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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

ЮНИТА 7

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Юниты 1-12: Грамматический строй английского языка.
Морфология, пунктуация, синтаксис.

ЮНИТА 7

Рассматриваются следующие грамматические явления:
модальные глаголы, инфинитив.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №4

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Модальные глаголы. Общие сведения. Случаи употребления can/could, may/might, must, need, to be able to, have to, should.

Инфинитив: общие сведения. Употребление частицы to с инфинитивом. Действительный и страдательный залог у инфинитива. Употребление инфинитива в формах Simple, Perfect, Continuous, Perfect Continuous, Complex Object, Complex Subject.

Употребление инфинитива с глаголами, прилагательными, модальными глаголами.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовые учебники

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2. Murphy, R., English Grammar in Use, Cambridge, University Press, 1997.

Дополнительная литература:

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8. Thomson, A.J., Martinet, A.U., A Practical English Grammar, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1997.
9. Practice Your ... , Longman, 1997.
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Примечание. Знаком (*) отмечены работы, на основе которых составлен научный обзор.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Умение	Алгоритм
1.	Употребление модальных глаголов must или have to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Переведите предложение на русский язык. 2. Определите, на что указывает модальный глагол, на личные чувства, ощущения или факты, правила. 3. В первом случае употребите must, во-втором have to. 4. Употребите выбранный модальный глагол в предложении в форме, соответствующей подлежащему.
2.	Употребление модального глагола to be able to в предложении	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, к какому времени относится действие, происходящее в предложении. 2. Определите подлежащее предложения. 3. Определите, является ли оно личным местоимением или существительным. 4. Определите число существительного, лицо и число местоимения. 5. Образуйте форму вспомогательного глагола to be, соответствующую форме подлежащего и времени предложения (см. Пункт 1). 6. Образуйте форму модального глагола, прибавив к соответствующей форме глагола to be конструкцию able to. 7. Употребите модальный глагол to be able to в соответствующей форме в предложении.
3.	Употребление to-infinitive вместо придаточного предложения с that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите придаточное предложение. 2. Определите сказуемое придаточного предложения. 3. Если сказуемое включает вспомогательный глагол, то определите смысловой глагол. 4. Образуйте инфинитив смыслового глагола с частицей to. 5. Употребите в придаточном предложении вместо that, подлежащего, сказуемого и членов предложения, относящихся к подлежащему (если они есть), to-infinitive глагола.

№ п/п	Умение	Алгоритм
4.	Образование инфинитива в форме Perfect Continuous в предложении	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, какой глагол в предложении должен стоять в форме инфинитива. 2. Образуйте причастие настоящего времени этого глагола. 3. Образуйте инфинитив в форме Perfect Continuous, прибавив have been к причастию настоящего времени. 4. Используйте инфинитив в предложении.

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. Используйте модальный глагол *must* или *have to* в предложении:
You can't turn right here, you (must/have to) turn left.

1. Вы не можете поворачивать направо здесь, вы должны повернуть налево.
2. Модальный глагол указывает на долженствование из-за правил дорожного движения.
3. Употребляется модальный глагол *have to*.
4. *You can't turn right here, you have to turn left.*

2. Используйте модальный глагол *to be able to* в предложении:
A girl broke her leg but fortunately we (to be able) to take her to the hospital.

1. Действие предложения относится к прошедшему времени.
2. Подлежащее *we*
3. *We* – личное местоимение
4. *We* – мн. ч., 1-е лицо
5. *To be* – *were*
6. *Were able to*
7. *A girl broke her leg but fortunately we were able to take her to the hospital.*

3. Используйте *to-infinitive* вместо придаточного предложения в предложении: *David claimed that he had met me.*

1. Придаточное предложение: *that he had met me.*
2. Сказуемое: *had met.*
3. Смысловый глагол: *met.*
4. *To meet*
5. *David claimed to meet me.*

4. Образуйте инфинитив в форме *Perfect Continuous* в предложении: *He seems (to spy) for both sides.*

1. *to spy*
2. *spying*
3. *have been spying*
4. *He seems to have been spying for both sides.*

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MODAL VERBS

1. Verbs like **can** and **may** are called **modal auxiliaries**, but we often refer to them simply as **modal verbs** or **modals**.

We use modals when we are concerned with our relationship with someone else.

For example, we may ask for permission to do something, give or receive advice, etc. **We can express different levels of politeness both by the forms we choose and the way we say things.**

The bluntest command “*You must come at 3 o’clock*”, with a certain kind of stress might be more kindly and persuasive than the most complicated utterance (I think it might possibly be advisable for you to come at 3 o’clock).

2. Modals sharing the same grammatical characteristics are:

may – might
 can – could
 will – would
 shall – should
 must
 ought to

3. Verbs which share *some* of the grammatical characteristics of modals are:

dare, need, used to.

But **need to, dare to** are full verbs.

4. Modals have **two major functions** which can be defined as **primary** and **secondary**.

1.1. Primary Function of Modal Verbs

In their primary function, modals closely reflect the meanings often given first in the dictionaries, so that

- **can/could** relate to **ability**:
 I *can* read and speak English.
- **may/might** relate to **permission**:
 You *may* go now.
- **will/would** relate to **prediction**:
 It *will* snow soon.

- **shall** after I/we relates to **prediction**:
 - Can we find that book now?
 - I'm sure we *shall*.
- **ought to/should** relate to **escapable, obligation** or **duty**:
 - You *ought* to do (= should do) as I told you.
- **needn't** relates to **absence of obligation**:
 - You *needn't* stay here.
- **must** relates to **inescapable obligation**:
 - You *must* do it at once.

1.2. Secondary Function of Modal Verbs

Nine of the modal auxiliaries (not *shall*) can be used to express the degree of certainty (uncertainty) a speaker feels about a possibility.

They can be arranged on a scale from the greatest uncertainty (might) to the greatest certainty (*must*).

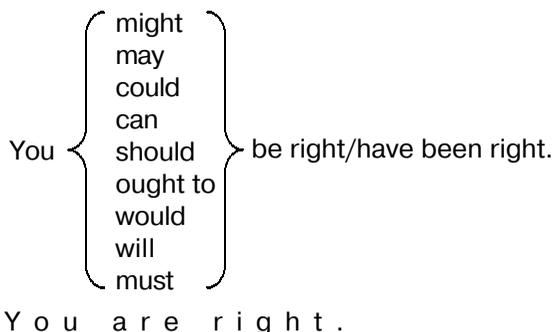
very uncertain



almost certain



certain



2. CAN, COULD AND (BE) ABLE TO

A We use **can** to say that something is possible or that somebody has the ability to do something.

We use **can + infinitive (can do / can see, etc.)**:

- We **can see** the lake from our bedroom window.
- **Can you speak** any foreign languages?
- I **can come** and see you tomorrow if you like.

The negative is **can't (= cannot)**:

- I'm afraid I **can't come** to the party on Friday.

B (Be) able to... is possible instead of **can**, but **can** is more usual:

- **Are you able to speak** any foreign languages?

But **can** has only two forms, **can** (*present*) and **could** (*past*). So sometimes it is necessary to use **(be) able to...** . Compare:

- I **can't** sleep.
- but I **haven't been able to** sleep recently. (**can** has no present perfect)
- Tom **can** come tomorrow.
- but Tom **might be able to** come tomorrow. (**can** has no infinitive)

C Could and was able to...

Sometimes **could** is the past of **can**. We use **could** especially with:

see hear smell taste feel remember understand

- When we went into the house, we **could smell** burning.
- She spoke in a very low voice, but I **could understand** what she said.

We also use **could** to say that somebody had the general ability or permission to do something:

- My grandfather **could speak** five languages.
- We were completely free. We **could do** what we wanted. (= we were allowed to do.)

The negative **couldn't (could not)** is possible in all situations:

- My grandfather **couldn't swim**.
- We tried hard but we **couldn't persuade** them to come with us.
- Alf played well but he **couldn't beat** Jack.

2.1. Could (Do) and Could Have (Done)

A We use **could** in a number of ways. Sometimes **could** is the past of **can**:

- Listen. I **can hear** something. (*now*)
- I listened. I **could hear** something. (*past*)

But **could** is not only used in this way. We also use **could** to talk about possible actions now or in the future (especially to make a suggestion). For example:



• A: What shall we do this evening?
 B: We could go to the cinema.
 • It's a nice day. We could go for a walk.
 • When you go to New York next month, you could stay with Barbara.
 • A: If you need money, why don't you ask Karen?
 B: Yes, I suppose I could.

Can is also possible in these sentences ('We **can** go for a walk.' etc.).
Could is less sure than **can**. You *must* use **could** (*not* 'can') when you don't really mean what you say. For example:

- I'm so angry with him. I **could** kill him! (*not* 'I can kill him')

B We also use **could** to say that something is possible now or in the future:

- The phone is ringing. It **could be** Tim.
- I don't know when they'll be here. They **could arrive** at any time.

Can is *not* possible in these examples (*not* 'It can be Tim').

In these sentences **could** is similar to **might**:

- The phone is ringing. It **might** be Tim.

C Compare **could (do)** and **could have (done)**:

- I'm so tired. I **could sleep** for a week. (*now*)
- I was so tired. I **could have slept** for a week. (*past*)

Most often, we use **could have (done)** for things which were possible but did *not* happen:

- Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You **could have stayed** with Barbara. (= you had the opportunity to stay with her but, you didn't)
- Jack fell off a ladder yesterday but he's all right. He's lucky – he **could have hurt** himself badly. (but he didn't hurt himself)
- The situation was bad but it **could have been** worse.

D Sometimes **could** means '*would be able to...*':

- We **could go** away if we had enough money. (= we would be able to go away)
- I don't know how you work so hard. I **couldn't do** it.

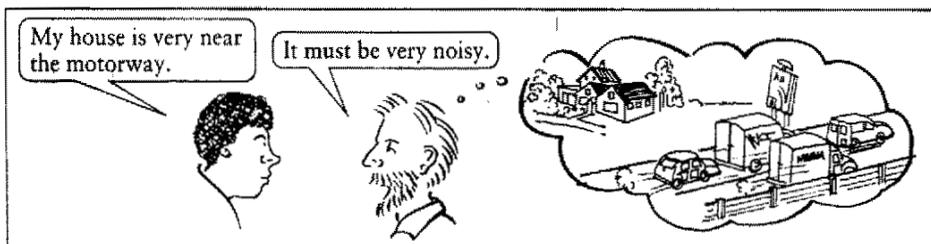
Could have (done) = *would have been able to (do)*:

- Why didn't Liz apply for the job? She **could have got** it.
- We **could have gone** away if we'd had enough money.

- The trip was cancelled last week. Paul **couldn't have gone** anyway because he was ill. (= he wouldn't have been able to go)
- You did very well to pass the exam. I'm sure I **couldn't have passed** it. (= I wouldn't have been able to pass it if I had taken it)

3. MUST AND CAN'T

A Study this example:



We use **must** to say that we feel sure something is true:

- You've been travelling all day. You **must be** tired. (Travelling is tiring and you've been travelling all day, so you **must** be tired.)
- 'Jim is a hard worker.' 'Jim? A hard worker? You **must be joking**. He's very lazy.'
- Carol **must get** very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.

We use **can't** to say that we feel sure something is not possible:

- You've just had lunch. You **can't be** hungry already. (People are not normally hungry just after eating a meal. You've just eaten, so you **can't** be hungry.)
- Brian said he would definitely be here before 9.30. It's 10 o'clock now and he's never late. He **can't be coming**.
- They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.

B For the past we use **must have (done)** and **can't have (done)**. Study this example:



George is outside his friends' house. He has rung the doorbell three times but nobody has answered.

They **must have gone** out.
(otherwise they would have answered)

- The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I **must have been** asleep.
- I've lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere.
- Jane walked past me without speaking. She **can't have seen** me.
- Tom walked straight into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

Couldn't have... is possible instead of **can't have...**:

- She **couldn't have seen** me.
- Tom **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

4. MAY AND MIGHT

A Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is but you get some suggestions.

 YOU	Where's Bob?	He may be in his office.	(= perhaps he is in his office)
		He might be having lunch.	(= perhaps he is having lunch)
		Ask Ann. She might know .	(= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It **may** be true. *or* It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She **might** know. *or* She **may** know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not** (*or* **mightn't**):

- It **might not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- I'm not sure whether I can lend you any money. I **may not** have enough. (= perhaps, I don't have enough)

B For the past we use **may have (done)** or **might have (done)**:

- A: I wonder why Kay didn't answer the phone.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.
B: You **might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)
- A: I was surprised that Sarah wasn't at the meeting.
B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- A: I wonder why Colin was in such a bad mood yesterday.
B: He **may not have been feeling** well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

C Sometimes **could** has a similar meaning to **may** and **might**:

- The phone's ringing. It **could be** Tim. (= may/might be Tim)
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it...)

But **couldn't** (*negative*) is different from **may not** and **might not**.

Compare:

- She was too far away, so she **couldn't have seen** you. (= it is not possible that she saw you)
- A: I wonder why she didn't say hello.
B: She **might not have** seen you. (= perhaps she didn't see you; perhaps she did).

D We use **may** and **might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future:

- I haven't decided yet where to spend my holidays. I **may go** to Ireland.
(= perhaps I will go to Ireland) .
- Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **might rain** later.
(= perhaps it will rain)
- The bus doesn't always come on time. We **might have** to wait a few minutes. (= perhaps we will have to wait)

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not (mightn't)**:

- Ann **may not come** to the party tonight. She isn't well. (= perhaps she will not come)
- There **might not be** a meeting on Friday because the director is ill.
(= perhaps there will not be a meeting)

E Usually it doesn't matter whether you use **may** or **might**. So you can say:

- I **may go** to Ireland, *or* I **might go** to Ireland.
- Jane **might be** able to help you. *or* Jane **may be** able to help you.

But we use only **might** (*not may*) when the situation is *not real*:

- If I knew them better, I **might** invite them to dinner.
(The situation here is not real because I *don't* know them very well, so I'm *not* going to invite them. 'May' is not possible in this example.)

F There is also a continuous form: **may/might be -ing**. Compare this with **will be -ing**:

- Don't phone at 8.30. I'll **be watching** the football on television.
- Don't phone at 8.30. I **might be watching** (*or I may be watching*) the football on television. (= perhaps I'll be watching it)

We also use **may/might be -ing** for possible plans. Compare:

- I'm **going** to Ireland in July. (for sure)
- I **may be going** (*or I might be going*) to Ireland in July. (possible)

But you can also say 'I **may go** (*or I might go*) to Ireland...' with little difference of meaning.

G Might as well / may as well

Study this example:

Helen and Clare have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.

What shall we do? Shall we walk?

We **might as well**. It's a nice day and I don't want to wait here for an hour.

'(We) **might as well** do something' = (We) should do something because there is nothing better to do and there is no reason not to do it.
You can also say 'may as well'.



- A: What time are you going?
B: Well, I'm ready, so I **might as well go** now. (*or ...I may as well go now*)
- The buses are so expensive these days, you **might as well get** a taxi.
(= taxis are just as good, no more expensive)

5. MUST AND HAVE TO

A We use **must** and **have to** to say that it is necessary to do something. Sometimes it doesn't matter which you use:

- Oh, it's later than I thought. I **must** go. *or* I **have to** go.

But there is a difference between **must** and **have to** and sometimes this is important:

<p>Must is personal. We use must when we give our personal feelings.</p> <p>'You must do something' = 'I (the speaker) say it is necessary':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She's a really nice person. You must meet her. (= I say this is necessary) • I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I must phone her tonight. <p>Compare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do. 	<p>Have to is impersonal. We use have to for <i>facts</i>, not for our personal feelings.</p> <p>'You have to do something' because of a rule or the situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can't turn right here. You have to turn left. (because of the traffic system) • My eyesight isn't very good. I have to wear glasses for reading. • George can't come out with us this evening. He has to work. • I have to get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7.30.
---	---

If you are not sure which to use, it is usually safer to use **have to**.

- B** You can use **must** to talk about the present or future, but not the past:
- We **must go** now.
 - We **must go** tomorrow. (*but not* 'We must go yesterday')

You can use **have to** in all forms. For example:

- I **had to go** to hospital. (*past*)
- **Have** you ever **had to go** to hospital? (*present perfect*)
- I **might have to go** to hospital. (*infinitive after might*)

In questions and negative sentences with **have to**, we normally use **do/does/did**:

- What **do** I **have to do** to get a driving licence? (*not* 'What have I to do?')
- Why **did** you **have to go** to hospital?
- Karen **doesn't have to work** on Saturdays.

- C** **Mustn't** and **don't have to** are completely different:

You **mustn't** do something = it is necessary that you do *not* do it (so, *don't* do it):

- You **must** keep it a secret. You **mustn't tell** anyone. (= don't tell anyone)
- I promised I would be on time. I **mustn't be** late. (= I must be on time)

You **don't have to** do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want)

- You can tell me if you want but you **don't have to tell** me. (= you don't need to tell me)
- I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to get** up early.

D You can use 'have got to' instead of 'have to'. So you can say:

- I've **got to** work tomorrow, or I **have to** work tomorrow.
- When **has** Ann **got to** go? or When **does** Ann **have to** go?

