to have done** the work by Friday.*

- unfulfilled plan, hope, intention, expectation after the verbs:

plan, hope, intend, expect, mean in the Past Simple.

eg. *He intended **to have written** a new book. (but failed)*

*I hoped **to have done** the work by Friday. (but failed)*

- unfulfilled past wish (after *would like*) or an unpleasant event (after *would hate*).

eg. *I'd like **to have spent** the summer abroad. (but I didn't.)*

*I'd hate **to have met** him. (I didn't meet him.)*

The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** denotes

an action in progress lasted for some time before the action of the finite verb.

eg. *He is said **to have been writing** a new book for a year.*

The Particle "to"

The infinitive can be used **with** the particle "to" (the "to-infinitive")
or **without** the particle "to" (the "bare infinitive")

The particle "to"

- can be used before the infinitive

eg. **To understand is to forgive.**

- can be separated from the infinitive by a word or a phrase (the "split infinitive")

eg. *What a lovely surprise **to** finally **discover** how unlonely being alone can be.*

- can sometimes substitute the infinitive itself when it finishes a phrase. Then the particle *to* is a formal sign that the infinitive itself is implied.

eg. *You will find the solution to your problem if you try **to** (find).*

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

The "bare infinitive" is used after

the modal verbs	<i>can, could, must, may, might, should, shall, will, would, need, dare</i>	<i>He <u>must be</u> waiting for me in the room. They <u>couldn't have been</u> married. She <u>may do</u> the room every day.</i>
the verbs of sense perception	<i>see, hear, feel, watch, observe, know (in the meaning of "to observe, to experience")</i>	<i>I <u>felt</u> my heart jump. We <u>watched</u> the sun rise. Have you ever <u>known</u> me do anyone any harm?</i>
the verbs of inducement	<i>have make let bid</i>	<i>What <u>makes</u> you think so? I <u>had</u> him take my luggage. I <u>won't have</u> him do it. <u>Let</u> bygones be bygones.</i>
the expressions:	<i>had better would rather would sooner cannot but cannot choose but nothing but</i>	<i>You <u>had better</u> go home. I <u>would rather</u> not speak upon the subject. I <u>would sooner</u> stay. I <u>cannot but</u> think so. She does <u>nothing but</u> grumble. There was <u>nothing</u> left for him to do <u>but</u> wait.</i>
"Why" in one- member sentences		<i><u>Why</u> worry? <u>Why not</u> come and talk to her?</i>

The Functions of the Infinitive in the Sentence

The infinitive can be used in the function of

1. the subject

eg. **To teach** her is a pleasure.

*It's a pleasure **to teach** her.*

The sentence opens with the introductory pronoun "it" which serves as a formal subject while the notional subject is expressed by the infinitive. "It" is not translated into Russian.

2. a part of the predicate

- **a part of a compound verbal modal predicate** (after modal verbs, modal expressions, verbs with a modal meaning)

eg. You **must acquire** knowledge unceasingly.

*They **were obliged to do** it themselves.*

*I **meant to have done** it.*

*He **seems to know** everything.*

- **a part of a compound verbal aspect predicate** (after finite verbs denoting the beginning, duration, end or repetition of an action)

eg. Hard work **began to tell** upon him.

- **a part of a compound nominal predicate – a predicative or a part of a predicative**

eg. Our plan **was to stay** there.

*She **is interesting to talk** to.*

3. - an object

eg. She learnt **to speak** English at school.

*I don't know **what to do**. (a conjunctive infinitive phrase)*

*He found **it impossible to come**.*

The introductory pronoun "it" serves as a formal object while the notional object is expressed by the infinitive. "It" is not translated into Russian.

- **a part of a complex object**

eg. I felt **my heart jump**.

4. an attribute

In the function of an attribute the infinitive can modify

- nouns *eg. She is not **a woman to suffer** in silence.*
- pronouns *eg. I have **nobody to say** a kind word to me.*
- ordinal numerals *eg. He was **the first to come**.*
- substantivised adjectives *eg. He was **the last/next to leave**.*
- the noun-substitute "one" *eg. He is **the one to trust**.*

In the function of an attribute the infinitive can have some additional meanings of

- obligation *eg. He had a wife and a little child **to look after**.*
- possibility *eg. Tess was not a creature **to toy with and dismiss**.*
- purpose *eg. Here is a nice book **to read** before going to bed.*

5. an adverbial modifier of

- purpose

The infinitive can be introduced by the conjunctions **in order, so as**.

eg. *Laws are not made **to be broken**, laws are made **to stay** within.*

*She stayed at home in order **to look after** the child.*

- result

The infinitive is used after the adjective modified by the adverbs **enough, too** or in the sentences with the conjunction **so...as**.

eg. *You are clever enough **to understand** it. (so as a result you can understand)*

*The sea was too cold **to swim** in.*

*He was so weak as **to be** unable to work.*

- manner or comparison

The infinitive can be introduced by the conjunctions **as if, as though, than**.

eg. *She moved her hand as if **to stop** him.*

*It is more pleasant to give than **to be given**.*

- attendant circumstances or subsequent event

The infinitive can be introduced by the particles **only, merely, simply**.

eg. *He left Vologda **never to return**. (=... and never returned.)*

*She went to London only **to learn** that Ann had gone away. (=...and learnt that...)*

- condition

eg. *I will thank you **to take** your hands off me. (= if you take...)*

- exception

The infinitive is introduced by the prepositions **but, except**.

eg. *There was nothing left for him to do but **wait**.*

- time

eg. *His father lived **to be** 90. (= till he was 90)*

- cause

eg. *You are crazy **to laugh** at everything. (= because you laugh...)*

*What a fool I was not **to have thought** of it before.*

The infinitive can be used as **parenthesis**.

to tell the truth

to begin with

to crown it all

to cut a long story short

to sum it up

so to speak

to put it mildly

to say the least of it

to say nothing of...

to make matters worse

to be more precise

needless to say

Predicative Constructions with the Infinitive

All verbals can form predicative constructions, that is a unit consisting of two components: **nominal** which reminds us of the subject and **verbal** which reminds us of the predicate. The relations between them are **predicate**, namely, relations similar to those between the subject and the predicate. In constructions the verbal denotes the action performed by or to the person or thing expressed by the nominal element. They may form an indivisible unit and must be regarded as one part of the sentence. The constructions may fulfil different syntactical functions. In translation into Russian we usually use a subordinate clause.

In Modern English we find the following predicative constructions with the infinitive:

1. the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction;
2. the Subjective Infinitive Construction;
3. the For-to-Infinitive Construction.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

Morphologically it consists of two components:

a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case or some other pronoun	an Infinitive
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eg. *I saw **Peter** run.* *I saw **him** run.*

Syntactically it fulfils the function of a **complex object**.

Ways of translating the construction into Russian:

The construction is translated into Russian (1) mainly by an object clause where the subject corresponds to the nominal element and the predicate – to the infinitive. The Russian object clause may be introduced by the conjunctions *что, как, чтобы*.

*But right now he wanted **her to stop** crying.*

Но сейчас он хотел, чтобы она перестала плакать.

***He had never seen** her cry. Он никогда не видел, как она плачет.*

After the verbs of inducement the construction may be translated (2) by part of a simple sentence. Sometimes we may see literal translation when the English verb is translated by the corresponding Russian verbs *заставлять, вынуждать*.

*What made **you give up** smoking? Что заставило вас бросить курить?*

*The circumstances forced **him to leave** the town.*

Обстоятельства вынудили его уехать из города.

In some cases due to the context there may be (3) different lexical ways of rendering the construction into Russian, especially after the verb *to make*.

*What makes **you think** so? Почему ты так думаешь?*

*Jack made **Aliena laugh**. Джек рассмешил Алину.*

*They made **her burn** with shame. Из-за них она вся сгорела от стыда.*

The Use of the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

#	Semantic groups of verbs	Concrete verbs	Examples	Notes
1	Verbs of sense perception	<i>see</i> <i>watch</i> <i>notice</i> <i>hear</i> <i>feel</i>	<i>I <u>saw</u> her enter the room.</i> <i>I <u>felt</u> the blood rush into my cheeks.</i>	<p>1. The bare infinitive is used.</p> <p>2. The Indefinite Infinitive Active is only used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the progress is meant Participle I is used <i>eg. I saw him crossing the street.</i> - if the meaning is passive Participle II is used <i>eg. I saw the books brought.</i> <p>3. A subordinate clause <u>not the OIC</u> is used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after the verbs "to see" in the meaning of "to understand" "to hear" in the meaning of "to be told" <i>eg. I <u>saw</u> he didn't realize it.</i> <i>I <u>hear</u> he has left for the South.</i> - when "to be" is used after <i>see, notice</i> <i>eg. I <u>saw</u> he was pale.</i> <p>4. When "to be" is used after <i>feel</i> a <i>to</i>-infinitive is used. <i>eg. I <u>felt</u> him to be right.</i></p>
2	Verbs of mental activity	<i>know</i> <i>think</i> <i>consider</i> <i>believe</i> <i>find</i> <i>suppose</i> <i>expect</i>	<i>I <u>believe</u> him to be ill.</i> <i>Everybody <u>expected</u> her to marry Pete.</i> <i>The doctor <u>found</u> his heart to have stopped two hours before.</i>	<p>1. The Indefinite Infinitive Active is usually used.</p> <p>2. The Perfect Infinitive is used but seldom.</p> <p>3. The verb "to be" is generally used after verbs of mental activity. It does not apply to the verb <i>expect</i>.</p>

