**The Infinitive**

***Exercise 1* *Open the brackets and choose the Infinitive in the Active or Passive Voice.***

1. They are glad (invite/be invited) to the party. 2.1 don't like (interrupt/be interrupted). 3. He will be happy (see/be seen) you. 4.1 was glad (meet/be met) at the station. 5. Children like (tell/be told) tales and always (listen/be listened) to them with interest. 6.1 did not think (interrupt/be interrupted) you. 7. He is glad (send/be sent) abroad. 8. He likes (ask/be asked) his professor questions, 9. He does not like (ask/be asked) questions because he does not know how to answer them. 10. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (joke/be joked at). 11. He does not like (laugh/be laughed) at other people. 12. Look, a ship can (see/beseen) in thedistance. Can you (see/be seen) it?

**Exercise 2 *Change the sentences according to the examples.***

*A Example: It is simple to solve this problem. — This problem is simple to solve.*

*It is difficult to speak to such people. — Such people are difficult to speak to.*

1. It is expensive to buy a mink coat. 2. It is impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen. 3. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather. 4. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder. 5. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people. 6. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities. 7. It is interesting to meet new people. 8. It is simple to'communicate with people due to Internet. 9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel. 10. It is always funny to listen to him.

*В Example: He came to the party the last. — He was the last to come to the party.*

1. He is the only one among us who gave up smoking. 2.1 was the next who spoke on the topic. 3, He was the first who raised this question. 4. She was the second who got an excellent mark. 5. Paul was the last who greeted me. 6. She 13 the first who was fired. 7. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute. 8.1 am the next who will be interviewed. 9. He was the only one who could speak Japanese. 10.1 was the first who noticed the mistake. 11. His horse came in the race the last. 12. She was the first among us who recognized them.

*C Example: It was the best time when she could find them at home. — It was the best time for her to find them at home.*

1. Here is a simple English book that you can read. 2. The first thing they must do when they arrive is to phone home. 3. This is a problem you should solve by yourself. 4. There is nothing that we can add. 5. These are children you can play with. 6. It is not a question you may laugh at. 7. There is nothing that we can do now. 8. These are nice flowers you can buy. 9. It was a little town where they could live a quiet life. 10. It is quite natural that they will get married.

***Exercise 3 Make up new sentences beginning with It was. Use one of the adjectives from the box. The first is done for you.***

*nice mean unfair kind sensible silly careless*

*Example: Mary invited'us to the party. —* It was nice of Mary to invite us to the party.

1. He bought a car but he can't drive. 2. She betrayed all her friends. Nobody wants to speak to her. 3. They helped with the work. 4. The manager cut down his salary, though he is the best worker in the team. 5. He sold his house when it cost $45,000. Now such a house costs $40,000. 6. You made a serious mistake when you trusted her.

***Exercise 4 Complete the sentences with what /how/ where/whether and the verbs from the box.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| get act go accept phone switch on use | go take buy do |

1.1 need advice. I have been offered a new job but I really don't know\_\_\_it or not. 2. Do you know\_\_\_if the robbers burst into the bank? 3. Can you tell me\_\_\_if there is a fire? 4.1 don't know\_\_\_the computer. Will this button do? 5. The countries are very interesting and

I haven't chosen yet\_\_\_. 6. The TV set is good but I haven't decided yet \_\_\_it or not. 7. Why have you stopped? Have you forgotten\_\_\_? 8. Have you understood \_\_\_this device? 9. The problem is serious. I don't know \_\_\_in this situation. 10.1 wonder\_\_\_a suitcase. The

trip will take only two days.

***Exercise 5 Fill in the blanks with the particle to where necessary.***

1. I'd rather (listen) to the radio than (see) this soap opera on TV, — As for me, I prefer (watch) TV. You'd better (take) a radio and (go) for a walk. 2. You are cold. You'd better (sit) near the fireplace. 3. She'd prefer (fly) rather than (go) by train. The plane saves time. 4. I'd rather (not go) to the country tomorrow. The weather leaves much to be desired. 5. You'd better (take) an aspirin. You look bad. 6. He preferred (put on) a brown suit. 7. She prefers (not wear) shoes with high heels. 8.1 want to get thinner so I'd rather (walk) than (go) by car. 9. You'd better (buy) a mobile telephone, it's more convenient. 10. I'd prefer (go) there in July.