SUMMARY

PE3IOME

We use **could** for *general* ability. But if we are talking about what happened *in a particular situation*, we use **was/were able to...** or **managed to...** (*not could*):

- The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody **was able to escape**. or ...everybody **managed to escape**. (*but not 'could escape'*)
- They didn't want to come with us at first but we **managed to persuade** them. or ...we **were able to persuade** them. (*but not 'could persuade'*)

Compare:

- Jack was an excellent tennis player. He **could beat** anybody. (= he had the general ability to beat anybody)

but

- Jack and Alf had a game of tennis yesterday. Alf played very well but in the end Jack **managed to beat** him. or ...**was able to beat** him. (= he managed to beat him in this particular game)

I / you / he (etc.)	must can't	be (tired / hungry / at work, etc.) be (doing / coming / joking, etc.) do / go / know / have , etc.
---------------------	-----------------------	--

I / you / he (etc.)	must can't	have	been (asleep / at work, etc.) been (doing / working, etc.) done / gone / known / had , etc.
---------------------	-----------------------	------	--

I / you / he (etc.)	may might	(not)	be (true / in his office, etc.) be (doing / working / having, etc.) do / know / have / want , etc.
---------------------	----------------------	-------	---

I / you / he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home, etc.) been (doing / waiting, etc.) done / known / had / seen , etc.
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EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using **can** or **be able to**.

1. Ask Ann about your problem. She might *be able to* help you.
2. We can't meet on Sunday but we _____ meet each other on Monday.
3. I have travelled a lot. I _____ tell you about my impressions.
4. My friend Alex used to stand on his head but he _____ do it now.
5. My mum _____ sleep well last night.
6. I can't understand this Englishman. I've never _____ understand him.

Exercise 2. Complete the answers to the questions with **was/were able to**, **could**, **couldn't**.

1. Mr. Davidson wasn't in when I phoned but I *was able to* contact him at his office.
2. – Did you finish your work this evening?
– Yes. There was nobody to disturb me, so _____
3. My aunt loved music. She _____ play violin very well.
4. – Did the thief get away?
– Yes. No one realised what was happening and the thief _____ escape.
5. Jane and Mike didn't want to come with us at first but we _____ persuade them.
6. – Did your brother have difficulty finding the city centre?
– Not really. He was given good directions and he _____ find it.
7. I looked attentively and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
8. I had forgotten to bring my camera so I _____ take any photographs.

9. – Did all the people escape from the fire?
– Yes. Although the fire spread quickly, everybody _____ escape.
10. A girl broke her leg but fortunately we _____ to get her to the hospital.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions with a suggestion. Use **could**.

1. Where shall we go for our holidays?
(to Wales) – *We could go to Wales.*
2. Where shall we have a picnic tomorrow?
(at the country house) _____
3. When shall I phone her?
(now) _____
4. What shall we give Clare for her birthday?
(flowers) _____
5. What shall we have for dinner tonight?
(fish and chips) _____

Exercise 4. a) Put in **must** or **can't**.

1. Jack goes abroad on holiday very often, so he *must* be short of money.
2. You've been working all day. You _____ be very tired.
3. My friends got here very quickly. They _____ have walked very fast.
4. That café _____ be very good. It's always empty.
5. It snowed every day during their holiday, so the Smiths _____ have had a very nice time.
6. Congratulations on passing your exams. You _____ be very pleased.

b) Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

1. Ann walked past Pete without speaking.
(she / see / Pete).
She can't have seen Pete.
2. I was woken up in the middle of the night by the noise next door.
(the neighbours / have / a party)

3. Dan passed his English exam without studying for it.
(the exam / very difficult)

4. I can't find my boots.
(I / leave / there in the hall)

5. Mrs. Cruse knew everything about our plans.
(she / listen / to our conversation)

6. The lights were red but the car didn't stop.
(the driver / see / the red light)

Exercise 5. Write these sentences in a different way using **may** or **might**.

1. Perhaps Kate is at home.
She might be at home.
2. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

3. Perhaps he isn't working today.

4. Perhaps Mary wants to be along.

5. Perhaps he went to the Alps.

6. Perhaps they had to go home early.

7. Perhaps you are cold.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using **might not** or **couldn't**.

1. – How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident.
– Well, the policeman isn't sure. He says it *couldn't be an accident*.
2. – I wonder why she didn't meet me at the station. Perhaps she was busy.
– Yes, it's possible she _____
3. – Tim loves parties. I'm sure he would have come here if he hadn't been so tired.
– I agree. He _____
4. – I wonder why they didn't greet us. Perhaps they didn't see us.
– That's possible. They _____
5. – Do you think she talked to him?
– No, she _____

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using **might be able to** or **might have to + a suitable verb**.

1. I can't help you but why don't you ask Jane? She *might be able to help* you.
2. Geffry isn't well. He _____ to hospital for an operation.
3. I'm not working on Saturday but I _____ on Sunday.
4. I can't meet you tonight, but I _____ you tomorrow evening.

Make up your own 6 sentences using this construction.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Exercise 8. Read the situations and make sentences with **may/might as well**.

1. You and a friend have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.

You say: We'll have to wait an hour for the next bus. *We might as well walk*.

2. You and your friend are at home. You're bored. There's a film on TV starting in 5 minutes.

You say: _____ There's nothing else to do.

3. You have a free ticket for a football match. You're not very keen on the a football match but you decide to go.

You say: I _____ to the football match. It's a pity to waste a free ticket.

4. You're in a restaurant with a friend. You have finished your drinks. It's a nice restaurant and there's no reason to go now, so why not have another drink?

You say: We _____ What would you like?

Exercise 9. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. The day started off misty, but by the time we had reached the mountain the sun had appeared and we *could/were able to* climb it quite quickly.
2. Why did I listen to you? I *can be/could have been* at home by now instead of sitting here in the cold.
3. It's difficult to understand how explorers survive the conditions they encounter in the Antarctic. I'm sure I *can't/couldn't*.

4. I've no idea where my sister is living now. She *can/could* be in Manchester for all I know.
5. As soon as Mrs. Free opened the door I *could/was able to* see from her face that something terrible had happened.
6. I *couldn't have found/haven't been able to* find my diary for days. It's terribly inconvenient.
7. This rug was priced at £100, but I *could/was able to* get a discount because of this mark in the corner.
8. I loved staying with my grandfather when I was a child. He let me read all the books in the house and told me I *could/was able to* go to bed as late as I wanted.

Exercise 10. Look at these pieces of advice and complete the sentences explaining why the advice should be followed. Use **may** or **might**.

1. You should reserve a seat on the train when you travel on bank holidays.
If you don't, you *may have to stand up for the whole journey*.
2. You should eat plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables.
If you don't, _____
3. You'd better not carry this heavy box.
If you do, _____
4. You ought to arrive punctually for work.
If you don't, _____
5. You should carry a map when you visit Dublin.
If you don't, _____
6. You shouldn't go to the party the night before your exam.
If you do, _____
7. You should check the timetable before you leave for the station.
If you don't, _____
8. You ought not to eat too many cakes.
If you do, _____
9. You should have your car serviced regularly.
If you don't, _____
10. You'd better invite your aunt to your wedding.
If you don't, _____

Exercise 11. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. You *must be/must have been* thirsty after running. Shall I make some tea?
2. You'll have to check these figures again. They're not accurate. You *might have been /can't have been* concentrating when you added them up.

3. Jim can't go out this morning. He's getting a new Hi-Fi and the store *may be /must be* delivering it today.
4. I don't know why you wanted to stay at that party. You *might have / can't have* enjoyed talking to all those boring people.
5. I've just rung the garage to check whether they've fixed my car, but I can't get an answer. I suppose they *may have/may be having* a tea-break out in the yard.
6. We're sure you could mend this if you really tried. You *must be/ can't be* using the right tools.
7. The film has been such a big success. I guess it *must be/can't be* easy to get tickets to see it.
8. We thought our cousins would visit us when they were in Cork last week, but they didn't even phone. I think they *must be/must have been* too busy.

Exercise 12. Complete the conversations with suitable verbs.

1. A: Diana says her father is a businessman.
B: But he can't *be*! They live in the country side and he works at a farm.
2. A: Why didn't Sam come to work in his car?
B: He didn't say. He could _____ it to his friends, I suppose.
3. A: Do you know where my phone book is?
B: It could _____ in the hall cupboard. I think I saw it there the other day.
4. A: Oh, look! This carrier bag is split.
B: You must _____ too much in it. They're not very strong, you know.
5. A: Mark says he met your sister in Bristol.
B: But he can't _____ her there! She's never been to Bristol.
6. A: Where can I find out about visas for Canada?
B: Philip might _____ about that sort of thing. He used to work in a travel agency.
7. A: This letter says you owe the bank £3,000.
B: It must _____ a mistake. I don't even have a bank account.
8. A: Shall we go to the show?
B: I'd like to, but you'd better phone first. They may _____ all the tickets.

Exercise 13. Translate from Russian into English.

1. К сожалению, Тони не смог принять участие в чемпионате по настольному теннису.

2. – Что с ним случилось?
– Возможно у него какие-нибудь плохие новости.

3. – Почему Мэри не пришла на вечеринку вчера вечером?
– Вероятно она поссорилась со своим другом.

4. Лучше вам не нести эту тяжелую сумку. Если вы это сделаете, то возможно у вас заболит спина.

5. Я могу взять выходной в любой момент, когда захочу.

6. Я смогу уйти из офиса, как только закончу доклад.

7. Почему вы не позвонили ему? Вы могли позвонить по моему телефону.

8. В определенных ситуациях полицейский может попросить водителя пройти тест на алкоголь в крови.

9. Правило на почте: “Ни одно письмо не может быть вынато из почтового ящика после того, как его опустили туда”.

10. У меня была виза, поэтому мне было разрешено пересечь границу.

11. После несчастного случая Джеку не разрешают водить машину.

12. Не могу ли я остаться до конца концерта?

13. Студенты могли выбрать те предметы, которые они хотели бы изучать?

14. В детстве Нику было разрешено делать абсолютно все, что он хотел.

15. Возможно, мистер Джоунс будет ждать нас на станции, когда мы приедем.

16. Я предполагал, что вероятно нам придется задержаться на границе.

17. Когда нам ожидать вашего возвращения? (формальное обращение)
-
18. Вы думаете, что он сможет заплатить?
-
19. Если вы налили кипяток в стакан, он может треснуть.
-
20. Мистер Кук сказал, что он мог бы взять напрокат машину, если нам надо добраться до Лидза вовремя (Leeds – город в Англии).
-
21. – Думаете, самолет прилетит вовремя?
-
- Не знаю. Он мог задержаться из-за тумана.
-
22. – Интересно, как Пол узнал о помолвке Элис?
-
- Он мог услышать об этом от Дика.
-
23. Здесь много акул, поэтому мы не можем купаться.
-
24. Вы можете добраться до вершины Эвереста за один день?
-
25. Корь может быть достаточно опасной.
-
26. Наш ребенок сможет ходить через несколько недель.
-
27. Могли бы вы сами заниматься бизнесом, если бы это было необходимо?
-
28. Не могли бы вы прийти чуть-чуть пораньше?
-
29. Хотя пилот сильно пострадал, он смог объяснить, что произошло.
-
30. Дуврский пролив может быть опасным, там иногда бывают штормы.
-
31. Могли бы вы прислать мне бланк заявления?
-
32. Лодка перевернулась совсем близко от берега, поэтому детям удалось благополучно доплыть до него.
-

33. Мне удалось увидеть его в окно.

34. Я мог бы одолжить тебе деньги. Почему ты не попросил меня?

35. Деньги пропали! Кто мог взять их?

36. Я расстроен из-за того, что ты не рассказал мне об этом происшествии. Тебе было необходимо сказать мне.

37. Мне придется написать тёте завтра.

38. – Вам надо провести центральное отопление.

- Да, полагаю, что придется.

39. Я должен вытирать ноги каждый раз, когда вхожу.

40. Сегодня вечером тебе придется одеть вечернее платье. Ты не можешь идти в оперу в этих ужасных джинсах.

41. Вы должны пользоваться словарем. Я устал исправлять ваши ошибки.

42. Вы должны уменьшить количество сигарет, которое выкуриваете за день.

43. Мистер Фри должен носить униформу на службе, не правда ли?

44. Вам придется перейти на корабль по пешеходному мостику.

45. Сотрудники обязаны быть на своих рабочих местах к 9 часам.

46. Ей приходится самой шить одежду детям. Она не может позволить себе покупать ее.

47. Им будет нужно послать водолаза, чтобы проверить обшивку корабля.

48. Водитель, который сбил пешехода, обязан остановиться.

49. Необходимо что-то сделать, чтобы остановить эти несчастные случаи (происшествия).

50. Мне надо принимать по две таблетки в день.

LESSON 2

УРОК 2

1. MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

A Must, mustn't, needn't

'You **must** do something' = it is necessary that you do it:

- Don't tell anybody what I said. You **must** keep it a secret.
- We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.

'You **mustn't** do something' = it is necessary that you do *not* do it (so don't do it):

- You **must** keep it a secret. You **mustn't** tell anybody else.
(= don't tell anybody else)
- It's essential that nobody hears us. We **mustn't** make any noise.

'You **needn't** do something' = it is *not necessary* that you do it, you don't need to do it:

- You can come with me if you like but you **needn't come** if you don't want to.
(= it is not necessary for you to come)
- We've got plenty of time. We **needn't hurry**.
(= it is not necessary to hurry)

B Instead of **needn't**, you can use **don't/doesn't need to**. So you can say:

- We **needn't** hurry. *or* We **don't need to** hurry.

Remember that we say 'don't need **to do**', but 'needn't **do**' (without **to**).

Needn't and **don't need to** are similar to **don't have to**:

- We've got plenty of time. We **don't have to** hurry.

C Needn't have (done)

Study this example situation:

George had to go out. He thought it was going to rain, so he decided to take the umbrella.

But it didn't rain, so the umbrella was not necessary. So:
He **needn't have taken** the umbrella.

'He **needn't have taken** the umbrella' = He took the umbrella but this was not necessary. Of course, he didn't know this when he went out.

Compare **needn't** (do) and **needn't have** (done):

- That shirt isn't dirty. You **needn't wash** it.
- Why did you wash that shirt? It wasn't dirty. You **needn't have washed** it.

D Didn't need to (do) and needn't have (done)

I didn't need to... = it was not necessary for me to... (and I knew this at the time):

- I **didn't need to** get up early, so I didn't.
- I **didn't need to** get up early, but it was a lovely morning, so I did.

'I **needn't have (done)** something' = I did something but *now I know* that it was not necessary.

- I got up very early because I had to get ready to go away. But in fact it didn't take me long to get ready. So, I **needn't have got** up so early. I could have stayed in bed longer.

2. SHOULD

A You **should do** something = it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do.

You can use **should** to give advice or to give an opinion:

- You look tired. You **should** go to bed.
- The government **should do** more to help homeless people.
- '**Should we invite** Susan to the party?' 'Yes, I think we **should**.'

We often use **should** with **I think / I don't think / Do you think...?**:

- **I think** the government **should do** more to help homeless people.
- **I don't think** you **should work** so hard.
- '**Do you think I should apply** for this job?' 'Yes, **I think you should.**'

'You **shouldn't** do something' = it isn't a good thing to do:

- You **shouldn't believe** everything you read in the newspapers.

Should is not as strong as **must**:

- You **should** apologise. (= it would be a good thing to do)
- You **must** apologise. (= you have no alternative)

B We also use **should** when something is not right or what we expect. For example:

- I wonder where Liz is. She **should be** here by now. (= she isn't here yet, and this is not normal)
- The price on this packet is wrong. It **should be** J1.20, not J1.50.
- Those boys **shouldn't be playing** football at this time. They **should be** at school.

We use **should** to say that we expect something to happen:

- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **should pass**.
(= I expect her to pass)
- There are plenty of hotels in the town. It **shouldn't be** difficult to find somewhere to stay.
(= I don't expect that it will be difficult)



C 'You **should have done** something' = you didn't do it but it would have been the right thing to do:

- It was a great party last night. You **should have come**. Why didn't you?
(= you didn't come but it would have been good to come)
- I'm feeling sick. I **shouldn't have eaten** so much chocolate.
(= I ate too much chocolate)
- I wonder why they're so late. They **should have been** here an hour ago.
- She **shouldn't have been listening** to our conversation. It was private.

Compare **should** (do) and **should have** (done):

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed now.
- You went to bed very late last night. You **should have gone** to bed earlier.

D Ought to...

You can use **ought to** instead of **should**. Note that we say 'ought to do...' (with to):

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job? (= Do you think I **should apply**...?)
- Jack **ought not to go** to bed so late. (= Jack **shouldn't go**...)
- It was a great party last night. You **ought to have come**.
- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **ought to pass**.

E You can use **should** after a number of verbs, especially:

suggest propose recommend insist
demand

- They **insisted** that we **should have** dinner with them.
- I **demanded** that he **should apologise**.
- What do you **suggest I should do**?

In the same way, you can use **should** after **suggestion/proposal/recommendation**, etc.:

- What do you think of Jane's **suggestion** that I **should buy** a car? and also after 'it's **important/vital/necessary/essential** that...':
- It's **essential** that you **should be** here on time.

F You can also leave out **should** in all the sentences in Section E:

- **It's essential** that **you be** here on time. (= that **you should be** here)
- I **demanded** that **he apologise**.
- What do you **suggest I do**?

This form (**you be/he apologise**, etc.) is sometimes called the *subjunctive*.

You can also use normal present and past tenses:

- It's **essential** that you **are** here on time.
- I **demanded** that he **apologised**.

Be careful with **suggest**. You cannot use **to...** ('to do / to buy', etc.) after **suggest**:

- What do you **suggest we should do**?
or What do you **suggest we do**? (*but not* 'What do you suggest us to do?')
- Jane **suggested** that I (**should**) **buy** a car.
or Jane **suggested** that I **bought** a car. (*but not* 'Jane suggested me to buy')

G You can use **should** after a number of adjectives, especially:
strange odd funny typical natural interesting surprised surprising

- It's **strange** that he **should be** late. He's usually on time.
- I was **surprised** that she **should say** such a thing.