3	Verbs of declaring	<i>declare report pronounce</i>	<i>She <u>declared</u> him to be a naughty boy.</i>	
4	Verbs of wish and intention	<i>wish want desire mean intend choose</i>	<i>I <u>want</u> you to come and dine with me.</i>	The OIC is <u>not used</u> after the verb <i>hope</i> . A clause is used instead. eg. <i>I <u>hope</u> you will come and dine with me.</i>
5	Verbs of feeling and emotion	<i>like dislike love hate cannot bear/stand</i>	<i>I <u>cannot bear</u> you to speak like that.</i>	
6	Verbs of order and permission	<i>order allow have suffer</i>	<i>He <u>ordered</u> his carriage to be ready. He <u>allowed</u> the boy to be put to bed. I <u>won't have</u> you speak so. I could not <u>suffer</u> her to leave without a present. He <u>suffered</u> Florence to play with Paul.</i>	1. The OIC is used after the verbs <i>order, allow</i> only - if the object denotes <u>a lifeless thing</u> or - the infinitive is <u>passive</u> . eg. <i>The Dean <u>ordered</u> the secretary to change the time-table. (no OIC)</i> <i>The dean <u>ordered</u> the time-table to be changed. (an OIC)</i> 2. The bare infinitive is used after "have".
7	Verbs of inducement	<i>make have bid cause get</i>	<i>He <u>made</u> us stop. The noise <u>caused</u> her to awake. I cannot <u>get</u> her to finish her lessons.</i>	The bare infinitive is used after <i>have, make, bid</i> .

The Subjective Infinitive Construction

Morphologically it consists of two components:

a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the nominative case or some other pronoun	an Infinitive
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eg. ***Peter** was seen **to run**.*

***He** was seen **to run**.*

Syntactically

Unlike other infinitive constructions this one does not form one part of the sentence as it is split into two parts:

the nominal component fulfils the function of **the subject**,

the verbal component **a part of a compound verbal modal predicate**.

Ways of translating the construction into Russian:

After verbs of sense perception, mental activity, verbs of declaring and result the construction is translated into Russian (1) by a Russian complex sentence with an indefinite-personal main clause (неопределенно-личное предложение).

***They** were heard **to enter** the house.* Слышали, как они вошли в дом.

***He** was supposed **to marry** her.* Предполагалось, что он на ней женится.

***The government delegation** is reported **to be arriving** at the moment.*

Говорят, в данный момент прибывает правительственная делегация.

*No longer struggling **he** appeared **not to be breathing** at all.*

Он больше не боролся и, казалось, не дышал вовсе.

Sentences with verbs of inducement and result are translated into Russian

(2) by simple sentences also indefinite-personal ones.

***He** was made **to enter** the room.*

Его заставили войти в комнату.

*On the long journey **he** proved **to be** an amusing companion.*

Во время длинного путешествия он оказался забавным спутником.

***The young people** happened **to meet** famous musicians in the street.*

Молодые люди случайно встретились со знаменитыми музыкантами на улице.

Sentences with the modal expressions *to be sure*, *to be certain*, *to be likely*, *to be unlikely* are rendered into Russian (3) by a simple sentence with a modal word.

***I'll be sure** **to do** that.* Я обязательно это сделаю.

***The secret** is certain **to come out**.* Этот секрет, наверняка, станет известным.

***He** was unlikely **to require** my presence.*

Он вряд ли потребует моего присутствия/ чтобы я присутствовал.

The Use of the Subjective Infinitive Construction

#	Semantic groups of verbs	Concrete verbs	Examples	Notes
1	Verbs of sense perception	<i>see</i> <i>watch</i> <i>notice</i> <i>hear</i> <i>feel</i>	<i>He <u>was heard</u> to laugh.</i>	The Indefinite Infinitive Active is only used. - if the progress is meant Participle I is used <i>eg. He was seen crossing the street.</i> - if the meaning is passive Participle II is used <i>eg. The books were seen brought.</i>
2	Verbs of mental activity	<i>think</i> <i>consider</i> <i>believe</i> <i>expect</i> <i>suppose</i>	<i>He <u>was thought</u> to be different from the rest.</i> <i>The furniture <u>is supposed</u> to have been delivered home.</i>	
3	Verbs of declaring	<i>say</i> <i>report</i> <i>declare</i>	<i>Bad news <u>is said</u> to circulate quickly.</i>	
4	Verbs of inducement	<i>make</i> <i>force</i> <i>press</i>	<i>He <u>was made</u> to come.</i> <i>The boy <u>was pressed</u> to bring his room in order.</i>	
in the passive				
5	Word-groups of certainty and uncertainty	<i>to be likely</i> <i>to be unlikely</i> <i>to be sure</i> <i>to be certain</i>	<i>She <u>is sure</u> to come in time.</i>	With all these modal phrases the infinitive denotes an action referring to the future, so they cannot be followed by a perfect infinitive.
6	Verbs of result and consequence	<i>seem – appear</i> <i>prove – turn out</i> <i>happen – chance</i>	<i>You <u>don't seem</u> to be listening to me.</i> <i>He <u>chanced</u> to know everything.</i>	

The For-to-Infinitive Construction

Morphologically it consists of two components:

a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case or some other pronoun with the preposition <i>for</i>	an Infinitive
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eg. *I waited **for him to come**.*

Syntactically it fulfils several syntactical functions in the sentence those of

1. the subject

eg. ***For you to speak** so is a shame.*

*It's a shame **for you to speak** so.*

The sentence opens with the introductory pronoun "*it*" which serves as a formal subject while the notional subject is expressed by the infinitive construction. "*It*" is not translated into Russian.

2. a predicative

eg. *That was **for you to find out**.*

a part of a predicative

eg. *Your telephone number is difficult **for me to remember**.*

3. a complex object

eg. *I waited **for him to come**. I'm very anxious **for you to join** us.*

*I find it utterly impossible **for you to do** it.*

The introductory pronoun "*it*" serves as a formal object while the notional object is expressed by the infinitive construction. "*It*" is not translated into Russian.

4. an attribute

eg. *There is nobody here **for him to play** with.*

*There was nothing left **for him to do** but wait.*

5. an adverbial modifier of

- purpose

eg. *He stepped aside **for me to pass**.*

- result

eg. *He spoke loud enough **for you to hear**.*

*The opportunity was too good **for me to miss**.*

Ways of translating the construction into Russian

The construction is translated into Russian (1) by either a subordinate clause
or (2) by an infinitive.

*The best thing **for you to do** is to confess.*

Лучшее, что ты можешь сделать, - это признаться.

*It was easy **for me to answer** that question.*

Мне было легко ответить на этот вопрос.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Comment on the forms of the infinitives. Translate the sentences.

1. Lady Franklin was horrified at herself. To have asked his name, to have been told his name, and to have forgotten it! 2. She seemed to be paying no attention to what was going round her. 3. He suddenly awoke from his queer trance, there was a decision to be made. 4. Good-bye, Mr. Jackson. Glad to have been of service to you. 5. I say, don't you think you ought to be going? 6. He was very tired, and to have been caught napping had irritated him and hurt his pride. 7. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration. 8. Judging from the books and papers on the writing-table he must have been working since they left him in the morning. 9. She told them to take off their shoes so that their footsteps could not be heard in the flat below. 10. "We are very sorry to have disturbed you," began Peter. 11. I want you to promise me you won't talk to Antonia about that sort of things. 12. That woman is still sitting. She seems to have been waiting over an hour. 13. Well, funny things seem to be happening. 14. To have been so happy and not to have known it!

Exercise 2. State the form of the following infinitives.

to have been done, to be spoken to, to curl, to be breaking, to have nodded, to drive, to be ruined, to be rubbing, to land, to be spoken to, to turn, to have been sleeping, to be got, to be running, to have been read, to be said, to arrive, to be telling, to play, to have said, to be mentioned, to be shouting, to have been travelling, to have been told

Exercise 3. Give a) the perfect form of the following infinitives (active voice):

to stay, to grow, to get, to have, to sing, to see, to be, to sleep, to stop, to refer, to deal

b) the continuous forms of the following infinitives:

to go, to run, to arrive, to study, to cut, to live, to copy, to tie, to swim, to listen, to do

c) the passive forms of the following infinitives:

to write, to give, to prove, to buy, to look for, to bring, to attack, to take care of, to beat, to ask, to know, to wait

Exercise 4. Observe the use of the continuous infinitive. What difference do you feel it will make if you change the continuous form into indefinite?

1. I suppose you want to be getting home.
2. It's time to be leaving.
3. We are sorry to be leaving so soon.
4. To be staying with them was a real pleasure.
5. I don't want to be sitting around doing nothing.