***Exercise 6 Make up sentences.***

*Example: I/prefer/go alone/go with him. — I prefer to go alone rather than go with him.*

1. I'd rather/stay at home/go out 2. He/prefer/solve a problem immediately/postpone it 3. I'd/prefer/buy it tonight/go shopping early in the morning 4. They'd/ prefer/go to the restaurant/cook dinner at home 5. I'd rather/die/betray my friends 6. She/prefer/go to the country/stay in town 7. I'd rather/go to the movies/ watch the VCR 8. We'd/prefer/read a book/see a screened version 9. She/prefer/drink a cup of juice/have a substantial breakfast 10. I'd rather/go to the museum/ stay at home

***Exercise 7 Open the brackets and put the verb into | the corresponding form.***

*Example: I'd rather you (do) the job yourself. — I'd rather you did the job yourself.*

1. I'd rather he (go) on holiday in March. 2. Would you rather I (cook) the supper? 3. I'd rather they (go) with us. 4. Would you rather he (play) the leading part? 5. I'd rather she (buy) a new TV instead of a freezer. 6. Would you rather I (not know) anything? 7'. I'd rather you (ask) me a straight question. 8. Would you rather he (make) a new attempt? 9. I'd rather she (enter) the university. 10. Would you rather she (not interfere)?

***Exercise 8 Make up sentences according to the example.***

*Example: time/he/come back. — It's time for him to come back.*

1) high time/we/say goodbye to everybody; 2) time/ the child/go to bed; 3) time/she/put up with his behavior; 4) high time/they/develop a new model; 5) about time/ we/leave the house; 6) high time/he/speak English fluently; 7) time/she/choose a profession; 8) high time/ we/buy a new TV set; 9) high time/he/ring me up; 10) time/he/temper justice with mercy.

***Exercise 9 Change your sentences according to the example.***

*Example: It is high time for them to come back. — It is high time they came back.*

1. It is time for her to make a decision. 2. It is high time for her cousin to find a job. 3. It is high time for us to put up with it. 4. It is time for you to get married. 5. It is high time for me to hand in the composition. 6. It is about time lor the chairman to make a break. 7. It is high time for Granny to have a nap. 8. It is high time for Pete to take his mother from the hospital. 9. It is high time for the government to change their policy. 10. It's high time for the local authorities to pull down this house.

***Exercise 10 Find and correct the mistakes if any.***

1. I'd prefer to speak to you in private than phone you, 2. There is a reporter for interview you. 3. The meat is too hot to eat. 4. You would better help her carry these suitcases. 5. It was very generous from them to give us such a present. 6. Sorry to have failed to keep the appointment. 7.1 had rather go without him. 8. She the first to finish the hometask. 9.1 don't like to be listened to him. 10.1 am not sure where going now. 11. Such books are interesting reading, 12,1 am the next to fire.

***Exercise 11 Translate into English.***

1. Она была слишком мала, чтобы запомнить про­исшествие (incident). 2. Он тот самый человек, с кото­рым можно поговорить по этому вопросу. 3. Для него важно получить информацию сегодня. 4. Вот деньги, которые мы можем потратить на мебель, 5. Они очень довольны (pleased), что их пригласили на конферен­цию (conference). 6. Вы будете выступать (speak) пер­вым. 7. На эту ошибку надо обратить особое (particular) внимание. 8. Ты бы лучше остался дома. 9. С его сто­роны благородно (great) сделать все (do one's best) для того, чтобы спасти их. 10. Он не знал, что делать дальше и к кому обращаться с просьбой (make a request). 11. Он позже всех разгадал ее намерения (intentions). 12. Я бы предпочел поехать туда на ма­шине, а не на самолете. 13. Уже совсем темно, давно пора включить свет. 14. Ему пора обратиться к вра­чу. 15. Я предпочитаю отдыхать где-нибудь на море, а не сидеть на даче.

**Complex Object**

***Exercise 12 Open the brackets and use the Complex Object.***

*Example: He expected (they, arrive) at 5. — He expected them to arrive at 5.*

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us? 2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report. 3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city? 4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come. 5.1 want (she, tell) me the news in brief. 6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room. 7.1 would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday. 8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president. 9.1 don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 10. He expected (she, invite) to the party by the Smiths. 11. I'd like (the dress, bxiy) by Saturday. 12.1 don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 13. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 14.1 don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 15.1 suspect (he, help) by her.

***Exercise 13. Combine the sentences using the Complex Object.***

*Example: I did not see him. He entered the house, — J did not see him enter the house. I saw him. He was entering the house. — / saw him entering the house.*

1. They did not notice us. We passed by. 2. He heard her. She was playing the piano. 3. He saw her. She burst into tears. 4.1 felt her hand. It was shaking. 5. He hasn't heard us. We called his name. 8. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner. 7.1 heard them. They were arguing. 8. She heard the footsteps. They were dying away. 9. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck. 10. We many times heard him. He told this story. 11. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly. 12.1 heard somebody. He mentioned my name. 13.1 felt something hard. It hurt my leg.