H **If... should...**

You can say '**If** something **should** happen...'. For example:

- **If Tom should phone** while I'm out, tell him I'll phone him back later.

'**If Tom should phone**' is similar to '**If Tom phones**'. With **should**, the speaker feels that the possibility is smaller. Another example:

- I've left the washing outside. **If it should rain**, can you bring it in?

You can also put **should** at the beginning of these sentences (**Should** something happen...):

- **Should Tom phone**, can you tell him I'll phone him back later?

I You can use **I should... /I shouldn't...** to give somebody advice. For example:

- 'Shall I leave now?' 'No, **I should** wait a bit longer.'

Here, '**I should wait**' = 'I would wait if I were you, I advise you to wait'.

Two more examples:

- It's very cold this morning. **I should wear** a coat when I go out.
- **I shouldn't stay** up too late. You'll be tired tomorrow.

3. CAN / COULD / WOULD YOU...? (REQUESTS, OFFERS, PERMISSION and INVITATIONS)

A **Asking people to do things (requests)**

We often use **can** or **could** to ask people to do things:

- **Can you** wait a moment, please? *or*
Could you wait a moment, please?
- Liz, **can you** do me a favour?
- Excuse me, **could you** tell me how to get to the station?
- I wonder if **you could** help me.

Note that we say '**Do you think** (you) **could...?**' (not usually 'can'):

- **Do you think you could** lend me some money until next week?



We also use **will** and **would** to ask people to do things (but **can/could** are more usual):

- Liz, **will you** do me a favour?
- **Would** you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.

B Asking for things

To ask for something we use **Can I have...?** or **Could I have...?**:

- (*in a shop*) **Can I have** these postcards, please?
- (*during a meal*) **Could I have** the salt, please?

May I have...? is also possible (but less usual):

- **May I have** these postcards, please?

C Asking for and giving permission

To ask for permission to do something, we use **can, could** or **may**:

- (*on the phone*) Hello, **can I** speak to Tom, please?
- '**Could I** use your phone?' 'Yes, of course.'
- **Do you think I could** borrow your bike?
- '**May I** come in?' 'Yes, please do.'

To give permission, we use **can** or **may**.

- **You can** use the phone. *or* **You may** use the phone.

May is formal and less usual than **can** or **could**.

D Offering to do things

To offer to do something, we sometimes use **Can I...?:**

- '**Can I** get you a cup of coffee?' 'Yes, that would be very nice.'
- '**Can I** help you?' 'No, it's all right. I can manage.'

You can also use **I'll...** to offer to do things:

- You look tired. **I'll get** you a cup of coffee.

E Offering and inviting

To offer or to invite we use **Would you like...?** (*not* 'do you like')

- '**Would you like** a cup of coffee?' 'Yes, please.'
- '**Would you like** to come to dinner tomorrow evening?' 'Yes, I'd love to.'

I'd like... is a polite way of saying what you want:

- (*at a tourist information office*) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- (*in a shop*) **I'd like** to try on this jacket, please.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Compare **can/could**, etc. **for actions**:

can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can go out tonight. (= there is nothing to stop me) • I can't go out tonight.
could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I could go out tonight. (but I'm not very keen) • I couldn't go out last night. (= I wasn't able)
can or may	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can } I go out tonight? • May } (= do you allow me to go out?)
will/won't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think I'll go out tonight. • I promise I won't go out.
would	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would go out tonight but I've got too much to do. • I promised I wouldn't go out.
shall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall I go out tonight? (= do you think it is a good idea?)
should or ought to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I should go out tonight. (= it would be a good thing to do) • I ought to go out tonight.
must	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must go out tonight. (= it is necessary) • I mustn't go out tonight. (= it is necessary that I do not go out)
needn't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I needn't go out tonight. (= it is <i>not necessary</i> that I go out)

Compare **could have... / would have...**, etc.:

could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I could have gone out last night but I decided to stay at home.
would	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would have gone out last night but I had too much to do.
should or ought to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I { should } have gone out last night. I'm sorry I didn't. • I { ought to }
needn't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I needn't have gone out last night. (= I went out but it was not necessary)

We use **will/would/may**, etc. to say whether something is possible, impossible, probable, certain, etc. Compare:

will would	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'What time will she be here?' 'She'll be here soon.' • She would be here now but she has been delayed.
should or ought to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She should ought to } be here soon. (= I expect she will be here soon)
may or might or could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She may might could } be here now. I'm not sure. (= it's possible that she is here)
must can't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She must be here. I saw her come in. (= I'm sure – there is no other possibility) • She can't possibly be here. I know for certain that she's away on holiday.

Compare **would have...** / **should have...**, etc.:

will would	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She will have arrived by now. • She would have arrived earlier but she was delayed.
should or ought to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wonder where she is. She {should ought to} have arrived by now.
may or might or could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She {may might could} have arrived. I'm not sure. (= it's possible that she has arrived)
must can't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She must have arrived by now. (I'm sure – there is no other possibility) • She can't possibly have arrived yet. It's much too early. (= it's impossible)

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие возможность

Глагол	Present	Past	Future
<p style="text-align: center;">can to be able (to)</p> <p>выражает реальную возможность, физическую или умственную способность</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">can</p> <p>am } is } able (to) are }</p> <p>I can do it (I am able to do it). Я могу (в состоянии, умею) сделать это.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">could</p> <p>was } were } able (to)</p> <p>I could do it (was able to do it). Я мог (был в состоянии, умел) сделать это.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>shall } will } be able (to)</p> <p>I shall be able to do it. Я смогу (буду в состоянии, сумею) это сделать</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">may to be allowed (to)</p> <p>выражает допущение возможности, разрешение совершить действие</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">may</p> <p>am } is } allowed (to) are }</p> <p>You may go home now. Вы можете теперь пойти домой.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">might</p> <p>(употребляется в косвенной речи)</p> <p>was } were } allowed (to)</p> <p>He said I might smoke here. Он сказал, что я могу курить здесь. I was allowed to go home. Мне разрешили идти домой.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>shall } will } be allowed (to)</p> <p>You will be allowed to swim. Вы можете купаться (вам разрешат).</p>

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие долженствование

Глагол	Present	Past	Future
<p style="text-align: center;">must</p> <p>выражает дол- женствование</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">must</p> <p>I must do it now. Я должен это сделать сей- час. Must в отрица- тельной форме часто перево- дится как “нельзя”. You must not do it. Вам нельзя этого делать.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">to have (to)</p> <p>выражает вы- нужденную необходимость вследствие сложившихся обстоятельств</p>	<p>have } (to) has }</p> <p>I have to do it now. Мне нужно (придется) сделать это сейчас.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">had (to)</p> <p>I had (to) go there. Я должен был пойти туда (мне пришлось, надо было). В вопросительных и отрицательных предло- жениях употребляется со вспомогательным глаголом did. Did you have to get up early? – Вам при- шлось рано вста- вать? We did not have to go there. – Нам не пришлось идти ту- да.</p>	<p>shall } have (to) will }</p> <p>You will have to go there. Вы должны бу- дете (вам надо будет, вам при- дется) пойти туда.</p>

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие долженствование

Глагол	Present	С перфектной формой инфинитива
<p style="text-align: center;">ought (to)</p> <p>выражает моральный долг, как нечто отвечающее общепринятым взглядам</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ought (to)</p> <p>We ought to help her. Мы должны (нам следует) ей помочь.</p>	<p>Обозначает действие, которое требовалось и, казалось бы, должно было состояться, но не состоялось. You ought to have done it yesterday. Вы должны были (вам следовало, следовало бы) сделать это вчера.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">should</p> <p>выражает необходимость как нечто требуемое, а также как чье-либо субъективное мнение или совет.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">should</p> <p>You should not go there. Вы не должны (вам не следует) идти туда.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>то же</i></p> <p>You should have helped him. Вам следовало бы (вы должны были бы) помочь ему.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">need</p> <p>обычно употребляется с отрицанием и выражает отсутствие необходимости, нецелесообразность</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">need</p> <p>You needn't hurry. Вам не надо спешить.</p>	<p>Обозначает действие, в совершении которого не было необходимости, надобности. You needn't have done it. Вам не нужно (не было необходимости) делать это.</p>

Модальные глаголы, выражающие вероятность, предположение

Глагол	С неперфектной формой инфинитива	С перфектной формой инфинитива
<p style="text-align: center;">must</p> <p>выражает вероятность, т.е. большую степень уверенности (в этом значении с отрицанием не употребляется)</p>	<p>He must be working now. Он, должно быть (вероятно), сейчас работает. You must be tired after your work. Вы, должно быть (вероятно), устали после работы.</p>	<p>He must have been working for several hours. Он, должно быть (вероятно), работает уже несколько часов. He must have finished his work. Он, должно быть (вероятно), закончил свою работу.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">should ought</p> <p>выражают вероятность, предположение</p>	<p>He should be about 40. Ему, наверное, около 40. He ought to be at home. Он, должно быть, дома.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">can</p> <p>выражает:</p>	<p>а) предположение на будущее They can be in London tonight. Они, возможно, будут в Лондоне сегодня вечером. б) удивление, отказ поверить He can't be so disobedient. Не может быть, чтобы он был настолько непослушным.</p>	<p>сомнение (обычно с отрицанием) He can't (couldn't) have said it. Не может быть, чтобы он сказал это.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">may</p> <p>выражает предположение с оттенком неуверенности</p>	<p>He may be working now. Возможно, он сейчас работает. He may be in that room. Он, возможно, в той комнате.</p>	<p>He may have left his book in the garden. Он, возможно, оставил свою книгу в саду.</p>

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Complete the answers to the questions. Use **must**, **can't**, **might** with any other words you need.

- Bert:** Who was the boy leaving the house? It looked like James.
You: It *might have been his brother*. They are so alike that people mistake them from one another.
- Eddy:** Do you think Sally told Mr. Brown I left work early yesterday?
You: She _____ . She left early yesterday too.
- Bill:** Can that be Jim phoning at this moment? It's gone midnight!
You: It _____ . He said he'd phone if he arrives at the airport on time.
- Fred:** Why did Dina ignore me at the party last night?
You: She _____ . She wasn't wearing her glasses.
- Adam:** Where Joe get that new guitar? He hasn't got any money.
You: It _____ . After all, it was his birthday last week.
- Clive:** I can't remember where I put my briefcase.
You: It _____ . You often leave it there.
- Mary:** Who's that going into the shop?
You: It _____ cleaners. They always do the floors before we open.

Exercise 2. Match the two halves of these sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You can't have lived in Japan for 5 years. | a) after all your exams. |
| 2. You must know the UK is expensive. | b) after touring the world for years. |
| 3. You can't be tired. | c) if you lived there. |
| 4. You must have met some fascinating people. | d) without learning the language. |
| 5. You may find it difficult to settle down. | e) when you've just had a voyage. |
| 6. You must be exhausted. | f) during your trip to the Middle East. |

You can't have lived in Japan for 5 years without learning the language.

Exercise 3. Write a sentence for each of these situations using **must/can't/may/might (have)**.

1. Yesterday I gave you the money. I don't believe you're short of money already.
You can't have spent all this money already.
2. Isabel said she was short of money, but she has just moved into a new house. Her grandparents own property in that area.
She _____
3. Cindy's always such a punctual person. The meeting started half an hour ago but she's not here. I know the traffic's very bad today.
She _____
4. This parcel is making a ticking noise – throw it out of the window. I am sure it's a bomb.
It _____
5. I don't know who would send me an alarm clock for a present. My friends sometimes play practical jokes on me, so perhaps it's from them.
It _____
6. It was Paul's suggestion to go here. Surely he doesn't think I'm going to pay for all the meals at this restaurant?
She _____
7. When Alice got back home, she couldn't find her purse. Perhaps a pickpocket stole it.
A pickpocket _____

Exercise 4. Choose the correct form of the modals.

1. **A:** I'm going to Sarah's party this evening. Do you think I *must/ought to* take her a present?
B: Well, you *mustn't/don't have to*. I'm sure she doesn't expect one. But I don't think you *should arrive/must arrive* at a party without anything for your friend.
2. **A:** Happy birthday! I've brought you a present.
B: Oh, you *needn't bother/needn't have bothered*.
A: That's OK.
B: Well, thanks.
3. **A:** Where's Gary? He *must be/should be* here by now.
B: I don't know what's happened to him. He *must have missed/should have missed* the train.
4. **A:** Why isn't Mark here? Is he too busy?
B: He told me he hadn't been invited to the party. He's gone away for the weekend.
A: Oh, dear. His invitation *must get lost/must have got lost* in the post.

5. **A:** Can you help me with these letters?
B: *Must we do/should we do* them now? Can't they wait until the morning?
A: No. I *must have posted/should have posted* them this morning.
B: Oh, that's all right then.

Exercise 5. Complete the second sentence using the correct form of **must, need, should** or **have to** without changing the meaning.

- I suggest it's a good idea to check the timetable before we leave.
We should check the timetable before we leave.
- My sister Mary offered me a lift so it wasn't necessary for me to call a taxi.
 As Mary offered me a lift, I _____
- It's vital to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
 You _____
- It's essential that my father doesn't find out what I've done.
 My father _____
- He promised to phone me before lunch. It's 8 o'clock now.
 He _____ by now.
- We made far more sandwiches than we needed.
 We _____ so many sandwiches.
- In my opinion it would be wrong for them to leave now.
 I don't think they _____
- I expect we'll get the contract because we offered the best price.
 We _____

Exercise 6. Match the two halves of these sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mary should be working | a) because she wasn't feeling tired. |
| 2. Mary needn't have set the alarm clock | b) when Mary was supposed to be working. |
| 3. She shouldn't stay in bed all day | c) if she's not going to work today. |
| 4. She mustn't oversleep | d) because Mary woke up early anyway. |
| 5. Mary doesn't have to get up yet | e) unless she's ill. |
| 6. Mary didn't need to rest | f) or Mary'll miss her interview. |
| 7. She shouldn't have fallen asleep | g) but she's too tired. |

Mary should be working but she's too tired.

Exercise 7. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with **must (mustn't)**, **needn't** or **shouldn't**.

1. You *needn't* have typed this – a hand-written note would have been quite adequate.
2. The meeting's finished. We _____ find out what's been decided any moment now.
3. We've run out of paperclips. I _____ get some more in the morning.
4. I'm going to be in trouble. I _____ have posted these letters yesterday and I forgot.
5. You _____ clean the rooms because the staff haven't been using them today, but could you tidy the shelves, please?
6. What is David doing here? _____ he be at the University now?
7. Mr. Sanderson really _____ have told his companion about this deal. It was supposed to be absolutely confidential.
8. You _____ make so much noise. We'll be asked to leave otherwise.

Exercise 8. Complete each of the following sentences twice, once using **should** and once using another structure.

1. After such a hard match, the team captain insisted they *should take things easy* or *take things easy* or *took things easy*.
2. Considering that he's always short of money, it's very odd that he _____
3. If you really want to get rich fast, I suggest you _____
4. My doctor explained that it was vital I _____
5. I don't think it'll rain, but you can borrow my umbrella if by chance it _____
6. The minister rejected his opponent's demand that he _____

Exercise 9. In the following sentences **should** can be replaced by **had better**. Which ones are they?

Write the new sentences, or write **no change**.

1. Dan should always prepare for the lessons when the teacher tells him to do them — *No change*.
2. Sorry, but we should leave now, or we'll miss our train — *We'd better leave now* _____
3. People really shouldn't smoke when there are children around. It's such a bad example to them. _____
4. I don't think people should keep pets if they don't have time to care for them properly _____
5. They shouldn't go sailing today. The sea's rough and it might be dangerous _____
6. I realise Steve must be surprised to find us here. Perhaps I should explain what's going on _____
7. Can she buy me some envelopes when you go out? There should be some change in my purse if you haven't got enough money ____
8. If you want to take photos while we're going round the museum, you should ask permission. We don't want to get into trouble. ____

Exercise 10. *Read about the situations and write sentences with **ought to/ought not to**. Use sentences in the past or present tenses.*

1. Nick is very upset. You shouted angrily at him.
You *ought not to have shouted angrily at him*.
2. We called at Mike's house but he was out. We hadn't phoned him before we left home.
We _____
3. Beatrice is in hospital. Her daughter hasn't gone to see her.
She _____
4. You've bought a new kitchen gadget. You thought the manufacturers provided an instruction leaflet, but you can't find it.
There _____
5. Mick is 6 years old. He's playing with a box of matches.
He _____
6. Chris has a new CD player. The children used it without his permission.
They _____
7. The cherry trees have lots of ripe fruit on them but no one can be bothered to pick it so it will be wasted.

- Someone _____
8. The Browns live in Aberdeen. You went there last month but you didn't visit them.
You _____

Exercise 11. Rewrite each of the sentences beginning as shown. Use **(don't) have to, should (should not) or had better (not)**.

1. It is compulsory to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
You *have to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.*
2. Be sure to pick those tomatoes before they get too ripe.
You _____
3. It's advisable to check that all the windows are shut whenever you go out.
You _____
4. There's no extra charge for delivery.
You _____
5. It's not acceptable to borrow money from people you hardly know.
You _____
6. I don't think it's a good idea to wear that bracelet to school. It might get stolen.
You _____
7. I suggest we keep the door shut in case someone sees us.
We _____
8. Regular training sessions are essential if you want to succeed in athletics.
You _____

Exercise 12. Most of these sentences contain a mistake. Correct them or write **right**.