6. The leaves begin to be growing yellowish.
7. It was pleasant to be driving a car again.

Exercise 5. Observe the use of the perfect infinitive expressing priority. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They were shocked to have been treated so rudely.
2. I am shocked to have been shouted at.
3. She is glad to have been offered this job.
4. Robert is proud to have been introduced to Mr Smith.
5. She was glad to have been cured.
6. She was upset to have been bitterly criticized.
7. He is furious to have been told a lie.
8. They are delighted to have been invited.
9. He was furious to have been spoken to in an imperative tone.
10. I am horrified to have been dismissed.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences about future plans, hopes, expectations using the perfect infinitive.

None of us	plan	to receive a gold medal
Some of us	hope	to graduate with distinctions
All of us	expect	to receive an award in an Olympiade
Many of them	intend	to achieve career goals
Neither of us	mean	to get a creative job
Both of us		to handle the situation
Everybody		to get a rise in salary
		to pass the examination
		to receive an educational degree
		to be given an answer by tomorrow
		to be paid by the end of the month
		to be offered a good job
		to be praised

Exercise 7. Observe the use of the perfect infinitive expressing unfulfilled past plans and expectations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I expected to have been reminded of it.
2. The child expected to have been praised for his behaviour.
3. The old man hoped to have been taken care of.
4. She wanted to have been looked after.
5. We hoped to have been waited for.

6. The boy expected to have been given a present.
7. He expected to have been admitted to the university.
8. She hoped to have been offered a good job.
9. We expected to have been treated in a different way.
10. She hoped to have been understood.

Exercise 8. Observe the use of the perfect infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The Smirnovs plan to have toured most of the Vologda region by the end of August; they have been travelling all summer and have only two weeks left.
2. They intended to have visited all of their relatives before the end of June, but because of car trouble they didn't see all of them until mid-July.
3. Four-year old Tanya Smirnova says that she would like to have stayed on Lake Kubenskoye for the entire summer.
4. So far, Tanya's parents consider the highlight of their vocation to have been their camping trip in the Sokol district.
5. At first, Sasha, their son, was upset to have left all his friends for the summer.
6. However, now he admits that he would like to have toured even more of the region and hopes to do it.
7. The Smirnovs' goal is to have visited all of the Vologda region before Sasha goes off to college.

Exercise 9. Finish the questions. Use not + an infinitive. Let your partner give a complete answer.

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

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

Yes, he agreed not to play his stereo so loudly?

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

12. Did you advise your friend ... (to go there) after you had been so disappointed with the performance?

Exercise 10. Use the infinitive in the appropriate form.

1. I'm so dreadfully sorry (to bother) you in this stupid way.
2. He kept late hours last night, he may still (to sleep).
3. "She must (to be) very beautiful years ago," Maren thought.
4. It's a secret, and no one else must (to tell).
5. Good-bye. So pleased (to meet) you.
6. He's a talented engineer. He's supposed (to work) at a new invention.
7. Oh, my Margaret, my daughter. You should never (to go). It was all your father's fault.
8. She seems (to work) at her course paper since spring and has still a lot (to do).
9. I've just seen him passing the entrance door, so he can't (to work) at the laboratory as you say.
10. The next morning he seemed (to forget) it all.
11. It ought (to do) long ago; at least before their leaving Blackstable.
12. She seemed at times (to seize) with an uncontrolled irritation and would say sharp and wounding things.
13. You probably think that I must (to live) a very gay life in France, but it wasn't so.
14. No words can describe it: it must (to see).
15. It was foolish not (to call) a doctor, but I did not, out of respect for her feeling.
16. She was prepared (to think) wrong-headed, but not naive.
17. I'm deeply sorry (to involve) you in this.
18. You have to be on the dot if you want (to feed).
19. Perhaps, the man didn't want (to see) turning into the house from the road.
20. At last Mor allowed himself (to persuade).
21. In fact, he has (to see) (to believe).
22. At that hour people were less likely (to come in) or (to go out).
23. Everything seems (to move) very nicely nowadays.
24. Now he discussed what he ought (to say) instead of what he said.
25. The sound was very slight, it might (to be) just my imagination.
26. Yes, he seems (to take) suddenly ill at the office.

Exercise 11. Translate these sentences into English, paying attention to the form of the infinitive.

1. Мэгги пожалела, что не предупредила родителей о том, что задержится.
2. Я была довольна, что посмотрела еще одну пьесу Островского.
3. Дети были счастливы, оттого что их взяли в цирк.
4. Этот вальс заставил его вспомнить молодость.
5. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы этот текст записали на пленку еще раз.

6. Не может быть, чтобы он все еще сидел в читальном зале. Наверное, он уже ушел. 7. Она, должно быть, все еще гостит у своих друзей на даче. 8. Неужели она на вас рассердилась? 9. Я очень рад, что проводил их на станцию. 10. Как мне повезло, что я побывала на этом спектакле. 11. Ваша следующая задача заключается в том, чтобы поставить этот эксперимент в нашей лаборатории. 12. Посмотрите на него! Он наверняка решает какую-то важную задачу. 13. Вряд ли они запомнили мой адрес. Они случайно заходили ко мне как-то вместе с моим братом. 14. Об этом печальном событии не следует упоминать в ее присутствии. Она может разволноваться, а у нее больное сердце. 15. Кажется, они ждут, чтобы им дали необходимые указания, связанные с выполнением этого задания.

Exercise 12. Insert *to* before the infinitive where required. Translate into Russian.

1. The teacher made me _ repeat it all over again.
2. You needn't _ ask for permission, I let you _ take my books whenever you like.
3. Will you help me _ move the table?
4. He is expected _ arrive in a few days.
5. You seem _ know these places very well.
6. You had better _ make a note of it.
7. I heard the door _ open and saw a shadow _ move across the floor.
8. He told me _ try _ do it once again.
9. I'd rather _ walk a little before going to bed.
10. There is nothing _ do but _ wait till somebody comes _ let us out.
11. You ought not _ show your feelings.
12. Why not _ wait a little longer?
13. I felt her _ shiver with cold.
14. We should love you _ stay with us.
15. You are not _ mention this to anyone.
16. We got Mother _ cut up some sandwiches.
17. Rose wanted them _ stop laughing, wanted the curtain _ come down.
18. I'll have _ go there.
19. There doesn't seem _ be anything wrong with you.
20. She helped me _ get over my fear.
21. Look here, Jane, why _ be so cross?
22. He was seen _ make a note of it.
23. What made you _ deceive me?
24. He was not able _ explain anything.

Exercise 13. Answer the questions:

Model: - Does Tom ever dance? - I've never seen him dance.

1. - How do you know I came in late? - I heard ...
2. - Does Ann smoke? - I've never seen ...
3. - How do you know the man took the money? - I saw ...
4. - Did Jack lock the door? - Yes, I heard ...
5. - Did the bell ring? - I'm not sure. I didn't hear ...
6. - Does Tom ever swear? - I've never heard ...
7. - How do you know Ann can play the piano? - I've heard ...
8. - Did Bill kick the dog? - Yes, I saw ...
9. - Did the boy fall into the water? - I didn't see ...
10. - How do you know the accident happened? - I saw ...

Exercise 14. Observe the use of the bare infinitive after the verbs of inducement. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. What makes you think you are happy?
2. They are not willing to let the matter be discussed.
3. She was not quite naïve as she would have had me think.
4. I felt drowsy and let my mind wander a little.
5. Hot weather makes me feel uncomfortable.
6. What happened is a very long time ago. I'm going to ask her to let bygones be bygones.
7. Have somebody clear it up.
8. If you are busy, you must have someone arrange everything.
9. I'll have them bring the dictionaries.
10. Why didn't you have your sister send us a telegram?

Exercise 15. Observe the use of the bare infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I had better go now or I'll be late.
2. You'd better take an umbrella. It might rain.
3. We'd better stop at the next petrol station to fill up.
4. John is worn out with all this work. He had better see a doctor.
5. We had better not go on farther.
6. He'd better not make another mistake.
7. Hadn't I better begin at once?
8. Hadn't we better book the tickets in advance?
9. Hadn't I better help Kitty at first? I'm not sure she can manage it alone.
10. - Shall we go by train? - I would rather go by car.
11. Would you rather have tea or coffee?
12. I would sooner stay at home than go to the cinema.

13. She does nothing but grumble.
14. He did nothing but interfere in other people's affairs.
15. They do nothing but criticize everybody.
16. There was nothing left for him to do but wait.
17. There is nothing left for me to do but give up smoking.
18. Why not come and talk to her?
19. Why worry?
20. Why lose your temper over a little thing like that?
21. I cannot but think so.
22. He couldn't choose but help me.
23. We cannot but burst out laughing.
24. I can't but agree with her.