***Exercise 14 Change complex sentences into sentences with the Complex Object.***

1.1 did not expect that she would forget about my birthday. 2. She saw how the children were playing in the park. 3. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago? 4.1 like to watch how she dances. 5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued. 6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work. 7.1 don't like when the children are late for dinner. 8. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man. 9. I've heard how he was arguing with his father. 10.1 suspect that he has taken my money. 11. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 12.1 hate when people shout at each other. 13. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 14. I've heard how she was crying. 15. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

***Exercise 15 Open the brackets and use the proper form of the Complex Object.***

1. Where is Nick? — I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago. 2, Parents always want (their children, be) the best. 3.1 wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me. 4.1 noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice. 5. We suppose (they, apologize) to us. 6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky. 7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way. 8. We don't want (our planet, pollute). 9.1 heard (he, work) in his study at night. 10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

***Exercise 16 Open the brackets and write the correct form of the infinitive.***

1. The doctor wanted the patient\_\_\_

a) to examine b) to be examined c) being examined

2. There are a lot of people who expect your country \_\_\_the same as their own.

a) not to be b) not being c) not be

3. Did you hear the chairman\_\_\_an announcement?

a) to make b) making c) be made

4. When I was waiting in the hall, I saw a girl\_\_\_with a file in her hand.

a) came out b) to come out c) come out

5. Nobody expected the president of the company\_\_\_ to the party.

a) coming b) to come c) come

6. I saw him\_\_\_round the corner and\_\_\_.

a) turn, disappear b) to turn, to disappear c) turning, disappearing

7. She noticed the children\_\_\_behind the tree but pretended to see nothing.

a) hiding b) to hide c) to be hidden

8.1 want his article\_\_\_in November.

a) to publish b) to be published c) publishing

9. He did not expect her\_\_\_about it.

a) to be asked b) ask c) asking

10. We did not want his speech\_\_\_.

a) to interrupt b) to be interrupted c) interrupt

***Exercise 17 Translate into English using the Complex Object.***

1. Я не ожидал, что этот полицейский будет таким невежливым (impolite) человеком. 2. Мы бы хотели, что­бы вы доставили (deliver) товары к концу июня. 3. Я ожидал, что ее пригласят туда. 4. Они не ожидали, что его спросят об этом. 5. Я слышал, как его имя несколько раз упоминалось на собрании. 6. Он не заметил, как мы подошли к нему. 7. Вы видели, как они над чем-то смея­лись? 8. Мы не ожидали, что об этом объявят (announce) по радио. 9. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она сказала нам, что она будет делать сегодня вечером. 10. Я думаю, что сегод­ня вы услышите, как она поет. 11. Когда он услышал, что его сын плачет, он встал и пошел в детскую комнату (nursery). 12. Я бы хотел, чтобы никто не брал мои вещи.

**Complex Subject**

***Exercise 18 Open the brackets and use the Complex Subject.***

Example: He is thought (study) now. — *He is thought to be studying now.* 155

1. He is considered (be) a good musician. 2. They are thought (go away) some days ago. 3. James is expected (make) a report next Wednesday. 4. Steve is known (help) them to solve a problem when they were in trouble. 5. Mozart is known (compose) a lot of wonderful pieces of music. 6. The film is considered (be) the worst of the year. 7. She is supposed (work) in the laboratory from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow. 8. They are known (make) a new discovery a month ago. 9. He is expected (manage) the business himself. 10. He is said (be) at the customs office now. 11. The delegation is reported (leave) Prague tonight at ll a.m. 12. They are known (live) in Egypt for a long time. 13. He is believed (work) at an urgent problem now.

***Exercise 19 Change these sentences using be likely, be unlikely, be .sure.***

*Example: He may come on Sunday. — He is likely to come on Sunday. She may not allow us to go there. — She is unlikely to allow us to go there. They will certainly help us. — They are sure to help us.*

1. They may have a good time in the bar tonight. 2. He will certainly win this match. 3. The plane may not reach the place of destination on time. 4. You may miss the train unless you hurry. 5. She may not go by plane. 6. He may not be invited to the conference. 7. They will certainly get married soon. 8. They may not follow my recommendations. 9. They may go on a world tour. 10. This picture will certainly be the best at the exhibition.