1. I shouldn't go there if I were you. They're having an argument about money.

2. We were surprised that Alex behave in such a rude manner.

3. Should I be out when you call, just leave a message with my assistant?

4. If I can't leave my luggage here, what do you suggest me to do with them?

5. The police accepted the recommendation that they reduce the number of officers on duty.

6. I asked a shop assistant for directions and she recommended try the tourist information office.
-

Exercise 13. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Джим пришел домой один. Вам не следовало бы позволять ему делать это. Джим мог заблудиться.

2. Вам не нужно было пить вино: оно могло быть отравлено.

3. Возможно, нам следовало бы поехать по другой дороге. Это могло бы быть значительно быстрее.

4. Хорошо, что вы не одолжили ему денег. Вероятнее всего, вам бы никогда не удалось вернуть их.

5. Вам надо покрасить дверь.

6. Им не следует разрешать делать здесь стоянку: улица слишком узкая.

7. Это слово написано неверно. Здесь надо написать еще одну букву 'р'.

8. Кандидатам необходимо подготовиться к интервью 23 марта.

9. Услышав сигнал тревоги, постояльцы гостиницы должны сразу же выйти из номеров (правило в отеле).

10. Вы обязаны прочитать роман "Чувство и разум". Он великолепен.

11. Сейчас ему следует готовиться к экзамену по истории.

12. Саймону не следовало бы проводить все время на пляже.

13. Нам следовало бы использовать ремни безопасности, когда мы едем.

14. Мне не следует говорить тебе об этом. Предполагалось, что это будет храниться в секрете.

15. Вам надо было перевернуть его омлет; он любит, когда омлет перевернут.
-
16. Они были обязаны остановиться у светофора.
-
17. Джейн, надо было предупредить его, что краска на той скамейке еще не высохла.
-
18. Сью не имела права открывать письмо, оно не было адресовано ей.
-
19. Аварийный выход не должен быть закрыт.
-
20. Я должен ходить на работу каждый день за исключением воскресенья.
-
21. Я должен рассказать тебе о сне, который приснился мне прошлой ночью.
-
22. Перед тем, как мы пойдем за покупками, мне надо взять чековую книжку.
-
23. Если там не будет такси, нам придется пройти пешком.
-
24. Если бы ваш отец был бедняком, вам пришлось бы работать.
-
25. Нам приходится выгуливать собаку дважды в день.
-
26. У меня окончились деньги, и пришлось одалживать их у Ника.
-
27. Вам не нужно делать две копии. Одной будет достаточно.
-
28. Отдайте им этот чек. Им не нужно посылать мне квитанцию.
-
29. Персонал не имеет права курить, когда обслуживает покупателей.
-
30. Вам нет необходимости садиться на диету, но вам придется есть очень разборчиво и не переедать.
-
31. Не смейте зажигать спичку. В этой комнате много газа.
-

32. Энн, тебе не нужно читать всю книгу, но придется прочесть первые четыре главы.
-
33. Алексу необходимо срубить это засохшее дерево, или же оно упадет на крышу его дома.
-
34. Вам не надо называть меня миссис Петерсон. Мы называем друг друга по именам.
-
35. Когда я выйду на пенсию, мне не придется платить за проезд в автобусе.
-
36. Когда у меня будет собственный телефон, мне не придется тратить время, ожидая своей очереди, чтобы позвонить, у этих ужасных телефонных кабинок.
-
37. Я увольняюсь. После пятницы мне больше никогда не нужно будет приходить в этот офис.
-
38. Мне не надо стоять в очереди на автобус. Я сажусь на него у терминала (на конечной остановке).
-
39. Когда Джим учился в университете, ему не пришлось платить за проживание, потому что он жил у дяди и тети.
-
40. Мне не нужно было писать ему, потому что он вскоре позвонил.
-
41. Мне не пришлось переводить для мистера Кларка, потому что он понимает датский язык.
-
42. Вам не нужно было печатать доклад. Вы могли бы воспользоваться ксероксом.
-
43. Мне надо знать точный размер.
-
44. Сколько денег вам требуется? – 10 фунтов.
-
45. Вам надо подстричься.
-
46. Окна надо помыть.
-
47. Он осмелился критиковать мои указания?
-

48. Как он посмел жаловаться?

49. – Это было лобовое столкновение (a head-on collision), но водители не пострадали.

– Скорее всего они были пристегнуты ремнями безопасности.

50. – Том говорит, что он все еще читает книгу.

– Он не может все еще читать ее. Я дал ему эту книгу уже не помню когда, а она совсем короткая.

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА 1. INFINITIVE

In English Infinitive has 6 forms:

Present Infinitive	to work, to write
Present Continuous Infinitive	to be working, to be writing
Perfect Infinitive	to have worked, to have written
Perfect Continuous Infinitive	to have been working, to have been writing
Present Infinitive Passive	to be written
Perfect Infinitive Passive	to have been written

2. THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT

A An infinitive or an infinitive phrase can be the subject of the verbs **appear, be, seem**. The infinitive can be placed first:

To compromise appears advisable.

To lean out of the window is dangerous.

To save money now seems impossible.

B But it is more usual to place the pronoun **it** first, and move the infinitive or infinitive phrase to the end of the sentence:

It appears advisable to compromise.

It is dangerous to lean out of the window.

It seemed impossible to save money.

it here is known as the introductory **it**. Note its use with interrogatives:

Would it be safe to camp here?

Wouldn't it be better to go on?

The **it** construction is necessary here. *Would + to camp* and *Wouldn't + to go on* would not be possible.

C Usually infinitive constructions of this type consist of **it + be + adjective + infinitive**.

But sometimes a noun can be used instead of an adjective:

It would be a crime/a mistake/a pity to cut down any more trees.

It is an offence to drop litter in the street.

D **cost/take + object** can also be used:

It would cost millions/take years to rebuild the castle.

3. ADJECTIVE + TO...

A **Difficult to understand**, etc.

Compare sentences **a** and **b**:

- Jim doesn't speak very clearly.

{ **It is difficult to understand** **him.** (a)
He is difficult to understand. (b)

Sentences **(a)** and **(b)** have the same meaning. But note that we say:

- He is difficult **to understand**. (*not* 'He is difficult to understand *him*.')

You can use the structures in the box with:

difficult easy hard impossible dangerous safe expensive cheap and a number of other adjectives (for example, **nice / interesting / exciting**):

- Do you think it is **safe to drink this water**?
Do you think this water is **safe to drink**? (*not* 'to drink it')
- Your writing is awful. It is **impossible to read it**.
(= to read your writing)
Your writing is **impossible to read**. (*not* 'to read it')
- I like being with Jill. It's very **interesting to talk** to her.
Jill is very **interesting to talk to**. (*not* 'to talk to her')

You can also use this structure with an adjective + *noun*:

- This is a **difficult question** (for me) **to answer**. (*not* 'to answer it')

B (It's) nice (of you) to...

You can use this structure to say what you think of what somebody does:

- It was **nice of you to take** me to the station. Thank you very much.

You can use many other adjectives in this way. For example:

kind clever sensible mean silly stupid careless unfair considerate:

- It's **silly of Mary to give** up her job when she needs the money.
- I think it was very **unfair of him to criticise** me.

C (I'm) sorry to...

You can use this structure to say how somebody reacts to something:

- I was **sorry to hear** that your father is ill.

You can use many other adjectives in this way. For example:

happy glad pleased delighted sad disappointed surprised amazed

astonished relieved:

- Was Tom **surprised to see** you when you went to see him?
- We were **delighted to get** your letter last week.

D The first (person) to know, the next train to arrive

We use **to...** after **the first/second/third**, etc. and also after **the next, the last, the only**:

- If I have any more news, you will be **the first (person) to know**.
- **The next train to arrive** at platform 4 will be the 6.50 to Cardiff.
- Everybody was late except me. I was **the only one to arrive** on time.

E You can say that something is **sure / certain / bound / likely** to happen:

- She's very intelligent. She's **sure / certain / bound to pass** the exam.
- I'm **likely to be** late home this evening.
(= I will probably be late home)

4. THE INFINITIVE AS OBJECT OR COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB

A The most useful verbs which can be followed directly by the infinitive are:

<i>agree**</i>	<i>be determined**</i>	<i>pretend*</i>
<i>aim</i>	<i>endeavour</i>	<i>proceed</i>
<i>appear*</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>promise*</i>
<i>arrange**</i>	<i>forget*</i>	<i>prove*</i>
<i>ask**</i>	<i>guarantee*</i>	<i>refuse</i>
<i>attempt</i>	<i>happen*</i>	<i>remember*</i>
<i>bother (negative)</i>	<i>hesitate</i>	<i>resolve**</i>
<i>care (negative)</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>seem*</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>learn*</i>	<i>swear*</i>
<i>claim**</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>tend</i>
<i>condescend</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>threaten*</i>
<i>consent</i>	<i>neglect</i>	<i>trouble (negative)</i>
<i>decide**</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>try (= attempt)</i>
<i>decline</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>undertake*</i>
<i>demand**</i>	<i>prepare</i>	<i>volunteer</i>
<i>determine**</i>	<i>be prepared</i>	<i>vow</i>

* See D, ** see F.

Auxiliary verbs

<i>be</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>ought</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>used</i>

B The following phrases can also be followed by an infinitive:

<i>be about</i>	<i>it + occur* + to + object</i>
<i>be able + afford</i>	(negative or interrogative)
<i>do one's best/</i>	<i>set out</i>
<i>do what one can</i>	<i>take the trouble</i>
<i>make an/every effort</i>	<i>turn out* (= prove to be)</i>
<i>make up one's mind* (= decide)</i>	

* See D.

C Examples of A and B

She agreed to pay £50.
Two men failed to return from the expedition.
I managed to put the fire out.
They are preparing (= getting ready) to evacuate the area.
We are not prepared (= willing) to wait any longer.
The tenants refused to leave. Prices always tend to go up.
She volunteered to help with Meals on Wheels.
He is just about to leave. (on the point of leaving)
We can't afford to live in the centre.
He didn't bother/trouble to answer personally.

Opposite of the above:

He took the trouble to answer personally.

D Starred verbs or expressions can also be used with **a that**-clause

I promise to wait = I promise that I will wait.

He pretended to be angry = He pretended that he was angry.

it + occur + to + object + that is used in the affirmative, negative and interrogative. Note the difference in meaning between this form and **occur** + infinitive:

It occurred to me that he was trying to conceal something.

(The idea came to me.)

It didn't occur to me to ask him for proof of his identity.

(I didn't think of asking. So I didn't ask.)

appear, happen, seem, turn out, when used with **a that** construction, require an introductory **it**:

It turned out that his 'country cottage' was an enormous bungalow.

Compare with the infinitive construction:

His 'country cottage' turned out to be an enormous bungalow.

E A verb + infinitive does not necessarily have the same meaning as the same verb used with **a that**-clause. With **learn, forget, occur** (see D above) and **remember** the meaning will be different:

He learned to look after himself.

He learned (= was told) that it would cost £100.

He forgot to leave the car keys on the table.

(He didn't leave them.)

He forgot that his brother wanted to use the car.

remember could be used similarly with the opposite meaning.

agree/decide + infinitive expresses an intention to act.

agree that... expresses an opinion.

decide that... expresses a conclusion or a decision not necessarily leading to action.

F Verbs with two stars take an infinitive or **a that ... should** construction, **that ... should** is particularly useful in the passive:

They decided/agreed to divide the profits equally.

They decided that the profits should be divided equally.

I arranged to meet/for Tom to meet them.

I arranged that Tom should meet them.

I arranged that they should be met.

G The continuous infinitive is often used after **appear, happen, pretend, seem**:

*I happened to be looking out of the window when they arrived.
He seems to be following us.*

It is also possible after **agree, arrange, decide, determine, hope, manage, plan** and the auxiliary verbs.

H The perfect infinitive is possible after **appear, hope, pretend, seem** and the auxiliary verbs.

5. VERB + HOW/WHAT/WHEN/WHERE/WHICH/WHY + INFINITIVE

A The verbs most frequently used in this way are **ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see** (= understand/perceive), **show** + object, **think, understand, want to know, wonder**:

*He discovered how to open the safe.
I found out where to buy fruit cheaply.
I didn't know when to switch the machine off.
I showed her which button to press.
She couldn't think what to say.*

(Note that this construction is not usual after **think** in the simple present or past, but can be used after other tenses of **think**, or after **think** as a second verb, as in the last example above.)

B **whether** + infinitive can be used similarly after **want to know, wonder**:

I wonder/wondered whether to write or phone

and after **decide, know, remember, think** when these verbs follow a negative or interrogative verb:

*You needn't decide yet whether to study arts or science.
He couldn't remember whether to turn left or right.*

C **ask, decide, forget, learn, remember** can also be followed directly by the infinitive. But the meaning is not necessarily the same.

learn how + infinitive = 'acquire a skill':

She learned how to make lace.

though if the skill is a fairly usual one, the **how** is normally dropped:

She learned to drive a car.

learn + infinitive (without **how**) can have another meaning:

She learned to trust nobody =

She found from experience that it was better to trust nobody.

Note also:

I decided to do it = I said to myself. 'I'll do it.'

I decided how to do it = I said to myself, 'I'll do it this way.'

I remembered to get a ticket. (I got a ticket.)

I remembered where to get a ticket. (I remembered that the tickets could be obtained from the Festival Office.)

6. THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERB OR VERB + OBJECT

A The most important verbs which can be used in either of these ways are **ask, beg, expect, would hate, help, intend, like** (= think wise or right), **would like** (= enjoy), **would love, mean, prefer, want, wish**:

He likes to eat well.

He likes his staff to eat well.

I want to ride. I want you to ride too.

B **ask** and **beg**

ask + infinitive has a different meaning from **ask** + object + infinitive:

I asked to speak to Mrs Jones =

I said, 'Could I speak to Mrs Jones?' but

I asked Bill to speak to her =

I said, 'Bill, would you speak to her?'

With **beg** there is a similar difference, though **beg** is not often followed directly by the infinitive:

I begged (to be allowed) to go = I said: 'Please let me go.'

I begged him to go = I said, 'Please go.'

ask and **beg** can be followed by **that ... should**

C **expect** + infinitive and **expect** + object + infinitive can have the same meaning:

I expect to arrive tomorrow =

I think it is likely that I will arrive tomorrow.

I expect him to arrive tomorrow =

I think it is likely that he will arrive tomorrow.

But very often **expect** + object + infinitive conveys the idea of duty:

*He expects his wife to bring him breakfast in bed at weekends.
(He thinks it is her duty to do this.)*

expect can also be followed by **that** + subject + verb. Here there is no idea of duty.

7. THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERB + OBJECT

A The most important of these are:

<i>advise</i>	<i>forbid</i>	<i>make (b)</i>	<i>show how</i>
<i>allow</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>oblige</i>	<i>teach/teach how</i>
<i>bribe</i>	<i>hear (b)</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>tell/tell how</i>
<i>command</i>	<i>implore</i>	<i>permit</i>	<i>tempt</i>
<i>compel</i>	<i>induce</i>	<i>persuade</i>	<i>train</i>
<i>enable</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>remind</i>	<i>urge</i>
<i>encourage</i>	<i>invite</i>	<i>request</i>	<i>warn</i>
<i>entitle</i>	<i>let (b)</i>	<i>see (b)</i>	<i>watch (b)</i>
<i>feel (b)</i>			

(b) here means 'bare infinitive'.

advise, **allow** and **permit** can also be used with gerunds.

B **Examples of verb + object + infinitive:**

*These glasses will enable you to see in the dark.
She encouraged me to try again.
They forbade her to leave the house or
She was forbidden to leave the house. (more usual)
Nothing would induce me to do business with them.
They persuaded us to go with them.
They are training these dogs to sniff out drugs.*

C **show/teach/tell + how**

show used with an infinitive requires **how**:

He showed me how to change a fuse.

tell how + infinitive = 'instruct':

He told me how to replace a fuse. (He gave me the necessary information or instructions.)

But **tell** + object + infinitive = 'order':

He told me to change the fuse = He said, 'Change the fuse.'

teach how:

We can **teach** someone (**how**) to *swim, type, ride*, etc.:

He taught me how to light a fire without matches.

how is possible, but when the skill is a fairly usual one the **how** is normally dropped:

He taught me to ride.

teach + object + infinitive (without how) can also mean to teach or train someone to behave in a certain way:

He taught me to obey all commands without asking questions.

D remind, show, teach, tell can also be followed by **that**

He reminded me that the road was dangerous.

He showed me that it was quite easy.

Note that **tell** + **that** does not have the same meaning as **tell** + infinitive:

He told (= ordered) me to go.

He told (= informed) me that I was late.

E request can also be followed by **that** + **should**. This construction is chiefly used in the passive:

He requested that the matter should be kept secret.

8. THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF KNOWING AND THINKING

A assume, believe, consider, feel, know, suppose, understand can be followed by object + **to be**:

I consider him to be the best candidate.

But it is much more common to use **that** + an ordinary tense:

I consider that he is the best candidate.

With **think, estimate** and **presume** the object + infinitive construction is extremely rare, a **that**-clause being normally used instead:

I think that he is the best player.

It is estimated that this vase is 2,000 years old.

B When, however, these verbs are used in the passive they are more often followed by an infinitive than by the **that** construction:

He is known to be honest = It is known that he is honest.

He is thought to be the best player = It is thought that he is ...
This vase is estimated to be 2,000 years old.