Exercise 16. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я почувствовала, как у меня екнуло сердце.
2. Мы наблюдали, как восходит солнце.
3. Ты когда-нибудь замечал, чтобы я причинил кому-то вред?
4. Что заставляет вас так думать?
5. Я не позволю вам сделать это.
6. Почему вы не заставили кого-нибудь помочь вам?
7. Пусть кто-нибудь вызовет врача.
8. Тебе бы лучше поторопиться, если хочешь успеть на автобус.
9. Если у тебя раскалывается голова, тебе бы лучше пойти домой и отдохнуть.
10. Тебе бы лучше не играть на пианино поздно ночью.
11. Лучше было бы ей не приходить в нам.
12. Не лучше ли тебе принять таблетку от головной боли?
13. Не лучше ли ей сесть на диету и ходить на работу пешком?
14. Я устала. Я бы предпочла никуда не ходить сегодня вечером.
15. Я бы предпочла подождать, чем отправляться немедленно.
16. Она только и делает, что кричит на всех.
17. Он только и делал, что придирался ко мне.
18. Единственное, что ему оставалось делать, - это согласиться на операцию.
19. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как следовать советам врача и принимать холодный душ дважды в день.
20. Почему бы не извиниться, если ты неправ?
21. Зачем растрачиваться на пустяки?
22. - Мы не можем воевать со всем миром. - Тогда зачем вообще воевать?
23. Я не могу не согласиться с тобой.
24. Она не могла не плакать, когда мы ее провожали.
25. Я не могу не восхищаться этим величественным зданием.

Exercise 17. Insert *to* before the infinitive where required. Translate into Russian.

1. Do you think I plan ___ spend the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather ___ die! (Monsarrat) 2. She could not help but ___ feel a little choked for breath. (Dreiser) 3. Why not ___ come down to my place? (Wilson) 4. He gave a quick grin that made his lean twisted face ___ look more lean and twisted than ever. (Priestley) 5. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made ___ look like a fool. (Shaw) 6. He did nothing from morning till night but ___ wander at random. (Maugham) 7. I'm the cook, and I won't have anyone ___ come interfering in my kitchen. (Maugham) 8. Abe let the hammer ___ drop out of his hands and ___ fall on the step. (Caldwell) 9. You'd better ___ take me back to Oxford. (Faulkner) 10. They ought ___ have asked my advice. They ought ___ have. (Snow) 11. The poor boy was absolutely broken up. It made my heart ___ bleed. I couldn't ___ let him ___ go without a word of comfort. (Maugham) 12. I've got nothing ___ do but ___ talk, talk. (Greene) 13. I would die sooner than ___ ask him for another penny. (Shaw) 14. Your mother's gone to some friends - they do nothing but ___ play bridge. (Galsworthy) 15. I know... there's nobody in the world I would rather ___ work with or ___ have greater respect for. (Dreiser) 16. Conrad had never known her ___ talk so much. (Greene) 17. But Elfride knew Mrs. Jethway ___ be her enemy, and ___ hate her. (Hardy) 18. Then why not ___ try ___ save yourself? (Shaw) 19. She opened the iron gateway and bade me ___ enter. (Maugham) 20. You'd better ___ get some sleep. (Hemingway) 21. English women in our station have duties... but we, strangers in a strange land, have nothing ___ do but ___ enjoy ourselves. (Maugham) 22. I want ___ look at him and hear him ___ talk. (Heym) 23. The key of the door below was now heard in the lock, and the door was heard ___ open and close. (Dickens) 24. She felt herself ___ be tall and slim and fresh. (Murdoch) 25. I felt my blood ___ freeze. (Cain) 26. And if you say you gave me no encouragement I cannot but ___ contradict you. (Hardy) 27. When she reached the front steps, she heard the taxi ___ drive away. She turned around and watched the red tail-light ___ disappear in the darkness. (Caldwell) 28. Tommy really does nothing but ___ propose to me. (Wilde) 29. I thought that I had better ___ try ___ speak openly myself. (Snow) 30. Arthur could not but ___ glance at Daniel Doyce in the ensuing silence. (Dickens) 31. Why not ___ write to her? (Hardy)

Exercise 18. Complete the following sentences, using the infinitive

a) as subject:

1. ... would be unjust. 2. ... was very pleasant. 3. ... is the only thing to do. 4. ... would be much more useful. 5. ... is not an easy matter.

b) as predicative:

1. My hobby is 2. The best way to master a foreign language is 3. The next thing to be done is 4. Our aim was 5. To say so means 6. His only wish is

c) as object:

1. He asked 2. In the kindergarten children are taught 3. I am so glad
4. We are awfully sorry 5. The doctor advised 6. The child is afraid 7. I've
clean forgotten 8. Everybody promised 9. Who has allowed you ... ? 10. Aunt
Polly instructed Jim

d) as attribute:

1. He was always the first 2. We have nothing 3. This is a chance
4. Benny has no friends 5. He is not a man 6. She made an attempt 7. Is
there anybody ... ? 8. He always finds something 9. This is the information
10. He spoke of his wish

e) as adverbial modifier of purpose:

1. He came immediately 2. We'll stay after the lecture 3. They stopped ...
. 4. Write down this rule 5. I've opened the door 6. He stepped aside politely
... . 7. ... you must work hard. 8. The boy ran out

f) as adverbial modifier of result:

1. She was too frightened 2. The article is too difficult 3. The fence is
high enough 4. The baby is too restless 5. The weather is warm enough
6. We are too busy 7. She was grown-up enough 8. The night was too dark... .

Exercise 19. Replace the subordinate clauses by attributive infinitives.

1. There weren't many children in the neighbourhood who we could play with.
2. He fell asleep with full determination that he would go and see for himself. 3. He is
a man one can trust. 4. We didn't know the way to the station, and there wasn't anyone
who we could ask. 5. He was the first person who came to the bar and the last who
left it. 6. It isn't a thing you can joke about. It's a serious matter. 7. He will always
find something that makes him laugh at. 8. They decided that it was a nice little town
where they could live quietly for a while. 9. He's not a man who you can easily
frighten. 10. There's nothing that we might discuss now. Everything is settled. 11. He
was the first man who guessed what George was driving at. 12. No doubt it was the
best time when he could find them all at home. 13. A good housewife will always
find something that must be done about the house. 14. The old general wanted
nothing but a grandson who he could dandle on his knee.

Exercise 20. Translate these sentences into English, using attributive infinitives.

1. Это как раз хороший случай помириться с ними. 2. Мне не у кого
попросить совета. 3. Вот свежая роза, которую ты можешь приколоть к волосам.
4. Это было неподходящее время для перерыва. 5. Сомневаюсь, есть ли здесь
кто-либо, с кем можно было бы поговорить об этом деле. 6. Мне дали текст,
который я должен был перевести без словаря. 7. Не о чем спорить. Мы
практически говорим об одном и том же. 8. Он как раз подходящий человек,

чтобы заполнить вакансию. 9. Вот ключ, которым открывается ящик конторки. 10. Вопрос, который будет обсуждаться на нашем собрании, очень важен, на мой взгляд. 11. Я не вижу тряпки, которой стирают с доски. 12. Это как раз подходящая книга для чтения перед сном. 13. Мы уезжаем завтра утром, а у нас еще куча дел. 14. Он отвечал первым. 15. Нельзя было терять время, и Телегин выпрыгнул через окно на крышу соседнего дома. 16. Тут и понимать нечего, все очень просто. 17. Несмотря на желание сказать что-нибудь веселое (cheering), он смог только робко улыбнуться. 18. Он с сожалением понял, что ничего нельзя было сделать.

Exercise 21. Point out infinitives of result and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I intended to use the opportunity, it was too good to be missed. 2. When I left the Post Office I found that I was too late to catch the London train. 3. It was getting too hot to work and we decided to have a break. 4. Dixon was clever enough to avoid talking on this subject with Welch. 5. Michael considered Jonny to be too young to be drawn into their religious community. 6. She was woman enough not to forget to powder her nose even at that critical moment. 7. His case is such as not to be helped. 8. I wish I were strong enough to help you, my boy.

Exercise 22. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use infinitives of result.

Model: The storm was so strong that I couldn't go out.

The storm was too strong (for me) to go out.

The text is so short that it can be translated in an hour.

The text is short enough to be translated in an hour.

1. It was so dark that he could see nothing before him. 2. You are so experienced, you ought to know better. 3. She was so excited that she couldn't utter a word. 4. He was so angry, he wouldn't speak to me. 5. His English vocabulary is very poor; he can't make himself understood. 6. She knows English so well that she can read Somerset Maugham in the original. 7. Mr. Burton was so cruel that he could send a man to death. 8. The story "A Friend in Need" is so tragic, it can't be merely ironical. 9. The man was so down and out that he could not get a decent job. 10. The man was not very strong and so was unable to swim the distance. It was very late, nobody could save him.

Exercise 23. Translate the sentences into English, using infinitives of result.

1. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять это. 2. Течение было таким сильным, что он не мог проплыть вокруг маяка. 3. Рассказ был слишком захватывающим, чтобы не дочитать его до конца. 4. Ее произношение было слишком

правильным, чтобы быть естественным. 5. Он был так взбешен, что одного слова было бы достаточно, чтобы свести его с ума.

Exercise 24. Paraphrase the following sentences, making the object of the infinitive the subject of the sentence.