***Exercise 20 Open the brackets and use the Complex Subject.***

*A Make sentences in bold type less definite and express one's uncertainty of the following.*

*Example: Do you remember his name? — Unfortun­ately, I don't remember his name. — / don't seem/appear to remember his name.*

1. They got married a month ago. Is she happy? — **No, she is not happy.** 2. **Does** she have a key to her suitcase? — **No, she has lost it. 3.** We are so late. I am sure he has gone. — No, **he is waiting for us.** 4. She looks nice. — **Yes, but she has put on weight. 5.1** want to be introduced to Mrs. Smith. — Peter will help you. **He knows her well.** 6.1 have much trouble with my new washing machine. — No problem. **I know this type very well.** 7. Does he work at the same office? — No, **he changed his job.** 8. Is she still abroad? — **No, she returned two months ago and now is working at her new book.** 9. Look, **this man is overhearing us.** Speak more quietly. **10.** **The president has left his country residence and is returning to the capital.**

*В Change your sentences using the verb happen with the verbs in bold type.*

*Example: Do you know Mr. Brown? — Do you happen to know Mr. Brown?*

1. I'll visit Trafalgar Square if I am in London. 2. If anybody knows him, call the police. 3. If you see Kate, ask her to phone me. 4. Do you **know** how to get to the Tower? 5. He'll arrange everything if he **goes** on a tour. 6. Does he **know** with whom Mary has gone to the Canaries? 7. Have you **seen** them leave? 8. Can you change a pound? **9.** Has she **seen** where they parked their ear? 10. If I **meet** them, I'll phone the police.

*С Change your sentences using verbs turn out or prove.*

*Example: He knows Mr. Brown. — He turned out/ proved to know Mr. Brown.*

1. The interview with the young artist was rather interesting. 2. The prices at the hotel were reasonable. 3. The conversation with them was rather unpleasant. 4. The young man was a smuggler. 5. He was a qualified economist. 6. The student's knowledge of mathematics was above the average. 7. Yesterday's party was entertaining. 8. The weather in this part of the country was rainy. 9. The workshop was rather useful for economists, but for managers it was rather dull. 10.1 bought a book which was a best-seller. 11. This unpleasant man who found faults with me during the interview was my manager.

***Exercise 21 Choose the right variant.***

1. The rain seems\_\_\_. Call the children in. I don't want them\_\_\_.

a) to be, to be got wet through

b) to be starting, to get wet through

c) to have started, to have got wet through

d) to have been started, to be getting wet through

2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known\_\_\_by the Pilgrims who arrived on the *Mayflower* in 1620.

a) to be established

b) to have established

c) to have been establishing

d) to have been established

3. Look, they are likely\_\_\_to the news. They seem

a) to be listening, to be excited

b) to listen, to be excited

c) to have been listening, to have excited

d) to have listened, to be being excited

4. He is sure\_\_\_a liar. Everybody heard him\_\_\_ that in so many words.

a) to be, to say

b) be, say

c) to be, say

d) be, to say

5. When I came in, the discussion seemed\_\_\_to an end. They appeared\_\_\_patience because they turned out\_\_\_for it.

a) to have been coming, to have been losing, be ready

b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready

c) to come, to lose, to be ready

d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready

6. Jack, you seem\_\_\_too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you\_\_\_the speed till 40 miles.

a) to have driven, slow down

b) to drive, to slow down

c) to be driving, to be slowing down

d) to be driving, to slow down

***Exercise 22 Translate into English using the Complex Subject.***

1. Стивен обязательно выиграет эту игру. 2. Изве­стно, что Питер уехал в Осло. 3. Предполагают, что президент выступит на конференции. 4. Эту пьесу счи­тают самой интересной в театре. 5. Кажется, она гото­вит яблочный пирог (apple pie). Пахнет очень вкусно. 6. Боб, наверное, нам поможет. — Он наверняка нам поможет. 7. Полагают, что они уехали вчера. 8. По-видимому, переговоры (talks) закончатся завтра. 9. По­лагают, что эта работа была выполнена успешно. 10. Вряд ли этот факт имеет большое значение (be of

great importance). 11. Это, вероятно, случится, если ве­тер не переменится. 12. Говорят, что делегаты на кон­ференцию уже приехали. 13. Известно, что этот коми­тет был создан несколько лет тому назад. 14. Он, по-видимому, пишет новую книгу. 15. Предполагают, что они смогут решить этот вопрос тотчас же. 16. Известно, что Джек Лондон написал много прекрасных книг.