C Note, however, that **suppose** when used in the passive often conveys an idea of duty:

You are supposed to know the laws of your own country =
It is your duty to know/You are expected to know ...

D The continuous infinitive can also be used:

He is thought to be hiding in the woods.

(People think he is hiding.)

He is supposed to be washing the car.

(He should be washing it.)

E When the thought concerns a previous action we use the perfect infinitive:

They are believed to have landed in America.

(It is believed that they landed.)

9. СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Глаголы-сказуемые, после которых употребляется сложное дополнение	Примеры	Перевод
I группа Глаголы, выражающие желание (нежелание) to want, to wish, to like, should (would) like, to dislike, to hate	<i>I want you to come tomorrow.</i> <i>I like people to tell the truth.</i>	Я хочу, чтобы вы пришли завтра. Мне нравится, когда люди говорят правду.
II группа Глаголы, выражающие чувственные восприятия и ощущения to see, to watch, to notice, to hear, to feel	<i>We saw him entering the room.</i> <i>I have never heard her sing.</i> (инфинитив без частицы to)	Мы видели, как он входил в комнату. Я никогда не слышал, как она поет.

Глаголы-сказуемые, после которых употребляется сложное дополнение	Примеры	Перевод
<p>III группа</p> <p>Глаголы, выражающие умственную деятельность to expect, to think, to believe, to suppose, to consider, to find, to know, to suspect, to understand, to mean</p>	<p>They <i>expect</i> us to come.</p> <p>We <i>believe</i> him to be a good teacher.</p>	<p>Они ожидают, что мы придем.</p> <p>Мы считаем его хорошим преподавателем.</p>
<p>IV группа</p> <p>Глаголы, выражающие побуждение, допущение to make (заставлять), to get, to order, to ask, to allow, to let</p>	<p>He <i>made</i> me do it again.</p> <p><i>Let</i> her go home. (инфинитив без частицы 'to')</p> <p>They <i>ordered</i> us to come.</p>	<p>Он заставил меня сделать это еще раз.</p> <p>Пусть она идет домой.</p> <p>Они приказали нам прийти.</p>

10. СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

Глаголы-сказуемые	Примеры	Перевод конструкции
1. В страдательном залоге		
to know	The delegation is known to arrive soon.	Известно, что делегация прибудет скоро.
to announce	The delegation was announced to have arrived.	Объявлено, что делегация прибыла.
to believe	The delegation is believed to be arriving now.	Полагают, что делегация прибывает сейчас.
to consider	The delegation is considered to be large.	Считают, что делегация многочисленная.
to expect	The delegation is expected to be met at 10.	Ожидают, что делегацию встретят в 10 часов.
to report	The delegation was reported to have been met.	Сообщили, что делегацию встретили.
to say	He is said to have been working here long.	Говорят, что он работает здесь давно.
to state to suppose to think to understand и др.	He is stated to be He is supposed to be He is thought to be He is understood to be	Утверждают, что Предполагают, что Думают, что Понятно, что
2. В действительном залоге		
to seem	She seems to work much.	Она, кажется, много работает.
to appear	She appears to be studying now.	Она, оказывается, сейчас учится.
to happen	I happened to see such films.	Мне случилось видеть такие фильмы.
to prove и др.	He proved to be a good man.	Он оказался хорошим человеком.
3. С глаголом to be + прилагательное		
likely, unlikely, certain, sure и др.	The weather is likely to change.	Погода, вероятно, изменится.
	She is unlikely to arrive today.	Маловероятно, что она придет сегодня.
	He is sure to come.	Он обязательно придет.

Uses of the Infinitive

Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Infinitive may be used alone. | <i>We began to walk.</i> |
| 2. The Infinitive may be used as a part of an Infinitive phrase. | <i>We began to walk down the road.</i> |
| 3. The Infinitive may be the subject of a sentence. | <i>To save money now seems impossible.</i> |
| 4. The Infinitive may be the complement of a verb. | <i>This plan is to keep the affair secret.</i> |
| 5. The Infinitive may be the subject or part of the object of a verb.
It can follow the verb directly
or follow verb + what, how, etc.
or follow verb + object.
He wants me to pay. | <i>He wants to pay.</i>
<i>He discovered how to open the safe.</i> |
| 6. be + Infinitive can express commands, instructions. | <i>He is to stay here.</i> |
| 7. The Infinitive can express purpose. | <i>He went to France to learn French.</i> |
| 8. The Infinitive can be used after certain adjectives: <i>lucky, angry, happy, sorry, glad.</i> | <i>He's lucky to have a car.</i> |
| 9. The Infinitive can connect two clauses. | <i>He survived the crash only to die in the desert.</i> |
| 10. It can sometimes replace relative clauses. | <i>She was the only one to survive the crash.</i> |
| 11. The Infinitive can be used with <i>too/enough</i> and certain adjectives / adverbs. | <i>You're too young to understand.</i> |
| 12. An Infinitive phrase such as <i>to tell the truth, to cut a long story short</i> can be placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. | <i>To tell the truth I've never met him.</i>
<i>I've never met him, to tell the truth.</i> |

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

1. Don't forget *to tell* him about this letter.
2. We were all too afraid to speak. Nobody dared _____ anything.
3. There were a lot of cars but we managed _____ to the station in time.
4. I wonder where Steve is. He promised not _____ late.
5. Alan has decided not _____ a car.

Exercise 2. Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets.

1. She has lost weight. (*seem*)
She seems to have lost weight.
2. They have solved the problem. (*claim*)

3. Andrew is worried about something. (*appear*)

4. Dan forgets things. (*tend*)

5. You know a lot of Americans. (*seem*)

6. My French is getting better. (*seem*)

7. That lorry has broken down. (*appear*)

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence using **what/how/whether** + one of these verbs:

use do say ride go

1. Do you know *how to get* to Green Park?
2. I've been invited to the party but I don't know _____ or not.
3. Can you show me _____ this sewing machine?
4. I was really astonished. I didn't know _____
5. Would you know _____ if there was a fire in the office?
6. You'll never forget _____ a bicycle once you have learned.

Exercise 4. Rewrite the following sentences to begin with the words in brackets.

1. He'd like to buy a car (*can't afford*).
He can't afford to buy a car.
2. Apologise to her? (*to refuse*)
I _____
3. I didn't pass my driving test. (*to fail*)
I _____
4. He wants to join the army. (*to apply*)
He _____
5. Can you move the desk on your own? (*to manage*)
Can you manage _____
6. They'll pay for all of us. (*to offer*)
He's _____

Exercise 5. Complete these sentences so that they refer to other people.

1. I don't want to speak to the manager.
I want *you to speak to him*.
2. We can't move it.
Perhaps you can help _____
3. Ann doesn't expect to pay.
She expects _____
4. I can't translate this text myself.
I need _____
5. I don't want to write to them.
I'd like _____
6. You don't listen to me.
How many times do I have to ask _____ ?
7. I don't want anyone to know about it.
I'd hate _____

Exercise 6. Complete these sentences using **an object + to-infinitive** after the verbs.

1. Take out a loan. My bank manager advised *me to take out a loan*.
2. Pat didn't peel the potatoes. You didn't tell _____
3. My wife and I play tennis. My boss invited _____
4. We work hard. Our teacher taught _____
5. The public shouldn't approach this man. The police have warned _____
6. You can apply for free travel. This certificate entitles _____
7. The soldiers fired. The officer ordered _____

Exercise 7.

a) Rewrite these sentences using *to*-infinitive after the verbs.

1. I agreed that I would accept his invitation.

I agreed to accept the invitation.

2. Mary pretended that she didn't know me.

3. I hope that I'll succeed.

4. I arranged that I should be there.

5. He expects that he'll hear from you.

6. David claimed that he had met me.

b) Rewrite these sentences using a *to*-infinitive instead of *that*.

1. We know that he is an honest man.

We know him to be an honest man.

2. I found that the job was too difficult.

3. I know that she has an interest in the company.

4. I imagine that he works very hard.

5. We discovered the claim was false.

6. They believe that she is guilty.

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentence or join the pairs of sentences beginning with the word(s) given.

1. Jack was foolish. He left the firm.

He was foolish to leave the firm.

2. He's eager. He wants to help us in any way he can.

He's _____

3. I was careful. I didn't offend them.

I was _____

4. You want to ask for more money. You would be stupid if you don't.

You'd be _____

5. They don't take any part in local life. It's silly of them.

It's _____

6. Anna worked overtime. Wasn't it good of her?

- Wasn't it _____ ?
7. Ring me in an hour. Would you be so good?
Would you _____ ?
8. Paul worked out the answer. It was clever of him.
It was _____
9. Open the windows. Would you be good enough?
Would you _____ ?
10. We can't refuse their invitation. It would look rude.
It would _____

Exercise 9. Join these pairs of sentences twice: a) with **enough**; b) with **too**.

1. I'm not *strong*. I can't lift it.
a) *I'm not strong enough to lift it.*
b) *I'm too weak to lift it.*
2. The film was *boring*. I didn't watch it.
a) _____
b) _____
3. This pie is very *hot*. I can't eat it.
a) _____
b) _____
4. Mrs. Bruton isn't *old*. She can't drive a car.
a) _____
b) _____
5. He wasn't *interested*. He didn't watch the play.
a) _____
b) _____
6. They're not *rich*. They can't afford one.
a) _____
b) _____

Exercise 10. Rewrite these sentences beginning with a noun phrase.

1. Jennifer *decided* to wait, which was wise.
Her decision to wait was right.
2. I was *willing* to co-operate and this was appreciated.
My _____
3. Alan *refused* to help, which surprised us.
Alan's _____
4. Pat *failed* to get into the university, which disappointed her friends.
Pat's _____
5. Robert and Werner were *eager* to help, which pleased us.
Their _____

6. Vera was *determined* to pass the test and that helped her.
Her _____
7. I'm *pleased* to be with you.
It's a _____

Exercise 11. Supply suitable infinitive forms given in brackets.

1. Let's go to the movies. (*go*)
2. It was made _____ floors. (*scrub*)
3. Let's _____ out long. (*not stay*)
4. That T-shirt makes you _____ younger. (*look*)
5. Let's _____, shall we? (*go out*)
6. Alex made me _____ the mess. (*clear up*)
7. Don't let's _____ home yet. (*go*)
8. They didn't let her _____ jeans. (*wear*)
9. Let XYZ _____ a triangle. (*be*)
10. Let her _____ that letter for you. (*post*)
11. I'd rather _____ anything if you don't mind. (*have not*)
12. It's late. I think we'd better _____ (*go*)
13. I'd rather _____ for a walk in the rain than _____ nothing at all. (*go, do*)

Exercise 12. Join or rewrite the sentences below using the words given.

1. I found this book. The librarian helped me.
The librarian *helped (me) (to)* find this book.
2. She's never on time.
I've never known _____
3. I have to fill in this job application form. Can you help me?
Can you _____
4. Mr. Paterson is a ruthless businessman. He's known for that.
He's known _____
5. You mustn't worry so much. I can help you.
I can help _____
6. People know him to be a very generous man.
He _____

Exercise 13. Use *to*, *so as to*, *in order to* in these sentences. Alternatives are sometimes possible.

1. My Mum went to Glasgow *to do / in order to do / so as to do* some shopping. (*do*)
2. We returned to our country house _____ it had been burgled. (*find*)

3. My grandma told us to feed the hens. She _____ the horses. (*not tell us/feed*)
4. Mr. Grant covered the floor with a sheet _____ paint on it. (*not splash*)
5. The keeper told us _____ the elephants. (*not feed*)
6. Can you arrange for me _____ the doctor tomorrow? (*see*)
7. Simon appears _____ all about our arrangement. (*have forgotten*)
8. Anton left home _____ (*never return*)
9. Mrs. Hiley wants _____ you later. (*see*)
10. We would like _____ at your party. (*have been*)
11. The boy got out some more chairs for the other guests _____ on. (*sit*)
12. I'd like _____ to Scotland for a holiday one year. (*go*)

Exercise 14. Using the verbs in brackets, supply the appropriate forms of the infinitive:

be doing, be done, do, have been doing, have been done, have done.

1. Mr. and Mrs. White can *leave* soon. (*leave*)
2. I promise you your order will _____ today. (*send*)
3. I don't know what Slide's doing. He may _____ in his room. (*study*)
4. 'How was that arm-chair scratched?' – 'It must _____ when it was being moved.' (*do*)
5. Gane's slow worker! I could _____ the job twice in the same time she's taken. (*do*)
6. Why were you waiting here? You should _____ round the corner. (*wait*)

Exercise 15. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Давай доедем на такси до аэропорта.

2. Не позволяй своим детям раздражать тебя.

3. Они не позволят нам выступить на конференции.

4. Учеников заставили работать в полную силу на уроке.

5. Я бы предпочел, чтобы мне сказали правду.

6. Тебе лучше не ходить на дискотеку вечером, тебе надо готовиться к контрольной работе.

7. Как нам помочь студентам не волноваться на экзаменах?

8. Никогда раньше я не знал, что Мери и Алекс могут опоздать.

9. В детстве Стивен был известен своим непоседливым характером.

10. Каждый в деревне помогал строить новую церковь.

11. Я наблюдал, как художник на асфальте (a pavement artist) нарисовал портрет цветными мелками.

12. Видели, как грабитель влез в гостиную через окно.

13. Я надеюсь, что скоро увижу Смитов.

14. Я отправился в Англию для того, чтобы изучить английский (so as to/in order to).

15. Мы вошли в комнату и обнаружили, что она прибрана. (use infinitive)

16. Я тихо закрыл дверь, чтобы не разбудить ребенка (in order to).

17. Я хочу поехать за границу.

18. Энн попросила меня не звонить ей в офис.

19. Я хочу, чтобы завтра Сэм пошел на концерт со мной.

20. Я умоляю тебя не рассказывать никому об этом.

21. Я предпочитаю, чтобы мои родители поехали за границу во время их отпуска.

22. Ей кто-то необходим, чтобы оставаться с ней и ухаживать: она слишком стара.

23. Завтра в 9 часов утра он ждет вас у себя. (to expect)

24. Мой папа посоветовал мне поступать в Оксфордский университет, так я и сделала.
-
25. Мой банковский менеджер отсоветовал мне брать заем. (to forbid)
-
26. Алексу, как правило, требуется полчаса, чтобы подготовиться к английскому.
-
27. Робинсоны пригласили нас провести несколько дней с ними за городом.
-
28. Он научил нас, как управлять машиной.
-
29. Обычно родители предупреждают детей, чтобы они не приходили домой поздно.
-
30. Дэвид напомнил своим коллегам о планах на следующую неделю.
-
31. Все знают этих детей, как очень добрых и вежливых.
-
32. Я знаю, что мистер Грин бесчестный человек. Не имей с ним никакого дела! (to be)
-
33. Каждый знал, что этот художник выдающаяся личность.
-
34. Я увидел (to find), что текст совсем легкий.
-
35. Мы поняли, что Дэвид навестит нас в воскресенье.
-
36. Каждый из нас верил, что она поможет в такой ситуации.
-
37. Наше разведывательное управление доказало, что мистер Х. был иностранным шпионом.
-
38. Джил предполагала, что Роберт любил ее, но он обманывал ее.
-
39. Учитель обнаружил, что Майк не готов к уроку.
-
40. Я согласился принять его помощь.
-

41. Энн ожидала, что ее встретят на автобусной остановке.

42. Рыцарь поклялся отомстить врагу.

43. Он притворился, что не видит их в толпе.

44. Персонал пожелал видеть другого человека на посту главного менеджера компании.

45. Со стороны Люси было очень мило приготовить эти записки для меня.

46. Мистер Сэндрихем был достаточно добр, чтобы подождать меня.

47. Мне было стыдно не знать об этом.

48. Джек всегда готов помочь. (to be easy)

49. С их стороны было очень благородно не рассказывать остальным об этом глупом происшествии.

50. Со стороны моего друга было очень эгоистично не спросить о моем самочувствии.

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

1. THE BARE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

A can, do, may, must, shall, will:

*They could do it today. I may as well start at once.
He will probably object.*

B need and dare, except when they are conjugated with do/did or will/would:

*You needn't say anything but You don't/won't need to say anything.
I dared not wake him but I didn't/wouldn't dare (to) wake him.*

In theory the **to** is required in the last example but in practice it is often omitted. The theory is that if **dare** and **used** are treated as auxiliaries, they take the bare infinitive like most auxiliaries. If they are treated as ordinary verbs, with **do/did**, etc., they take the full infinitive like ordinary verbs.

C feel, hear, see and watch:

I heard him lock the door. I saw/watched him drive off.

But **see** and **hear** in the passive take the full infinitive:

He was seen to enter the office. He was heard to say that ...

But **feel**, **hear**, **see** and **watch** are more often used with present participles:

I heard them shouting.

D let takes the bare infinitive in both active and passive. But **let** in the passive is often replaced by another verb: *They let me know ...* would be replaced in the passive by *I was told ...* and *They let him see the documents* by *He was allowed to see them*. The infinitive/infinitive phrase after **let** is sometimes dropped to avoid repetition:

She wants to go out to work but he won't let her (go out to work).

let is used without an object in the expression:

Live and let live.

E make

make in the active takes the bare infinitive:

He made me move my car.

But in the passive it takes the full infinitive:

I was made to move my car.

Sometimes the infinitive after **make** (active) is dropped to avoid repetition.

Why did you tell him? ~ He made me (tell him)!

An infinitive after **make** (passive) can be represented by its **to**:

I was made to (tell him).