Model: It is hard to please him. - He is hard to please.

1. It is not difficult to remember the rule. It is simple. 2. It's very comfortable to sit in my Grandfather's armchair. 3. She's a kind person. It's easy to deal with her. 4. He's very stubborn. It's difficult to persuade him. 5. It's not very easy to translate this passage. It contains some idiomatic expressions. 6. It is pleasant to look at the girl, but not at all pleasant to talk to her. She's pretty, but not very clever. 7. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel. 8. It's always funny to listen to his stories. 9. It would be useful to follow Uncle Jack's advice. 10. It's not so very easy to answer this question.

Exercise 25. Make up sentences, using the following adjectives with infinitives (follow the examples of the previous exercise).

easy to deal with, difficult to understand, pleasant to look at, hard to please, useful to remember, amusing to watch, easy to answer, uncomfortable to sit on, easy to follow, difficult to avoid, pleasant to talk to, not far to seek, not easy to find.

Exercise 26. State the form and the function of the infinitives and translate the following sentences.

1. He came into the room to shut the windows. 2. He seemed to know all about influenza and said there was nothing to worry about. 3. Do you want me to read to you? 4. I made a note of the time to give the various capsules. 5. They said the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room. 6. You can't come in. You mustn't get what I have. 7. Don't make me laugh. 8. It took me about five minutes to work out how much a suit at nine and a half guineas would cost. 9. The British Museum is much too big to be seen in an hour or so. 10. Father decided to take a holiday from his office so as to help in celebrating the day. 11. It was necessary to make it in a day, just on Monday. 12. She was sitting near enough to see his face. 13. That's how I used to be myself. 14. A railway station is the most difficult of all places to act in. 15. I think the best way to get a general idea of a country is to study the map. 16. If he couldn't get something to do he'd have to commit suicide. 17. You may fail in your English if you go on like that. 18. It's true there was no scenery to stare at, but the costumes and make-up, the light and sound effects helped the audience to concentrate on the dialogue and the acting. 19. It seemed a privilege to lend anything to him. 20. Thank you for your very kind invitation to visit you and stay with you. 21. It made our mouths water to hear him talk about such tasty things.

Exercise 27. State the form and the function of the infinitives and translate the following sentences.

1. They were so charming with one another, so gay and happy, that really to stay with them was a spiritual refreshment.
2. I suppose you haven't any books with you. I haven't got a thing to read.
3. His duty was then to go to the red pillarboxes into which the letters were put, empty them, and take the contents to the main post-office.
4. She never wanted to see the room again.
5. To be ignorant that he is a Forsyte was in the nature of a Forsyte.
6. We have forgotten to inform Mr Poirot of that.
7. Once Scarlett saw him and cried sharply: "Go play in the back yard, Wade Hampton!" but he was too terrified, too fascinated by the mad scene before him to obey.
8. I think I'm very lucky to have come here, they are so kind and thoughtful.
9. To face the worst and have it over was better.
10. Ever since he said that to me I have tried to live up to that fine reputation I had made for myself.
11. The story I am about to tell you is a perfectly simple and straightforward one.
12. He was a medical missionary and was liable to be called at any time.
13. George was waiting to be called up.
14. I was anxious to learn what Japp had come about.
15. To have approved his son's conduct in that clash was of course impossible.
16. She stood up to learn the rules of the game that she must play.
17. To paint was his passion, the very reason of his existence.
18. She engaged an Italian woman to teach her the language.
19. I've come down here for an indefinite time in order to play in the sand.
20. Mona opened her mouth to speak, and then shut it again.
21. I began to think that in the last twenty-four hours he said all he had to say.
22. If you have any love for him the least you can do is to try and make him a little less unhappy.
23. I gave her five shillings yesterday to pay her room rent.
24. So you see he knew me pretty well before he knew me at all, so to speak.
25. He turned to Margaret to find her in conversation with Carol Goldsmith.
26. He heard a loud knock at the front door and opened it to see a stranger in a shabby raincoat.
27. She liked to be kind to people and used to give promises to forget them at once.
28. He went quickly to the bathroom, and returned to find Murphy sitting beside his bed.

Exercise 28. Translate the sentences into English, using infinitives.

1. С ней приятно разговаривать. 2. Вопрос был слишком сложный, чтобы обсудить его за час. 3. Я рад, что узнал правду. 4. Ты бы лучше не надоедал ему своими глупыми вопросами. 5. Этот вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы она могла решить его одна. 6. Он не такой человек; от которого можно ожидать помощи. 7. Было бы лучше убедить его работать, чем принуждать его. 8. Мы очень довольны, что видели этот спектакль. 9. Кажется, дети уже забыли об этом печальном событии. 10. Вам следовало бы предупредить меня заранее. 11. Я молчала, так как мне нечего было сказать. 12. Они обещали мне помочь подготовиться к приему гостей. 13. Номер его телефона легко запомнить. 14. Этот человек сидит здесь, должно быть, около часа. Кого бы это он мог ждать? 15. Вы помните, кто первый вошел в комнату? 16. Вряд ли он тот человек, который даст вам интересующие вас сведения. 17. Мы сделали вид, что не заметили его ошибки, чтобы не смущать его. 18. Главное в том, как заставить ее поверить нам и послушаться нашего совета. 19. Я просмотрел две главы и нашел только пять подходящих примеров. 20. На следующее утро она проснулась и обнаружила, что она одна во всем доме. 21. После длительного путешествия он вернулся домой и понял, что в гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. 22. Он прошел через все комнаты и увидел только кошку на кухне. Квартира была пуста. 23. Она открыла дверь кабинета и увидела, что отец ходит взад и вперед в сильном гневе. 24. Время от времени он просыпался и тут же снова засыпал. 25. После долгого отсутствия она вернулась домой и поняла, что ничего не изменилось: они не простили ее. 26. В который раз обдумав ситуацию, он понял, что выхода нет. 27. Она открыла дверь и увидела, что все уже собрались и ждут ее.

Exercise 29. Read and translate the following sentences and analyse the Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction.

1. Nick's father ordered some water to be put on the stove.
2. He never wants anyone to carry anything.
3. I never saw a man pick up his work so fast.
4. I don't even think they heard us come in.
5. I have watched you paint a picture.
6. "Well, what's the matter?" she broke out finally. "Do you expect me to jump up and sing?"
7. He had married Jude Jones and seen her fade away before his eyes.
8. Paul suppressed a shiver, and forced himself to ask the question uppermost in his mind.
9. Everyone knew him to be feeling fine.
10. He dressed well and he liked his clothes to be properly looked after.
11. After a ten-minute wait I watched the train pull out.

12. Jennie was intensely sorry. She had never heard Lester complain before.
13. How can you expect anyone to think well of us when such things are written about us?
14. Her smile was friendly and she made you feel that she was really pleased to see you.
15. Next day, though I pressed him to remain, Stroeve left me.
16. I am not at all sure that in her own interests I shan't require her to return to me.
17. Short of actually beating his wife, he perceived nothing to be done.
18. I wanted us to be married at once, but she was quite firm that she wouldn't.

Exercise 30. Transform the following sentences into sentences with the Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction.

Model: I still consider they are right. - I still consider them to be right.

1. He saw that the woman turned the corner.
2. They required that I should arrive at 8 a.m.
3. The judge ordered that the prisoner should be remanded.
4. I believe they are very good at physics and other pure sciences.
5. He did what he could, though considered he got little thanks for it from his wife and five kids.
6. I heard that he went downstairs.
7. I believe they married a year ago.
8. We induced him and he ate much and slept after lunch.
9. He liked when his clothes looked smart.
10. They did everything so that I felt quite at home there.

Exercise 31. Read and translate the following sentences and analyse the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

1. "I'm not going to stand it," he is declared to have said.
2. He seemed to be turning it over in his mind.
3. He thinks she's a stenographer but she turns out to be a writer.
4. The two have been observed to meet daily during the past week in Richmond Park.
5. Kilimanjaro is a snow covered mountain and is said to be the highest mountain in Africa.
6. He was known to have refused office in the interests of his profession.
7. But perhaps her father could be induced to remain silent.
8. Recent attack of typhoid, from which he was thought to be recovering, proves fatal.
9. Some members of the action committee are believed to have spoken yesterday.

10. I have often thought, Lester, if mamma had not been compelled to worry so much she might be alive today.
11. They were seen to just touch each other's hands.
12. After that Tommy was forced to admit the prospect looked dreary.
13. But he was expected to go down to keep up his father's prestige.
14. He could be made to fight easily enough.
15. Children appear to go through definite stages as they develop.
16. Before Krebs went away to the war he had never been allowed to drive the family motor car.
17. So he was found to be unfit for active service.
18. He seemed to be wondering whether much anxiety of mind affected his eyesight.

Exercise 32. Transform the following sentences so as to use the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

Model: It seems that he is not in the habit of coming in time.

He seems not to be in the habit of coming in time.

1. It seemed to him that his father was inclined to be patient with him.
2. It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself.
3. It is believed that his advice was ignored.
4. They say he is honest.
5. A group of people at the gangway saw that the boat came into the harbor.
6. It appears that she is busy today.
7. It turns out that the situation has changed a lot.
8. They know the Crimea was visited by numerous hikers last summer.
9. It happened so that he didn't have any money with him.
10. It was likely that Amy Driffield would never speak with me again.

Exercise 33. Point out the Objective-with-the Infinitive Constructions and the Subjective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The pills my doctor has given me make me feel rather odd. 2. I want you to say to yourself that he died a gallant death in the service of his country, and we must be proud of him. 3. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone. 4. Just as he was falling into unconsciousness he heard his door open and quickly shut. 5. "He appears to be asleep, my lady," said the butler. 6. I've never known a chap spend so much time on radiograms. 7. I thought it to be the signal to start. 8. We didn't expect him to come back so soon and were wondering what had happened. 9. Lady Franklin seemed to expect an answer. 10. I'd like it to be done as quietly as possible, without attracting anybody's attention. 11. I had seen my father leave the house that very morning. 12. The number to which I had been directed turned out to be a house standing a little by itself, with its back to the river. 13. George was sure that fresh air and exercise

would make us sleep well. 14. She felt somebody touch her gently by the hand. 15. The boy was made to repeat his story twice. 16. Professor Lee was expected to join the expedition in North Africa, but he had fallen ill. 17. He was heard to say that it would rain and ordered the door to the balcony to be shut. 18. I looked at the house with suspicious curiosity, and it seemed to be looking back at me. 19. He is said to have been a sailor in his youth. 20. You're not likely to keep us company, Jim, are you?

Exercise 34. Translate the sentences into English, using the the Objective-with-the Infinitive Constructions and the Subjective Infinitive Constractions.

1. Его заставили обратиться к врачу. 2. Оказывается, он ничего об этом не слышал. 3. Кажется, вы расстроены. Что-нибудь случилось? 4. Я никогда не видела, как танцует Джейн Бак. 5. Я спала и не слышала, как они ушли. 6. Родители всегда хотят, чтобы их дети выросли честными людьми. 7. Я считаю, что это было несправедливо с вашей стороны. 8. Кто позволил вам распоряжаться моими вещами? 9. Он почувствовал, как силы возвращаются к нему. 10. Ничто не могло заставить его изменить принятое решение. 11. Ожидается, что зима в этом году будет суровая. 12. Я случайно услышала последнюю фразу, сказанную вами. 13. Они наверняка поженятся. 14 Я хочу, чтобы мы все встретились еще раз. 15. Она почувствовала, что кто-то дотронулся до ее плеча. 16. Она внимательно наблюдала за тем, как прыгают другие гимнастки. 17. Маловероятно, что он выздоровеет к понедельнику. 18. Не позволяйте детям играть со спичками. 19. Оказалось, что мы уже знакомы. 20. Она побледнела, и я почувствовала, как она вздрогнула.

Exercise 35. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyse and state the function of the For-to Infinitive Constructions.

1. The lady was speaking too fast for me to catch what she said.
2. This question is something for me to decide.
3. So now she waited for Frank to speak.
4. They thought it was better for me to live in a place like this.
5. It would not be possible for a human and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery.
6. The plan was for them to come and have a bit of breakfast at my house and then drive home.
7. Look here, there's no need for you to wait about; you have your house-work to do, which is more important than seeing me off.
8. He was anxious for her to get settled so that she could begin work.
9. Ned suggested books for him to read and he took them out of the library.
10. It is possible for any man to disregard others entirely.
11. They were grouped about the mother, waiting for something to happen.

12. You all used to be sweet and loving to each other, it was a joy for me to see you.
13. You know, Harry, you do make it hard for me to keep the place looking nice when you leave your things about everywhere.
14. My friend motioned for him to come in.
15. "When will you marry me?" "Are you ready for me to marry you?"
16. She was glad to see me and sorry when it was time for me to go.
17. It is not for me to disagree there.

Exercise 36. Transform the following sentences so as to use the For-to Infinitive Construction.

Model: He came in the nick of time. It was usual of him.

It was usual for him to come in the nick of time.

She held out the telegram so that I might see it.

She held out the telegram for me to see it.

1. She told them the truth. It was easy for her.
2. Your child must spend more time outdoors. It will be better for him.
3. He speaks too fast. I cannot follow him.
4. We are going to the country on the coming weekend. It will be good for us.
5. Old people do not usually change their habits. It is hard for them.
6. He always took part in the discussions. It was natural for him.
7. She translated the whole article without a dictionary. It was not easy for her.
8. I received a letter from him. It was a real joy for me.
9. Our little daughter cannot join us on this trip. It will be too long a journey.
10. It's quite natural that you should think so.
11. The first thing he must do is to ring them up.
12. Let us wait till they settle this matter.
13. This is a problem you should solve all by yourself.
14. I shall bring you the article that you may read.
15. I gave an umbrella to the children lest they should get wet through.
16. He spoke loudly so that everyone might hear him.
17. There is nothing that I may add.
18. It is very unusual that he should have said such a thing.
19. It's high time you knew Grammar well.
20. This is a boy you can play with.

Exercise 37. Translate the sentences into English, using infinitives.

1. Вам бы лучше сегодня не выходить. Вы можете простудиться. 2. Я часто слышу, как вы выступаете на студенческих диспутах. 3. Вы сами слышали, как он это сказал. 4. Вам было бы полезно больше заниматься физкультурой. 5. Он знал, что его присутствие обязательно, но не мог заставить себя войти. 6. Слышали, как она сказала, что никому из них нельзя доверять. 7. Он, должно быть, читал этот роман совсем недавно. Он помнит множество подробностей. 8. Едва ли она знает, что сказать об этом. 9. Трудность в том, где достать эту редкую книгу. 10. Я недостаточно хорошо его знаю, чтобы говорить с ним об этом. 11. Она не любит, когда дверь ее комнаты закрыта. 12. Рад познакомиться с вами. 13. Рад, что познакомился с вами. 14. Некого было спросить, и нам пришлось ждать. 15. Почему не пойти погулять? Погода чудесная. 16. Говорят, видели, что он вошел в дом, но никто не видел, чтобы он вышел. 17. Она, кажется, разучивает упражнения на пианино все утро. 18. Бен говорил первым. 19. Они, кажется, еще не уехали. 20. Мне надо о многом с вами поговорить. 21. Мы не ожидали, что он сам это сделает. 22. Она слишком легкомысленна, чтобы принять это всерьез. 23. Не может быть, чтобы это было сделано за столь короткий срок. 24. Ему не так-то просто угодить.

Exercise 38. Comment on the infinitives and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He held the door open for her to get in. 2. How nice of you to know my voice! Am I disturbing you? 3. I have something so important to tell you that I hardly know how to say it. 4. "Three weeks and two days, my lady," Leadbitter replied. "How nice of you to have counted the days!" said Lady Franklin. 5. When to start is to be decided yet. 6. I think the best thing would be for you to see him for yourself. 7. It's too late for the children to go out. 8. I didn't know which book to choose. 9. The question is where to hide it. 10. And to tell you the truth I'm glad to have a companion myself. 11. To be frank, no other house in the town was as popular as theirs. 12. He will be a little late, to be sure, and Ann will be grumbling. 13. To cut a long story short, everything ended to her delight.

Exercise 39. Read and translate the sentences. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

1. They heard him go down and they heard Miss Thompson's defiant "Come in".
2. Merle started to cry again, walking towards the streets with Dougal.
3. To take money from him was like robbing a child, and you despised him because he was so foolish.
4. He and she seemed to possess that vast building by themselves.

5. I do not think it necessary to insult Miss Elsa Hard's intelligence by telling her.
6. He made a supreme effort to break it.
7. To say that I had not resented this foul deed which seemed to me deserving the title of the crime of the century, would be paltering the truth.
8. He wished to give her every chance.
9. To tell it is to live through it all again.
10. Hers was not a face to command instant attention or recognition.
11. I've just had a cable from Tim to say he's postponed his sailing.
12. To have taken the field openly against his rival, would have been madness.
13. I'm not running a cafeteria here, you know, whatever some people seem to think.
14. You're supposed to play without ceasing.
15. She had seen two men start toward her from opposite sides.
16. But though danger had been there for some time it was never likely to get acute.
17. You're all supposed to be intelligent.
18. The big problems of life seemed to solve themselves.
19. He hadn't expected Strickland to take him up on the spot and make his preparations to go there and then.
20. I feel that the time has come for me to interfere.
21. It was the first time I have ever seen her cry.
22. To do it is to spoil everything.
23. To cut a long story short, I came here to consult you.
24. Please put down the address not to forget.
25. She began to cry hysterically.
26. Your question was difficult to answer.
27. It was a real torture to see that girl.
28. He made me repeat this question.
29. There is only one thing for her to do, and that's to divorce him.
30. I was so broken that I let her take me by the arm and lead me to the doctor's room.
31. It was imperative for me to know the truth.
32. She still appeared to expect me to recognize her.
33. There was embarrassment in her manner and she seemed to be trembling in her loose raincoat.