F would rather/sooner, rather/sooner than

Shall we go today? ~ I'd rather wait till tomorrow.

Rather/Sooner than risk a bad crossing, he postponed his journey.

G had better

'You had better start at once,' he said.

H help may be followed by a full or bare infinitive:

He helped us (to) push it.

I If two infinitives are joined by **and**, the **to** of the second infinitive is normally dropped:

I intend to sit in the garden and write letters.

I want you to stand beside me and hold the torch.

J but and **except** take the bare infinitive when they follow **do + anything/nothing/everything**:

He does nothing but complain. My dog does everything but speak.

Can't you do anything but ask silly questions?

There's nothing to do but wait.

K The **to** is optional in sentences such as:

The only thing to do/we can do is (to) write to him or

All we can do is (to) write to him.

2. THE INFINITIVE REPRESENTED BY ITS TO

An infinitive can be represented by **to** alone to avoid repetition. This is chiefly done after such verbs as **hate, hope, intend, would like/love, make** (passive), **mean, plan, try, want**, after the auxiliaries **have, need, ought**, and with **used to, be able to** and the **be going to** form:

Would you like to come with me? ~ Yes, I'd love to.

Did you get a ticket? ~ No, I tried to, but there weren't any left.

Why did you take a taxi? ~ I had to (take one). I was late.

Do you ride? ~ Not now but I used to.

He wanted to go but he wasn't able to.

Have you fed the dog? ~ No, but I'm just going to.

3. THE INFINITIVE USED AS A CONNECTIVE LINK

A The infinitive is used after **only** to express a disappointing sequel:

He hurried to the house only to find that it was empty =

He hurried to the house and was disappointed when he found that it was empty.

*He survived the crash only to die in the desert =
He survived the crash but died in the desert.*

B The infinitive can also be used as a connective link without **only**, and without any idea of misfortune:

He returned home to learn that his daughter had just become engaged.

But this use is mainly confined to such verbs as **find, hear, learn, see, be told**, etc., as otherwise there might be confusion between an infinitive used connectively and an infinitive of purpose.

4. THE INFINITIVE USED TO REPLACE A RELATIVE CLAUSE

A The infinitive can be used after **the first, the second**, etc., **the last, the only** and sometimes after superlatives:

He loves parties; he is always the first to come and the last to leave.

(the first who comes and the last who leaves)

She was the only one to survive the crash.

(the only one who survived)

Infinitive used in this way replace subject pronoun + verb. Compare with infinitive used to replace object pronoun + verb, as in **B** below.

Note that the infinitive here has an active meaning. When a passive sense is required a passive infinitive is used:

He is the second man to be killed in this way.

(the second man who was killed)

the best play to be performed that year

(the best play that was performed that year)

Compare this with:

the best play to perform (the best play for you to perform/
the play you should perform)

B1 The infinitive can be placed after nouns/pronouns to show how they can be used or what is to be done with them, or sometimes to express the subject's wishes:

I have letters to write. (that I must write)

Does he get enough to eat?

Have you anything to say? (that you want to say)

AT THE CUSTOMS: *I have nothing to declare.*

(that I need to declare)

a house to let (a house that the owner wants to let)

Similarly with infinitives + prepositions:

someone to talk to

a case to keep my records in

cushions to sit on

a glass to drink out of

a tool to open it with

a table to write on

B2 Use of passive infinitive

There is plenty to do =

(a) plenty of things we can do, i.e., amusements, or

(b) plenty of work we must do.

In the **there + be + noun/pronoun + infinitive** construction, when there is an idea of duty, as in (b) above, a passive infinitive is possible:

There is a lot to be done.

But the active infinitive is more usual.

5. THE INFINITIVE AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS

A number of nouns can be followed directly by the infinitive. Some of the most useful are:

ability

demand

failure

request

ambition

desire

offer

scheme

anxiety

determination

plan

willingness

attempt

eagerness

promise

wish

decision

effort

refusal

His ability to get on with people is his chief asset.

He made an attempt/effort to stand up.

Failure to obey the regulations may result in disqualification.

Their offer/plan/promise to rebuild the town was not taken seriously.

She was annoyed by his unwillingness to do his share of the work.

6. THE INFINITIVE AFTER TOO, ENOUGH AND SO ... AS

A **too** + adjective/adverb + infinitive

1 **too** + adjective + infinitive

(a) The infinitive can refer to the subject of the sentence. It then has active meaning:

You are too young to understand.

(You are so young that you cannot understand.)

He was too drunk to drive home.

(He was so drunk that he couldn't drive home.)

(b) The infinitive can also refer to the object of a verb. It then has a passive meaning:

The plate was so hot that we couldn't touch it

could be expressed:

The plate was too hot to touch. (too hot to be touched)

Note that **it**, the object of **touch** in the first sentence, disappears in the infinitive construction, because the infinitive, though active in form, is passive in meaning.

Sometimes either an active or a passive infinitive may be used:

This parcel is too heavy to send/to be sent by post.

But this is not always possible, so students are advised to stick to the active infinitive.

for + noun/pronoun can be placed before the infinitive in this construction:

The case was too heavy (for a child) to carry =

The case was too heavy to be carried by a child.

(c) The infinitive can refer similarly to the object of a preposition:

The grass was so wet that we couldn't sit on it.

The grass was too wet (for us) to sit on.

The light is so weak that we can't read by it.

The light is too weak to read by.

2 too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive

He was too shrewd a businessman to accept the first offer =

As a businessman he was too shrewd to accept the first offer.

He is too experienced a conductor to mind what the critics say =

As a conductor he is too experienced to mind what the critics say.

The infinitive here always refers to the subject of the sentence as in 1 above. A passive infinitive is also possible:

He was too experienced a conductor to be worried by what the critics said.

3 too + adverb + infinitive

It is too soon (for me) to say whether the scheme will succeed or not.

He spoke too quickly for me to understand.

(for me is necessary here.)

She works too slowly to be much use to me.

B Adjective/adverb + **enough** + infinitive

1 Adjective + **enough** + infinitive

(a) As with the **too** construction, the infinitive can refer to the subject of the verb:

She is old enough to travel by herself.

He was tall enough to see over the heads of the other people.

(b) Or it can refer to the object of a verb:

The case is light enough for me to carry =

The case is so light that I can carry it.

After a few minutes the coffee was cool enough (for us) to drink.

(c) It can refer to the object of a preposition:

The ice was thick enough to walk on.

The light was strong enough to read by.

2 **enough** may be used as pronoun or adjective:

He doesn't earn enough (money) to live on.

We haven't enough time to do it properly.

She had enough sense to turn off the gas.

have + **enough** + abstract noun here is sometimes replaceable by **have** + **the** + noun:

She had the sense to turn off the gas.

He had the courage to admit his mistake.

I hadn't the patience to listen to any more.

But **the** is optional before **time** here:

We haven't (the) time to do it properly.

3 Adverb + **enough** + infinitive:

He didn't jump high enough to win a prize.

He spoke slowly enough for everyone to understand.

C **so** + adjective + **as** + infinitive:

He was so foolish as to leave his car unlocked.

This is an alternative to the **enough** construction in **B1** above, but note that *He was foolish enough to leave his car unlocked* can mean either that he did it or that he was capable of doing it, but *He was so foolish as to leave*, etc. implies that he actually did so.

The **so ... as** construction is not very often used as shown above, but it is quite common as a request form:

*Would you be so good as to forward my letters? =
Would you be good enough to forward my letters?*

There is no difference in meaning here between the two forms. It is important not to forget the **as**.

7. INTRODUCTORY OR FINAL INFINITIVE PHRASES

Certain infinitive phrases can be placed at the beginning or sometimes at the end of a sentence and are then similar to sentence adverbs:

*To be perfectly frank, you're a bad driver.
To be honest, I just don't like him.
To be fair (to him), he wasn't entirely to blame.
To cut a long story short, we said 'No!'
To tell you the truth, I've never met him or
I've never met him, to tell you the truth.*

8. THE CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

A Form

to be + present participle: *He seems to be following us.*

B Use

The continuous infinitive can be used:

1 After the auxiliary verbs:

*They'll be wondering where you are.
He may/might be watching TV. – He can't/couldn't be watching TV.
There are no programmes today because of the strike.
(negative deduction)
He must be coming by bus. (deduction)
You shouldn't be reading a novel. You should be reading
a textbook.*

2 After **appear, happen, pretend, seem**:

*He appears/seems to be living in the area =
It appears/seems that he is living in the area.
He appeared/seemed to be living in the area =
It appeared/seemed that he was living in the area.
I happened to be standing next to him when he collapsed =
It happened that I was standing next to him when he collapsed.*

*He pretended to be looking for a book =
He pretended that he was looking for a book.*

3 After **hope** and **promise** and, but less usually, after **agree**, **arrange**, **decide**, **determine/be determined**, **plan**, **undertake**:

*I hope/hoped to be earning my living in a year's time =
I hope I will/I hoped I would be earning, etc.*

determine/be determined, **plan** could replace **hope** above with slight changes of meaning:

I promised to be waiting at the door when he came out.

agree, **arrange**, **decide**, **determine/be determined**, **plan**, **undertake** could be used instead of promise above with slight changes of meaning.

4 After **believe**, **consider**, **suppose**, **think**, etc. in the passive:

He is believed to be living in Mexico.

9. THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

A Form

to have + past participle: *to have worked*, *to have spoken*

B Use with auxiliary verbs

1 With **was/were** to express an unfulfilled plan or arrangement:

The house was to have been ready today. (but it isn't)

2 With **should**, **would**, **might** and **could** to form the perfect conditional:

If I had seen her I should have invited her.

3 With **should** or **ought** to express unfulfilled obligation; or, in the negative, a wrong or foolish action:

*He should have helped her. (but he didn't)
I shouldn't/oughtn't to have lied to him. (but I did)*

4 With **should/would like** to express an unfulfilled wish:

*He would like to have seen it. (but it wasn't possible) or
He would have liked to see it.*

i.e. we can put either verb into the perfect infinitive without changing the meaning.

5 With **could** to express past unused ability or past possibility:

*I could have made a lot of money. (but I didn't)
He could/might have phoned her. (Perhaps he (has) phoned.)*

6 With **might/could** to indicate that the speaker feels upset or indignant at the non-performance of an action:

*He might/could have told me! =
I am annoyed that he didn't tell me.*

7 With **may/might** in speculations about past actions:

*He may/might have left =
It is possible that he (has) left.
You might/could have been killed!*

8 With **can't/couldn't** to express negative deduction:

*He can't/couldn't have moved the piano himself.
We knew he couldn't have paid for it, because he had no money.*

9 With **must** to express affirmative deduction:

He must have come this way; here are his footprints.

10 With **needn't** to express an unnecessary past action:

*You needn't have hurried. Now we are too early.
You needn't have cooked it. We could have eaten it raw.*

C With certain other verbs

1 With **appear, happen, pretend, seem**

Note the difference between present and perfect infinitives here:
Present infinitive:

*He seems to be a great athlete = It seems that he is ...
He seemed to be a great athlete = It seemed that he was ...*

Perfect infinitive:

*He seems to have been ... = It seems that he was ...
He seemed to have been ... = It seemed that he had been ...*

i.e. the action of the perfect infinitive is an earlier action; it happens before the time of the main verb. Other examples:

*I happened to have driven that kind of car before =
It happened that I had driven that kind of car before.
He pretended to have read the book =
He pretended that he had read it.*

2 With the following verbs in the passive voice: **acknowledge, believe, consider, find, know, report, say, suppose, think, understand**:

He is understood to have left the country.

3 The perfect infinitive is possible but less usual with **claim, expect, hope, promise**:

*He expects/hopes to have finished by June =
He expects/hopes that he will have finished by June.*

10. THE PERFECT INFINITIVE CONTINUOUS

A Form

to have been + present participle:

He seems to have been spying for both sides.

B Use

It is used chiefly after auxiliary verbs and after **appear** and **seem**, but it can also be used after **happen**, **pretend** and the passive of **believe**, **know**, **report**, **say**, **understand**:

He says he was talking to Tom. =

He couldn't have been talking to Tom. Tom wasn't there.

I was following Peter closely. =

You shouldn't have been following him closely; you should have kept a good space between the two cars.

11. PREFER AND WOULD RATHER

A Prefer to do and prefer doing

You can use '**prefer to (do)**' or '**prefer -ing**' to say what you prefer in general:

- I don't like cities. I **prefer to live** in the country. *or* I **prefer living** in the country.

Study the differences in structure after **prefer**. We say:

	I prefer	something	to	something else.
	I prefer	doing something	to	doing something else.
<i>but</i>	I prefer	to do something	rather than	(do) something else.

- I **prefer** this coat **to** the coat you were wearing yesterday.
- I **prefer driving to travelling** by train.
- but* • I **prefer to drive rather than travel** by train.
- Ann **prefers to live** in the country **rather than (live)** in a city.

B Would prefer (I'd prefer...)

We use '**would prefer**' to say what somebody wants in a particular situation (not in general):

- '**Would** you **prefer** tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

We say '**would prefer to do**' (*not* 'doing'):

- 'Shall we go by train?' 'Well, **I'd prefer to go** by car.'
(*not* 'I'd prefer going')

- I'd prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema.

C Would rather (I'd rather...)

Would rather (do) = **would prefer** (to do). After **would rather** we use the infinitive *without* to.

Compare:

- 'Shall we go by train?' { 'I'd prefer to go by car.'
'I'd rather go by car.' (not 'to go')
- 'Would you rather have tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

The negative is 'I'd rather not (do something)':

- I'm tired. I'd rather not go out this evening, if you don't mind.
- 'Do you want to go out this evening?' 'I'd rather not.'

Study the structure after **would rather**:

I'd rather	do something	than	(do) something else.
------------	---------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

- I'd rather stay at home tonight than go to the cinema.

D I'd rather you did something

When you want somebody to do something, you can say 'I'd rather you did something':

- 'Shall I stay here?' 'I'd rather you came with us.'
- 'Shall I tell them the news?' 'No. I'd rather they didn't know.'
- Shall I tell them or would you rather they didn't know?

In this structure we use the *past* (**came**, **did**, etc.), but the meaning is present or future, *not* past.

Compare:

- I'd rather **cook** the dinner now.
- but* • I'd rather **you cooked** the dinner now.
(not 'I'd rather you cook')

The negative is 'I'd rather you **didn't**...':

- I'd rather you **didn't tell** anyone what I said.
- 'Do you mind if I smoke?' 'I'd rather you **didn't**.'

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

		Active	Passive
Non-Perfect	Non-Continuous	to ask I want to ask him. Я хочу спросить его.	to be asked He may be asked tomorrow. Его могут спросить завтра.
	Continuous	to be improving The weather seems to be improving. Кажется, погода улучшается.	
Perfect	Non-Continuous	to have finished He seems to have finished his work. Кажется, он закончил свою работу.	to have been finished The work seems to have been finished. Работа, кажется, уже закончена.
	Continuous	to have been working He is known to have been working at this plant for many years. Известно, что он работает на этом заводе уже в течение многих лет.	

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Turn the following sentences into sentences with **complex subject**.

a) *It seems that he's not in the habit of coming in time.*
He seems not to be in the habit of coming in time.

1. It seemed to Alan that his father was inclined to be patient with him.
2. It was felt that Mary was perfectly capable of taking care of herself.

3. It is believed that Mark's advice was ignored.

4. They say that he is a nice person.

5. A group of people at the gangway saw the boat came into harbour.

b) *He was taken aback. (to seem)*
He seemed to be taken aback.

1. She's busy today. (to seem)

2. The situation has changed a lot. (to appear)

3. The Crimea was visited by numerous hikers last summer. (to know)

4. He didn't have any money with him. (to happen)

5. Amy Driffield would never speak to me again. (unlikely)

Exercise 2. *Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex object.*

a) *Model:* I still consider they are wrong. —
I still consider them to be wrong.

1. Ken saw that the woman turned the corner.

2. They required that I should arrive at 10 p.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 kids.

b) *Model:* She reddened on hearing these words. (to see) —
He saw her redden on hearing these words.

1. Alex went upstairs. (to hear)

2. They married a year ago. (*to believe*)

3. He ate much and slept after lunch. (*to force, to induce*)

4. Max's clothes looked smart. (*to like*)

5. I feel quite at home here. (*to make*)

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences so as to use for complexes with the infinitive.

a) Model: Tony came in the nick of time. It was usual of him. —
It was usual for Tony to come in the nick of time.

1. Alice told them the truth. It was easy for her.

2. Your child must spend more time outdoors. It will be better for him.

3. Mr. White speaks too fast. I cannot follow him.

4. We are going to the country on the coming weekend.

5. Old people don't usually change their habits. It is hard for them.

b) Model: Andrew watched his brother repair their TV set. It was a good experience for him. —
It was a good experience for him to watch his brother repair their TV set.

1. He always took part in the discussions. It was a natural thing for him.

2. Jane translated the whole article without a dictionary. It was not an easy thing for her.

3. I received a letter from him. It was a real joy for me.

4. Our little daughter can't join us on this trip. It will be too long a journey.

Exercise 4. Insert **to** where necessary before the infinitives in brackets. (In some of the sentences a present participle could be used instead of an infinitive.)

1. It is easy (be) wise after the event. = It is easy *to be wise* after the event.

2. Do you (wish) (make) a complaint?

3. We don't (want) anybody (know) that we are here.

4. If you can't (remember) his number you'd better (look) it up.

5. I want her (learn) Esperanto; I think everybody ought to (know) it.

6. He is said (be) the best surgeon in the country.

7. Visitors are asked (not feed) the animals.

8. Could I (see) Mr Pitt, please. ~

- I'm afraid Mr Pitt isn't in. Would you like (speak) to his secretary?

9. It's better (travel) hopefully than (arrive). (*proverb*)

10. He should (know) how (use) the film projector, but if he doesn't you had better (show) him.

11. He was made (sign) a paper admitting his guilt.

12. I heard the door (open) and saw a shadow (move) across the floor.

13. He tried (make) me (believe) that he was my stepbrother.

14. As we seem (have missed) the train we may as well (go) back to the house.

15. I felt the house (shake) with the explosion.

16. He told me (try) (come) early.

17. Before he let us (go) he made us (promise) (not tell) anyone what we had seen.

18. Would you (like) (come) in my car? ~

No, thanks, I'd rather (walk).

19. I advised him (ask) the bus conductor (tell) him where (get) off.

20. It is better (put) your money in a bank than (keep) it under your bed in an old stocking.

21. He doesn't even bother (read) letters, let alone (answer) them.

22. The bank robbers made the cashier (show) them how (open) the safe.

23. If you knew he was wrong, why didn't you (say) something? ~

I didn't like (say) anything because he always gets angry if you contradict him.

24. It's better (be) sure than sorry.

25. What do you (want) me (tell) him? ~

Tell him that anytime he cares (call) I shall be delighted (discuss) the matter with him.

26. Did you remember (give) him the money? ~

No, I didn't, I still have it in my pocket; but I'll (see) him tonight and I promise (not forget) this time.

27. I saw the driver (open) his window and (throw) a box into the bushes.

28. That is far too heavy for one person (carry); let me (help) you.

29. I was afraid (pick) up the revolver as I don't know how (handle) firearms.

30. I saw the plane (crash) into the hill and (burst) into flames.

31. There is nothing (do) but (wait) till somebody comes (let) us out.

32. He heard a cock (crow) in a neighbouring village.

33. You may as well (tell) us the truth. It will (be) easy (check) your story.

34. The American said he had seen nine presidents (come) and (go). He must (be) a very old man.

35. It is up to you (learn) the laws of your own country.

36. Would you rather (be) more stupid than you look or (look) more stupid than you are?

Exercise 5. *In each of the following pairs of sentences an infinitive used in the first sentence is repeated in the second. Read the sentences, expressing this second infinitive by **to** only. Note that where the second infinitive has an object, this word/phrase must be omitted.*

Why didn't you tell me the truth the first time? ~
I meant to tell you the truth but I was too frightened.
I meant to but I was too frightened.

1. Did you visit the Pyramids? ~
No, I wanted to visit them but there wasn't time.

2. Why do you wear dark glasses? ~
I have to wear them; I have weak eyes.

3. Do you smoke? ~
No, I used to smoke but I don't now.

4. Would you like to go to the theatre tonight? ~
Yes, I'd love to go to the theatre.

5. Why didn't you pay the bill for him? ~
I offered to pay it but he refused.

6. Have you put the car in the garage? ~
No, but I'm just going to put it there.

7. I want you two to apologise to each other. ~
Well. I am willing to apologise if he apologises first.

8. Did you reserve seats on the train? ~
No. I tried to reserve them but they had all been booked already.

9. Did you answer the letter? ~
No, I intended to answer it but I'm afraid I forgot.
-
10. Why didn't you hit him? ~
I was afraid to hit him.
-
11. I'd love to spend a night in a haunted room. ~
I'd hate to spend a night in a haunted room.
-
12. Why didn't you ask your father for the money? ~
I didn't like to ask him.
-
13. Did you get a chance to fly the aeroplane yourself? ~
No, I wanted to fly it but the pilot wouldn't let me.
-
14. Why doesn't he punish his boys when they disobey him? ~
He often threatens to punish them but he never actually does so.
-
15. Why didn't he repair the car himself? ~
He wasn't able to repair it.
-
16. I used to drink whisky with my meals. ~
I used to drink whisky with my meals also but I don't now.
-
17. Did you buy sausages? ~
No, I meant to buy them but I forgot.
-
18. Why doesn't he try again? ~
He doesn't want to try again.
-
19. You should visit the Prado when you are in Madrid. ~
Yes, I intend to visit it.
-
20. Why doesn't he play games? ~
His mother doesn't want him to play games.
-
21. You ought to stop work now. ~
Yes, I am just going to stop.
-
22. Why do some jockeys carry extra weights? ~
They are obliged to carry them by the regulations.
-

23. Did he help you? ~
No, I asked him to help me but he said he hadn't time.
-
24. You should have thanked her before you left. ~
I meant to thank her but when I was going I couldn't find her anywhere.
-
25. Why did she put parsley in the soup? ~
I told her to put it in.
-
26. Why didn't he report it to the police? ~
He was afraid to report it. He didn't think they'd believe him.
-
27. Why did he drive so fast? ~
He had to drive fast; otherwise he'd have missed his train.
-
28. You used to like rice pudding. ~
Yes, I know I used to like it but I don't now.
-
29. Why didn't you buy the car? ~
I was advised not to buy it.
-
30. I hope the children won't go near the water. ~
I warned them not to go near it.
-
31. Why are we trying to get planning permission? ~
We have to get planning permission. It is the law.
-
32. I meant to work hard. ~
I know you meant to work hard but you didn't.
-
33. Do the boys tidy their own rooms? ~
They are supposed to tidy them but they don't always.
-
34. Why didn't he call the police. ~
He wasn't able to call them. His telephone line had been cut.
-
35. Why did you move your car? ~
The policeman told me to move it.
-
36. Why did you bring your mother-in-law? ~
I particularly asked you not to bring her.
-

Exercise 6. Replace the group of words in italics by an infinitive or an infinitive construction.

It is important *that he should understand this*.

It is important for him to understand this.

He was the first man *who arrived*.

He was the first man to arrive.

1. The captain was the last man *who left* the ship.

2. He got to the top *and was very disappointed when he found* that someone else had reached it first.

3. *The committee have decided to send you* to Paris. (You (go) to Paris, *omit*. The committee have decided to send.)

4. Would you be *very kind and* lend me your umbrella?

5. There are a lot of sheets *that need mending*.

6. I was astonished *when I heard* that he had left the country.

7. It is better *that he should hear* it from you.

8. *I was rude* to him, *which was stupid*. (It was stupid ...)

9. If he had another child with *whom he could play* he would be happier.

10. It is necessary *that everyone should know* the truth.

11. There was no place *where we could sit*.

12. He put his hand into his pocket *and was astonished when he found* that his wallet wasn't there.

13. *He rushed* into the burning house, *which was very brave* of him. (If was very brave ...)

14. I can't go to the party; I have nothing *that I can wear*.

15. *It is expected that he will broadcast* a statement tonight. (He is expected...)

16. I want a kitchen *where* (= *in which*) I can cook.
-
17. He reached the station exhausted *and was very disappointed when he learned* that the train had just left.
-
18. Haven't you anything *with which you could open it*?
-
19. *It seems that the crime was committed* by a left-handed man. (The crime seems ... *Use perfect infinitive passive.*)
-
20. Is *it likely that he will arrive* before six? (Is he ...)
-
21. I was *on the point of leaving* the house when the phone rang.
-
22. *This is the plan: someone will meet you* at the station ... (You ... (be met) at the station)
-
23. She is anxious *that they should have* every possible advantage.
-
24. *It is said that* he was a brilliant scientist. (He is said ...)
-
25. The strikers decided *that the strike should continue*.
-
26. Would you be *very kind and translate* this for me?
-
27. It is advisable *that we should leave* the house separately.
-
28. *You signed* the document without reading it, *which was very stupid*. (It was stupid ...)
-
29. *It is said that she has* a frightful temper. (She ...)
-
30. He was the first man *who swam* the Channel.
-
31. *They believe that he is* honest. (He ...)
-
32. *It appears that he was killed* with a blunt instrument. (He appears ... *Use passive infinitive.*)
-
33. He was the only one *who realised* the danger.
-
34. *It is said that the earth was* originally part of the sun. (The earth ...)
-

35. He took out his spare wheel and *was very disappointed when he discovered* that that tyre was also punctured.

36. *It is said that the murderer is hiding* in the woods near your house.

Exercise 7. Use the perfect infinitive of the verb in italics with the appropriate auxiliary verb. Phrases in bold type should not be repeated, but their meaning should be expressed by the auxiliary + perfect infinitive.

It is possible that he *telephoned* while we were out.

He may have telephoned while we were out.

You *(thank)* him for his present but you didn't.

You should have thanked him for his present.

1. I realised that my house was on fire. ~

That *(be)* a terrible moment.

2. I saw a ghost last night. ~

You *(not see)* a ghost; there aren't any ghosts. You *(dream)* it.

3. **It is possible that** a child *broke* the window.

4. You *carried* it yourself, **which was not necessary**.

5. I've had a toothache for two days. ~

You *(go)* to the dentist when it started.

6. There *(be)* motor-cycle races on the sands but as it is so wet they have been cancelled.

7. As I was standing in the hall your dog bit me. ~

It *(not be)* my dog; he was with me all day. It *(be)* my brother's dog.

8. I feel terribly ill today. ~

You *(not eat)* those mushrooms yesterday. Mushrooms don't agree with you.

9. I wonder why he didn't answer? ~

Possibly he *didn't understand* the question.

10. I *gave* him a tip, **which was not necessary**.

11. The prisoner (*escape*) this way, for here are his footprints.

12. You *lied* to him, **which was wrong**.

13. I didn't recognise the voice at the other end of the line. ~
It (*be*) my elder sister; she is often at home at that time. It (*not be*)
my youngest sister as she is abroad.

14. Someone (*cook*) a meal here lately: the stove is still hot.

15. I've brought my own sandwiches. ~
You (*not bring*) them. I have enough for two.

16. The burglar went straight to the safe although it was hidden behind
a picture.~
Someone (*tell*) him where it was.

17. The president (*unveil*) the statue, but he is ill so his wife is doing it
instead.

18. The plane is late; I wonder what has happened? ~
Possibly it *was* delayed by fog.

19. I have never met him. ~
You (*meet*) him; he lives next door to you.

20. I (*do*) it. (**It was my duty to do it, but I didn't.**)

21. He (*not catch*) the 9.20 train because he didn't **leave home till
9.25**.

22. I *opened* it, **which was unnecessary**.

23. The police were here while we were out. ~
Someone (*betray*) us.

24. I *drove* at 80 miles an hour, **which was wrong**.

25. When I was your age I (*climb*) that mountain, (**but I didn't**).

26. If a policeman had seen me climbing through your window he (*ask*)
me what I was doing.

27. He said that censorship of news was ridiculous and it (*abolish*) years ago. (passive verb)
-
28. You *boiled* so many eggs; but there are only four of us.
-
29. She (*play*) the chief part in the film, but she quarrelled with the director, so he engaged someone else.
-
30. This poem (*be*) written by Keats, **but I am not certain**.
-
31. He (*take*) off his hat in the theatre, (**but he didn't**).
-
32. People used to walk twenty miles to do their shopping.~
They (*have*) a lot of energy in those days.
-
33. One day he went for a walk up a mountain and never came back.~
He (*fall*) over a precipice.
-
34. I just pressed lightly on the pane and my hand went through.~
The glass (*be*) very thin.
-
35. You *translated* it into French, **which wasn't necessary**.
-
36. You *looked* at the new moon through glass. It is most unlucky.
-

Exercise 8. Use the perfect infinitive of the verbs in brackets with a suitable auxiliary verb:

I've never seen a London policeman.

You (see) one! You've been in London a week already!

You *must have seen one*.

Note that *not* placed before the verb in brackets refers to the auxiliary verb:

I heard their phone ringing. ~

You (not hear) their phone ringing. They haven't got a phone.

You *couldn't have heard their phone ringing*.

1. Jack: I've finished.
Ann: But you were only half way through when I went to bed. You (work) all night!
-

2. The instructions were in French. I translated them into English for him. ~
You (not translate) them. He knows French.
-
3. Tom: What's happened to Jack? We said 7.30 and now it's 8.00 and there's no sign of him.
Ann: He (forget) that we invited him. He is rather forgetful. I (telephone) him yesterday to remind him. (*It was foolish of me not to telephone.*)
-
4. Tom: Or he (get) lost. He hasn't been to this house before. I (give) him directions. (*I didn't give him directions, which was stupid of me.*)
Ann: Or he (have) a breakdown or a puncture.
Tom: A puncture (not delay) him so long.
-
5. Ann: Or he (stop) for a drink and (get) involved in an argument. Jack's arguments go on for hours!
Tom: Or he (run) out of petrol. Perhaps we'd better go and look for him.
-
6. You (not feed) the bears! (*It was foolish of you to feed them.*) Now they'll be angry if the next campers don't feed them too.
-
7. Nobody has been in this house for a month. ~
Nonsense! Here's last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody (be) here quite recently.
-
8. Two of the players spent the night before the big match at a party. ~
That was very foolish of them. They (go) to bed early.
-
9. He says that when walking across Kensington Gardens he was attacked by wolves. ~
He (not be attacked) by wolves. There aren't any wolves in Kensington. He (see) some Alsatian dogs and (think) they were wolves.
-
10. I waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock and he says he waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock, and we didn't see each other! ~
You (wait) under different clocks! There are two in the station, you know.
-

11. He set off alone a month ago and hasn't been heard of since. ~
He (fall) into a river and (be eaten) by crocodiles. ~

Or (be kidnapped) by tribesmen. ~

Or (catch) fever and (die) of it.

12. We (start) yesterday (*this was the plan*); but the flight was cancelled because of the fog, so we're still here, as you see.

13. Mary to Ann, who has just tailed up six flights of stairs: You (not walk) up! You (come up) in the lift. It's working now.

14. I left my car here under the No Parking sign; and now it's gone. It (be) stolen! ~

Not necessarily. The police (drive) it away.

15. He had two bottles of Coke and got frightfully drunk. ~

He (not get) drunk on Coke. He (drink) gin with it.

16. He was riding a bicycle along the motorway when he was hit by the trailer of a lorry. These big lorries are very dangerous. ~

Perhaps, but Paul (not ride) a bicycle along the motorway; bicycles are not allowed.

17. I've lost one of my gloves! ~

The puppy (take) it. I saw him running by just now with something in his mouth. It (be) your glove.

18. We've run out of petrol! ~

I'm not surprised. I noticed that the tank was nearly empty when we left home. ~

You (tell) me! We (get) petrol at the last village. Now we've got a 10-mile walk!

19. If the ground hadn't been so soft the horse I backed (win) instead of coming in second. He never does very well on soft ground.

20. I've written to Paul. ~

You (not write). He's coming here tomorrow. You'll see him before he gets your letter.

21. They (build) a two-storey house (*this was the original plan*), but money ran out so they built a bungalow instead.

-
22. If the dog hadn't woken us we (not notice) the fire for several hours, and by that time it (spread) the house next door.
-
23. Why didn't you wait for me yesterday? ~
I waited five minutes. ~
You (wait) a little longer!
-
24. How did Peter get here? ~
He (come) on a motorcycle. (*This is a possibility.*) ~
He (not come) on a motorcycle. He doesn't ride one. ~
He (come) as a pillion passenger.
-
25. (Alice, staying at a hotel for the first time, carefully washes up the early morning tea things.)
Mother: You (not do) that. The hotel staff do the washing up.
-
26. Why are you so late? You (be) here two hours ago!
-
27. Mrs Smith: I've cooked scrambled eggs for Mr Jones, because of his diet, and steak and onions for everyone else.
Mr Jones: You (not cook) anything special for me, Mrs Smith: I'm not on a diet any longer.
-
28. If I'd known we'd have to wait so long I (bring) a book. ~
If I'd known it was going to be so cold I (not come) at all!
-
29. Tom (looking out of the window): Fortunately that teapot didn't hit anyone, but you (not throw) it out of the window, Ann! You (kill) someone.
-
30. Look at this beautiful painting! Only a very great artist (paint) such a picture! ~
Nonsense! A child of five (paint) it with his eyes shut.
-
31. I wonder how the fire started. ~
Oh, someone (drop) a lighted cigarette. Or it (be) an electrical fault. ~
-
32. You don't think it (be started) deliberately? ~
Well, I suppose it (be). (*It is possible.*) But who would do a thing like that?
-

33. There is only one set of footprints, so the kidnapper (carry) his prisoner out. He not (do) it in daylight or he (be) seen. He (wait) till dark.
-
34. I went with him to show him the way. ~
You (not do) that. (*That wasn't necessary.*) He knows the way.
-
35. Then an enormous man, ten feet tall, came into the ring. ~
He (not be) ten feet tall really. He (walk) on stilts.
-
36. He jumped out of a sixth-floor window and broke his neck. ~
You say 'jumped'. It (not be) an accident? ~
No. The window was too small. It (be) deliberate.
-

Exercise 9. Use the perfect infinitive of the verbs in brackets with a suitable auxiliary verb.

- Tom: I had my house painted recently, but when they sent in the bill I was appalled. If I'd known it was going to cost so much I (not have) _____ it done.
- Peter: But it's your own fault, Tom. You (ask) _____ for an estimate before letting them start.
- Mother (very anxious about her son, aged ten): Where is he? He (be) _____ here an hour ago? (*It's now 5.00 and he is usually home by 4.00.*)
- Friend: He (go) _____ to the playground to watch a football match.
Mother: No, if there'd been a match today he (tell) _____ me. He always tells me all the football news.
- Friend: His teacher (keep) _____ him in as a punishment.
Mother: She (not keep) _____ him in for a whole hour.
- Friend: Then he (go) _____ to a friend's house.
Mother: Yes, or he (be) _____ knocked down crossing the street. He may be lying unconscious in hospital!
Friend: If that had happened the hospital (ring) _____ you.
Mother: They (not ring) _____ me. My phone isn't working!
- He jumped out of the aeroplane and landed unhurt! ~
You mean he parachuted down? ~
He didn't say anything about a parachute. ~
He (have) _____ a parachute. Otherwise he (be) _____ killed.