Exercise 40. Read and translate the following sentences. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

1. I fail to understand you.
2. It was impossible to think that the only dear woman-friend she had in the world never wanted to see her again.
3. To be a gentleman was his only religion, and to it he was always faithful.

4. One young man stepped back, looked at him unpleasantly and said, "You seem to be in an awful hurry. Just who are you?"
5. We must have sat there, with scarcely a word, for well over an hour.
6. Poirot turned to find Mrs Oliver and a girl of fourteen dressed in Guide uniform.
7. "Sit down,Jeff," said Vienna wearily. "I want you to witness the collapse of a man into a schoolboy."
8. I am a man to be obeyed: no invitations to be accepted here without my permission.
9. He only longed intensely for his daughter to go out of the room.
10. To tell the truth, he has to be seen to be believed.
11. To live a healthy life in the country was good for them.
12. It was a great happiness to him to discover that she was in complete agreement with him in opinions.
13. It was a real pleasure to him to give pleasure to others.
14. She had never learned the habit of command: her habit was to ask permission.
15. The dearest wish of his heart was to have a boy.
16. His first act was to seek the tailor that Glover had recommended.
17. Margaret's visit was exciting. He started to plan her reception.
18. The company began to drift in a polite group towards the door.
19. The train began to slow down. "Why, here we are in Oxford!" said the man.
20. We used to play in the garden behind the house.
21. Now you can do whatever you like.
22. But she had to turn round again; her father was coming.
23. "Listen, Gilbert, I've got to talk to you seriously." But Mr. Pinfold would not answer.
24. Dixon tried to suppress his irritation.
25. He asked us not to move and stay where we were.
26. He taught his boy to swim.
27. Mary warned us not to be late.
28. My dear child, it's not a thing to joke about.
29. "How am I to find that house," he thought, "There isn't anyone to ask."
30. This is the right thing to do.
31. I need a pen to write with.
32. "I don't want anything to eat," said Felicity.
33. And William went to London to start a new life.
34. He opened his eyes too late to see the momentary gleam of light from the corridor.
35. I wish I were young enough to help you.

Revision

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

1. It was then an easy matter for me to go to Paul's room and make an appropriate signal to Kitty, and she turned back, up the street to disappear round the corner into Church Square. (Clark) 2. She made a curious, fumbling gesture towards me, as if to convey a sort of affection. (Hansford Johnson) 3. It was charming to see him play with the two children. (Maugham) 4. To tell you the truth, Mr. Butler, I did not want Aileen to leave your home at all. (Dreiser) 5. I happen to know that he was supposed to come to the wedding. (Salinger) 6. Gertrude gave a long soft exhalation. It made the young man smile at her again; and this smile made her blush a little. To take refuge from blushing she asked him if, after his long walk, he was not hungry and thirsty. (James) 7. Charles Lomax's exertions are much more likely to decrease his income than to increase it. (Shaw) 8. Your shortest way will be to follow the boulevard, and cross the park... but it is too late and too dark for a woman to go through the park alone. (Ch. Bronte) 9. In spite of herself the colour fled from her cheeks instantly, only to come back in a hot, defiant wave. (Dreiser) 10. They hardly expect him to recover consciousness; it was a terrible knock. But if he does, he's sure to want to see you, even if he can't speak. (Galsworthy) 11. Some of the rumours we knew to be nonsense, but not all. (Snow) 12. Addy and Ellie look beautiful enough to please the most fastidious man. (Shaw) 13. It was something to be sitting like this in the front of a box in one of the biggest theatres in London. (Priestley) 14. Anyway, just to begin with, don't you think you might treat me as a moral equal? (Snow) 15. He was said to be bearing Roger no malice, to be speaking of him with dispassion. (Snow) 16. Paul waited for Harriet to say something about the bar, but she didn't even seem to notice it. (Shaw) 17. Idleness is a great sin, and I certainly don't like any of my friends to be idle or sluggish. (Wilde) 18. The only way to guard his future and retain his financial friends was to stand trial as quickly as possible and trust them to assist him to his feet in the future. (Dreiser) 19. To keep his attention engaged, she talked with him about his wardrobe. (Dickens) 20. To accept too many favors from Ramona was dangerous. He might have to pay with his freedom. (Bellow) 21. To be frank with you, he didn't pay. That's the truth. (Shaw) 22. There was a sandy little garden and a stone wall high enough to keep the children safe but not too high for her to lean upon and pierce the distance with her gaze. (Buck) 23. Her heart sank; she felt on a sudden a cold chill pass through her limbs and she shivered. (Maugham) 24. He appeared to be a man of considerable wealth, and was reputed to be a bachelor. (Conan Doyle) 25. The thing to do is to gain time. (Dreiser) 26. Now I don't choose her to be grateful to him, or to be grateful to anybody but me. (Dickens) 27. Mr. Weller left the room, and immediately afterwards was heard to shut the street door.

(Dickens) 28. He felt lonesome the minute he left Bert and heard the screen door slam behind him. (Caldwell) 29. It was not customary for her father to want to see her in his office. (Dreiser) 30. The appearance of Frank Cowperwood at this time was, to say the least, prepossessing and satisfactory. (Dreiser) 31. I happen to be pretty comfortably placed. (Snow) 32. Was Aileen in any way to blame? (Dreiser) 33. Go and get Bessie to give you some tea, Tony. (Maugham) 34. There's only one thing for her to do, and that's to divorce him. (Maugham) 35. I have devised my own system and have never known it fail. (Maugham) 36. His salary was fifty dollars a week, and he was certain soon to get more. (Dreiser) 37. It was often naïf to be too suspicious, much more naïf than to believe too easily. (Snow) 38. Like all women, she was there to object and be convinced. It was for him to brush the doubts away and clear the path if he could. (Dreiser) 39. He's thought to be lucky to have gone as far as this... (Snow) 40. Our final decision is to have a conference tomorrow afternoon, before which each one is to think the matter over. (Benchley) 41. She longed so much for people to be happy. (Buck) 42. He turned out to be the most efficient clerk that the house of Waterman and Co. had ever known. (Dreiser) 43. The delay didn't seem to affect him. (Salinger) 44. A sudden rattle on his right hand caused him to start from his reverie and turn in that direction. (Hardy)

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

By the time Krebs returned to his home town in Oklahoma the greeting of heroes was over. He came back much too late. The men from the town who had been drafted had all been welcomed elaborately on their return. There had been a great deal of hysteria. Now the reaction had set in. People seemed to think it rather ridiculous for Krebs to be getting back so late, years after the war was over.

At first Krebs, who had been at Belleau Wood, Soissons, the Champagne, St. Michiel and in the Argonne did not want to talk about the war at all. Later he felt the need to talk but no one wanted to hear about it. His town had heard too many atrocity stories to be thrilled by actualities. Krebs found that to be listened to at all he had to lie, and after he had done this twice he, too, had a reaction against the war and against talking about it. A distaste for everything that had happened to him in the war set in because of the lies he had told. All of the times that had been able to make him feel cool and clear inside himself when he thought of them; the times so long back when he had done the one thing, the only thing for a man to do, easily and naturally, when he might have done something else, now lost their cool, valuable quality and then were lost themselves.

...

During this time, it was late summer, he was sleeping late in bed, getting up to walk down town to the library to get a book, eating lunch at home, reading on the

front porch until he become bored and then walking down through the town to spend the hottest hours of the day in the cool dark of the pool room. He loved to play pool.

(E. Hemingway. Soldier's Home.)

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following text. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

He did as she bade and in five minutes she joined him. He was smoking a cigarette.

"I say, could I have a brandy and soda?"

"Yes I'll ring."

They waited in silence for the boy to answer. She gave the order.

...

"Ask the boy whether he has been here."

"I daren't. It'll look so funny if he has and I didn't see him."

The boy brought the drinks and Townsend helped himself. When he offered her some she shook her head.

"What is to be done if it was Walter?" she asked.

"Perhaps he wouldn't care."

"Walter?"

Her tone was incredulous.

"It's always struck me he was rather shy. Some men can't bear scenes, you know. He's got sense enough to know there's nothing to be gained by making a scandal. I don't believe for a minute it was Walter, but even if it was, my impression is that he'll do nothing. I think he'll ignore it."

She reflected for a moment.

"He's awfully in love with me."

"Well, that's all to the good. You'll get round him."

He gave her that charming smile of his which she had always found so irresistible. ... It was a very sensual smile and it made her heart melt in the body.

...

"You know you can always count on me," he said.

"I'm so happy with you. I wish I could make you as happy as you make me."

"You're not frightened any more?"

"I hate Walter," she answered.

He did not quite know what to say to this, so he kissed her. Her face was very soft against his.

But he took her wrist on which was a little gold watch and looked at the time.

"Do you know what I must do now?"

"Bolt?" she smiled.

He nodded. For one instant she clung to him more closely, but she felt his desire to go, and she released him.

“It's shameful the way you neglect your work. Be off with you.”

He could never resist the temptation to flirt.

“You seem to be in a devil of a hurry to get rid of me,” he said lightly.

“You know that I hate to let you go.”

Her answer was low and deep and serious. He gave a flattered laugh.

(W.S.Maugham. The Painted Veil. Chapter II.)

Exercise 4. Read and translate the following text. State the function of the infinitives and infinitive constructions.

She (Alice) was looking about for some way to escape, and wondering whether she could get away without being seen, when she noticed a curious appearance in the air: it puzzled her very much at first, but, after watching it a minute or two, she made it out to be a grin, and she said to herself, “It's the Cheshire Cat: now I shall have somebody to talk to.”

“How are you getting on?” said the Cat, as soon as there was mouth enough for it to speak with.

Alice waited till the eyes appeared, and then nodded. “It's no use speaking to it,” she thought, “till its ears have come, or at least one of them.” In another minute the whole head appeared, and then Alice put down her flamingo, and began an account of the game, feeling very glad she had someone to listen to her. The Cat seemed to think that there was enough of it now in sight, and no more of it appeared.

“I don't think they play at all fairly,” Alice began, in rather a complaining tone, “and they all quarrel so dreadfully one can't hear oneself speak – and they don't seem to have any rules in particular; at least, if there are, nobody attends to them – and you have no idea how confusing it is all the things being alive; for instance, there's the arch I've got to go through next walking about at the other end of the ground – and I should have croqueted the Queen's hedgehog just now, only it ran away when it saw mine coming!”

“How do you like the Queen?” said the Cat in a low voice.

“Not at all,” said Alice: “she's so extremely -”

Just then she noticed that the Queen was close behind her listening: so she went on,”- likely to win, that it's hardly worth while finishing the game.”

The Queen smiled and passed on.

(L. Carroll. Alice in Wonderland. Chapter VIII.)

Exercise 5. Compare your translation of the text in ex. 2 with the following.

К тому времени, когда Кребс вернулся в свой родной город в штате Оклахома, героев уже перестали чествовать. Он вернулся слишком поздно. Всем жителям города, которые побывали на войне, устраивали торжественную встречу. В этом было немало военной истерии. А теперь наступила реакция. Всем как будто казалось, что смешно возвращаться так поздно, через несколько лет после окончания войны.

Сначала Кребсу, побывавшему под Белло Суассоном, в Шампани, Сен-Мигеле и в Аргоннском лесу, совсем не хотелось разговаривать о войне. Потом у него возникла потребность говорить, но никому уже не хотелось слушать. В городе до того наслушались рассказов о немецких зверствах, что действительные события уже не производили впечатления. Кребс понял, что нужно врать, для того чтобы тебя слушали. И, соврав дважды, почувствовал отвращение к войне и к разговорам о ней. Отвращение ко всему, которое он часто испытывал на фронте, снова овладело им оттого, что ему пришлось врать. То время, вспоминая о котором он чувствовал внутреннее спокойствие и ясность, то далекое время, когда он делал единственное, что подобает делать мужчине, делал легко и без принуждения, сначала утратило все, что было в нем ценного, а потом и само позабылось. ...

Лето шло к концу, и все это время он вставал поздно, ходил в библиотеку менять книги, завтракал дома, читал, сидя на крыльце, пока не надоест, а потом отправлялся в город провести самые жаркие часы в прохладной темноте бильярдной. Он любил играть на бильярде.

(Э. Хемингуэй. Книга рассказов «В наше время». Дома.
Перевод Н. Дарузес.)

Exercise 6. Compare your translation of the text in ex. 3 with the following.

Он послушался, и через пять минут она тоже пришла в будуар. Он курил папиросу.

- Ну что, получу я теперь бренди с содовой?

- Да, сейчас позвоню.

Они молча дождались, пока явился бой и, выслушав приказание, вышел из комнаты. ...

- Спроси боя, приходил ли он домой.

- Боюсь. Странно получится, если он приходил, а я его не видела.

Бой принес поднос с напитками, и Таунсенд налил себе стакан. Предложил и ей, но она отказалась.

- Как же быть, если это был Уолтер? - спросила она.

- Может, он посмотрит на это сквозь пальцы?

- Кто, Уолтер?

В ее голосе прозвучало сомнение.

- Мне он всегда казался человеком застенчивым. Есть, знаешь ли, мужчины, которые не выносят сцен. У него хватит ума понять, что устраивать скандал — не в его интересах. Я ни на минуту не допускаю, что это был Уолтер, но, даже если это был он, сдастся мне, что он ничего не предпримет. Просто оставит без внимания.

Она отозвалась не сразу.

- Он в меня сильно влюблен.

- Ну что ж, тем лучше. Ты усыпишь его подозрения.

Он подарил ее той чарующей улыбкой, которую она всегда находила неотразимой. Очень чувственная улыбка, от которой у нее все таяло внутри. ...

- Ты же знаешь, что можешь на меня положиться, - сказал он.

- Мне с тобой так хорошо. Если б знать, что тебе так же хорошо со мной.

- И страхи прошли?

- Я ненавижу Уолтера, - ответила она.

Что сказать на это, он не знал и только поцеловал ее, вдохнув прелесть ее нежной кожи.

А потом взял ее руку и посмотрел на золотые часики-браслет.

- Ты знаешь, что мне теперь пора делать?

- Бежать? - улыбнулась она.

Он кивнул. На мгновение она крепче прильнула к нему, но, почувствовав, что ему не терпится уйти, тут же отстранилась.

- Просто безобразие так запускать работу. Уходи сию же минуту.

Он никогда не мог устоять перед искушением пококетничать.

- Надо же, как ты спешишь от меня избавиться! - парировал он шутливо.

- Ты сам знаешь, я не хочу, чтобы ты уходил.

Это было сказано тихо, искренне, серьезно. Он усмехнулся, польщенный.

(С. Моэм. Узорный покров. Перевод М. Лорие)

Exercise 7. Compare your translation of the text in ex. 4 with the following.

И Алиса решила, что лучше будет убратся отсюда подобра-поздорову, иначе не поздоровится. Внезапно прямо над ней что-то появилось. Поначалу это что-то расплывалось в воздухе. Но вскоре стало ясно, что это улыбка сама по себе. Улыбка расплылась в улыбке.

«Это же Сырик-Чесырик! Чеширский кот! - догадалась Алиса. - С ним и поболтать можно».

Улыбка постепенно превращалась в кошачий зубастый рот.

- Все в порядке? - спросил рот, как только стал настолько явным, чтобы произносить слова.

Алиса подождала, пока надо ртом появились глаза, и кивнула. До появления ушей или хотя бы одного из них говорить не стоило. Через минуту возникла голова. Больше ничего не показалось — Коту, вероятно, показалось, что для беседы достаточно головы. Алисе тоже этого было достаточно и, выпустив фламинго, она затараторила:

- Представляете, эта игра совсем не похожа на игру. Правил никаких, и их никто не соблюдает. Беспреданно ссорятся, кричат, никто никого не слушает. Жульничают напропалую. И вдобавок все живое — и шары, и молотки, и воротца. Только хочешь попасть в воротца, а они встали и пошли гулять. Только нацелишься на шар Королевы, а он — ежик. Встал на лапки и — деру.

- А как тебе сама Королева? - тихо спросил Кот.

- Она ужасна ... - начала Алиса и вдруг заметила, что Королева подкралась сзади и прислушивается к их разговору. - Она ужасно хорошо играет, - нашлась Алиса. - Ни за что ее не обыграть.

Королева, довольная, отошла с милостивой улыбкой.

(Л. Кэрролл. Алиса в Стране Чудес. Перевод Л. Яхнина)

Exercise 8. Translate the following text into English.

Энн считалась лучшей в колледже, и она должна была стать хорошим учителем. Энн ожидала, что подружится с учениками, и надеялась, что они помогут ей во всем.

Настал день, когда Энн должна была встретиться со своим классом. Но когда Энн увидела, что дети пристально смотрят на нее, она, казалось, забыла все, чему ее учили в колледже. Она почувствовала, как у нее екнуло сердце и кровь прилила к щекам. Энн слышала, что директор говорила что-то повелительным тоном, и что дети отвечали ей. Энн намеревалась сказать что-то, но ее голос никак не подчинялся. В этот момент она пожалела, что выбрала преподавание своей профессией.

Но что случилось потом, было трудно описать. Как только дверь закрылась за директором, дети начали шуметь. Их было невозможно остановить. Они только и делали, что разговаривали. Видно было, что некоторые дети бегали, другие дрались. Слышно было, что класс кричал, вопил. Она нашла совершенно невозможным изменить что-то. Дети, казалось, не обращали на нее никакого внимания. Они были слишком заняты, чтобы видеть ее. Единственное, что ей оставалось делать, - это ждать. И она ждала, чтобы они остановились, но все оставалось без изменений. У нее не было никого, на кого бы она могла положиться. Справиться с ситуацией должна была она. Она была не таким человеком, который оставляет все как есть. Энн заставила себя думать. Ей предстояло сделать выбор, и она его сделала.

Подписано в печать 06.11.2013.	Усл. печ. л. 2,7	Тираж	экз.
Печать офсетная.	Бумага писчая.	Заказ №	_____.

Отпечатано: РИО ВоГУ, г. Вологда, ул. Ленина, 15