8. I bought a sweater at Marks and Spencer's last Sunday. ~
You (not buy) _____ it on Sunday. Marks and Spencer's is shut on Sundays.
9. Tom's had another accident. He came out of a side road rather fast and a lorry crashed into him. ~
It sounds like Tom's fault. He (wait) _____ till the main road was clear.
10. I wonder who carried the piano upstairs. I suppose it was Paul. ~
Paul (not carry) _____ it by himself. Someone (help) _____ him.
11. I was on the Circle Line and we were just leaving Piccadilly — ~
Then you (not be) _____ on the Circle Line. It doesn't go through Piccadilly. You (be) _____ on the BakerlooLine or the Piccadilly Line.
12. The plane disappeared two weeks ago and no one knows what happened to it.~
It (crash) _____ into the sea. If it had crashed on land someone (report) _____ it.

Exercise 10. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Меня предупредили не прикасаться к переключателю.

2. Энн предложила (to suggest) мне купить компьютер.

3. Я бы не стал никому рекомендовать останавливаться в этом отеле.

4. Миссис Болтон не разрешает нам курить в доме.

5. Курение не разрешено в доме.

6. Таможенник заставил Салли открыть сумку.

7. Жара влияет на людей, делая их уставшими.

8. Разрешите мне понести ваш чемодан.

9. Салли заставили открыть сумку.

10. Я махал Карен, но не смог привлечь ее внимание.

11. Мы решили не выходить из-за плохой погоды.

12. Кажется, у них много денег.

13. Мне нравится Ник, но у него есть одна особенность: он много говорит.

14. Кажется, вы похудели.

15. Мэри притворилась, что не видела меня, когда прошла мимо по улице.

16. Его друзья думают, что его решение уйти с работы было глупым.

17. Я бы не осмелился сказать Алексу правду.

18. Я не сказал Алексу, что произошло.

19. Может ли кто-нибудь показать мне, как поменять кассету в камере?

20. Вы уже решили, куда поедете в отпуск?

21. Предполагается, чтобы вы подчинялись его приказам.

22. Она ожидала меня, чтобы что-то сказать.

23. “Нет никакой необходимости ждать, у вас достаточно работы по дому, которая важнее, чем мои проводы”, – сказал мистер Блэк.

24. Мальчик притворился, что занимался.

25. Преподаватель говорил достаточно медленно, чтобы каждый смог понять его произношение.

26. Сегодня много надо сделать.

27. Он помог нам понять это сложное грамматическое правило.

28. Вчера Саймон заставил меня расплакаться.

29. Я слышал, что она играла в соседней комнате на пианино.

30. Папа намеревается слушать новости и читать газету одновременно.

31. – Вы играете в теннис?

- Теперь нет, но раньше да.

32. Пол хотел поговорить со мной, но не смог.

33. – Почему вас подвезли?

- Мне пришлось. Я опаздывал.

34. Я был так взволнован подарком, что забыл вас поблагодарить.

35. Мы доказали, что они неправы.

36. Мы доказали неправильность прогнозов, сделанных ведущими экономическими экспертами страны.

37. Он приговорил их к смерти.

38. Он приговорил к смерти большинство крестьян, которые принимали участие в восстании.

39. Чтобы закончить работу, я иногда остаюсь на пару лишних часов в офисе.

40. Иногда жизнь может быть достаточно скучной.

41. Насколько я вижу, она очень умная женщина, в этом я уверен.

42. Мы думаем, в этом может быть причина, почему он так раздражен.

43. Что Джек действительно не осознает, что не каждый может так много работать как он.

44. Необходимо сказать (to need), что ее не следует винить в том, что случилось.

45. Разрешите мне взглянуть на ваше сочинение.

46. Пусть каждая нация решает свою судьбу.

47. Откуда мне знать?

48. Почему миссис Грин пришлось уволиться?

49. Возможно он попытается дозвониться нам в 7 часов.

50. В те дни вы могли бы умереть даже за маленький проступок.

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

Exercise 1. Supply the correct to-infinitive combinations.

THE BRAVE OLD LADY AND THE HOPELESS CROOK

Mrs Johns, a 75-year-old widow, woke up with a start. Peering into the darkness, she was astonished (see) to see a man in her room. It was easy (see) he was a burglar. At first, she was too afraid (move) Then she plucked up her courage and said, 'We must talk about this over a cup of tea. Would you be so kind (help me) downstairs?' To her surprise, the man obeyed. He was eager (help) and anxious (please) the old lady. He prepared the tea and said he was sorry (have disturbed) her. He was too frightened (run away) After a cup of tea, he said he would be glad (give) Mrs Johns his name and address and left empty-handed. Of course, Mrs Johns informed the police, who commended her for her bravery. Later, during the trial, the judge said it was his duty (send) the man to prison, describing him as the most incompetent burglar he had ever met!



A most incompetent burglar!

Exercise 2. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS

When I was a young man, working in Malaya, my boss gave me a difficult job to do. The roof of his house had become infested with rats and he (*want/I get rid of*) wanted me to get rid of them for him. I tried everything: rat poison, cats, even a mongoose, but I (*fail/move*) them. Then a friend of mine (*advise/I use*) a python. I (*considered this/be*) my last chance and (*agree/try*) it. My friend brought me a box in which he had trapped a young python, about six feet long. We (*manage/get*) the box into the roof and then released the python. The effect was amazing! The rats disappeared in no time! It (*prove/be*) a wonderful solution. But then we didn't know (*what/do*) with the python. I couldn't (*bear/shoot*) this superb creature. It (*take/six of us an hour/get*)it into the box and then we returned it to the jungle.



... didn't know what to do with the python

Exercise 3. Put in *appeared, became, feel, got, looked, looks, proves, seemed, seems or smelt*.

NOT AS INNOCENT AS IT SEEMS TO BE!



This flower seizes anything

It was Katy's birthday last Thursday. Her husband, Paul, bought her a beautiful bouquet with what seemed to be an unusual flower as the centre piece. Katy was delighted with the flowers. They wonderful and wonderful, too. Katy very excited when she saw the beautiful flower in the centre of the bouquet. She bent over to smell it when itto punch her in the nose! Paul was amazed. He so interested in the flower that he took it to the botanical gardens at Kew to find out about it. An expert examined the flower and told him that it was a kind of orchid called a Cymbidium. This flower seizes anything that like an insect so that it will carry its pollen. If you try to smell it, the

Cymbidium will try to grab your nose! So next time you like sniffing a rare orchid, hold your nose – just in case it to be a Cymbidium. It's not as innocent as it to be!

Exercise 4. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.

ONE CUBE OR TWO?

When we were at school as children we were (make/wear) made to wear indoor shoes inside the school building. The teachers would never (let us/wear) our outdoor shoes at all and they (make us/change) in the changing rooms from the moment we entered the building. I'd never known teachers (be) more strict about any other school rule. The trouble was that my indoor shoes really (make me/suffer) because they were so tight. ('Let/expand) our shoes!' a fellow sufferer suggested. He had had a brilliant idea. We put plastic bags inside our shoes and poured water into the bags. We sealed the bags carefully and put our shoes into the freezer. Of course the ice (make the shoes/expand) and they were a pleasure to wear. This clever idea (help me/get) through my schooldays with less discomfort and I have never forgotten it!



He had had a brilliant idea.

Exercise 5. Put 'certain', 'almost certain', 'fairly certain' or 'very uncertain' beside these sentences.

1. The phone's ringing. It's Roland. certain
2. The phone's ringing. It might be Roland. _____
3. A car is parking outside our house. That will be the Kennedys. _____
4. A car is parking outside our house. That must be the Kennedys. _____
5. From your description, the person you met would have been my cousin, Jeff. _____
6. From your description, the person you met can't have been my cousin Jeff. _____
7. If I have understood you correctly, Jeff should be my second cousin. _____
8. Are you saying it mightn't be possible for me to get a visa to visit the USA? _____
9. If he spent five years in America, he must speak English, I suppose. _____

Exercise 6. Put in *am, can, can't, couldn't, have had to, haven't been able to, may, must, must be or must have.*

REMEMBER ME?



Remember me?

There was a knock at the door. I opened it and saw a stranger. 'Hallo, Fred,' he cried. 'May/Can I come in?' 'How do you know my name?' I asked. 'We met ten years ago on a ferry-boat and you gave me your card.' 'You mistaken,' I said. 'No, I not,' the stranger said. He produced my card: Fred Ames. I given it to him ten years ago, but I remember it! 'I remember you,' I said. 'We exchanged cards years ago,' the stranger said. 'You said, "You come and stay with us for as long as you like any time you're in England." I'm sorry I wait so many years before coming to visit you. I've been so busy, I but here I am at last!

Better late than never! I've just arrived on the ferry. My wife and children are in the car and we wonder if we stay with you for a month.'

Exercise 7. Put in suitable forms which express ability.

JOURNEY'S END



I'm Chief Naga

The journey to Western Papua had been very hard. We had not been able to make much progress in the heavy rain and we only cross rivers with great difficulty. After two month's journey, we see smoke in the distance and knew we must be near a village. There was another boiling river in front of us, but we cross it by using a rope bridge we had brought with us. At last we approached the village and wondered how we communicate with the chief. None of us speak the local language. Soon, a young, dignified and smiling man approached us. you speak English?' I asked hopefully. 'Of course,' the young man replied. I was educated at Oxford University. I'm Chief Naga. Welcome to my village!

Exercise 8. Supply *can, can't, could, couldn't, was/were able to, managed to.* Alternatives are possible.

1. A good 1500-metre runner can run the race in under four minutes.

2. Bill is so unfit he _____ run at all!
3. Our baby is only nine months and he _____ already stand up.
4. When I was younger, I _____ speak Italian much better than I _____ now.
5. _____ she speak German very well? — No, she _____ speak German at all.
6. He _____ draw or paint at all when he was a boy, but now he's a famous artist.
7. After weeks of training, I _____ swim a length of the baths underwater.
8. It took a long time, but in the end Tony _____ save enough to buy his own hi-fi.
9. Did you buy any fresh fish in the market? — No, I _____ get any.
10. For days the rescuers looked for the lost climbers in the snow. On the fourth day they saw them and _____ reach them without too much trouble.

Exercise 9.

a) Read these sentences and write C (= Certain) or P (= Possible) against each one.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. My boss is away on holiday. <u>C</u> | 8. He could be swimming right now. ___ |
| 2. His wife may be with him. ___ | 9. He'll come back in a good mood. ___ |
| 3. She will be back next week. ___ | 10. He might leave this evening. ___ |
| 4. He could reply by the weekend. ___ | 11. They've been staying at a big hotel. ___ |
| 5. He wasn't here last week. ___ | 12. They may have been dancing all night. ___ |
| 6. She might have been to Paris. ___ | 13. He borrowed my ladder. ___ |
| 7. She's returned from Paris. ___ | 14. He could have borrowed my ladder. ___ |

b) Turn these 'certain' statements into 'possible/less than certain' statements.

1. He is at home now. He may/might/could be at home now.
2. He will be at home tomorrow. _____
3. He was at home yesterday. _____
4. She leaves at 9. _____
5. She will leave tomorrow. _____
6. She has left. _____
7. She left last night. _____

8. She will have left by 9. _____
9. He is working today. _____
10. He will be working today. _____
11. He was working today. _____
12. He has been working all day. _____

c) Write uncertain answers to these questions.

1. Where's Jim today? **He may/might/could be at home. a**
2. Where was Jim yesterday? _____
3. Where will Jim be tomorrow? _____
4. What time does the train leave? _____
5. What time did the train leave last night? _____
6. What's Sue doing at the moment? _____
7. What was Sue doing yesterday? _____
8. What will Sue be doing tomorrow? _____
9. What has Sue been doing this week? _____
10. What has John had for breakfast? _____
11. Where has Ann parked the car? _____
12. What did that car cost? _____

Exercise 10. Supply *must have been, can't/couldn't have been, have to/had to (be), didn't have to (be)*.

1. He knows a lot about flying planes. He must have been a pilot when he was young.
2. Vera _____ at the supermarket this morning. I didn't see her there.
3. John _____ at the bank till 10, so he only arrived here five minutes ago.
4. When _____ (she) _____ at the hospital?
– Early this morning.
5. We had enough foreign currency left at the end of the holiday, so I _____ buy any more.
6. Monica knew exactly what to do. I _____ tell her twice.
7. There are so many nice things for tea, I think you _____ expecting us.
8. There _____ an accident on South Street because the road is closed off.
9. You _____ waiting long. After all, I'm only five minutes late.
10. When I was a boy we _____ sitting at our desks working before the boss got in.
11. I left a message on your answer phone last night. You _____ out.

12. The fire alarm went and we _____ out of the building in two minutes.

Exercise 11. Put in *must be/must have been, can't be/can't have been, had to be or didn't have to be.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE TALKING SHOE

Tracy Evans didn't have to be at work till ten, so she ignored her alarm clock. But she woke up with a start when she heard a strange sound coming from her wardrobe! 'What was it? It a mouse,' Tracy thought. No, it She knew there were no mice in her room. 'I careful,' Tracy said to herself as she opened the wardrobe. There, in front of her, was the lovely pair of wedge-shaped sandals she had bought the day before. Then she heard the sound again! 'It coming from my sandals!' she cried. She picked them up and, sure enough, one of them was 'talking'! Tracy at work at ten, but she still had enough time to visit Mr Lucas, her shoemaker. He removed the wooden heel and they were both amazed to see a white larva eating the wood. Mr Pope, of the Natural History Museum, solved the mystery. 'These shoes (*import*) from Brazil. An insect (*lay*) its eggs in the tree from which the shoes were made,' he explained.



One of the shoes was talking!

Exercise 12. Use a construction with *have to* in place of the words in italics.

1. It will be necessary for him to try harder if he wants to win the prize.
He will have to
2. It has been necessary for them to save hard to buy their new hi-fi.

3. Because of the snow she has been finding it necessary to walk to college.

4. It had already been necessary for us to clear the office floor twice before the boss asked us to clear it again.

5. It would have been necessary for me to pay twice as much to travel first class.

6. We are finding it necessary to cut back on staff because of a shortage of orders.
-

Exercise 13. *Put in will have to, must, having to, has to, should, had to, have to and should have. Use each one at least once.*

ARIJABA!

The Post Office in Britain is famous for getting letters and parcels to their destinations. The problem is that we (the public) have to observe the rules. For example, we put a stamp on a letter. If we don't, the recipient pay double. We often see the sign ALL LETTERS BE CORRECTLY ADDRESSED. These days, this means use postcodes. If you didn't use a postcode, it's no good complaining that your letter arrived sooner. Parcels are a problem because they be correctly packaged. If Aunt Sophie is going to send you a jar of your favourite jam, she wrap it up well. The most important thing we do is to address our letters and parcels legibly and correctly. This means clear handwriting and correct spelling. What we do and what we actually do are often miles apart. Recently, the Post Office deliver a letter which showed a name followed by the word ARIJABA. What is this, do you think? Arabic? Hindustani? Wrong both times! Say it out loud and you'll see it's just plain (misspelt!) English: HARWICH HARBOUR!



Arabic? Hindustani?

Exercise 14. *Replace the phrases in italics with modal need or the full verb need to.*

modal full verb

1. Is it necessary for you to go so soon?. *Need you go?* *Do you need to go?*
 2. Is it necessary for me to wait till you return? _____
-

3. It's not necessary for them to wait. _____
4. It wasn't necessary for you to have said that. _____
5. It's hardly necessary for me to explain it. _____
6. There is no need for him to learn about this. _____
7. All that is necessary for you to do is to agree. _____
8. I don't think there is any need for you to explain. _____

Exercise 15. Supply *dare*, *daren't*, *dare not have (done)*, *didn't dare (do)*, etc.

1. I daren't tell them I've just broken their favourite vase.
2. I _____ tell them I had broken their favourite vase.
3. I hardly _____ mention this, but you still haven't paid for those tickets.
4. _____ we ask for more money after what he has just said?
5. I knew I was right, but I _____ say so at the time.
6. I'm going to tell your mother what you've just said! – Just you _____ !
7. She'd like to wear more unconventional clothes, but she _____ .
8. We didn't like the meal they gave us, but we _____ said so. It would have been rude.
9. They offered me something strange to eat which I _____ refuse.

Exercise 16. What do the sentences below express? Choose a, b, c, or d: **a** courage **b** lack of courage **c** challenge **d** outrage

1. You dare raise your voice! d a
2. I dare you to put a spider in her desk. ___
3. How dare you speak to me like that? ___
4. He's the only person who'll dare (to) stand up to her! ___
5. I wanted to ask for some time off, but I didn't dare. ___
6. Jill's friends dared her to bring her pet snake to class. ___
7. I daren't ask for any more money. ___
8. He lost his job because he dared (to) speak out. ___
9. Don't you dare do anything like that in public again! ___
10. I daren't have said so at the time, but I was very bored. ___

11. John never dares to stand up in public and say what he thinks. _
 12. I'm going to break the door down! - Just you dare! __

Exercise 17. Combine the correct forms of *dare* and *need* with the verbs in brackets.

UNWELCOME FRESH AIR!

It was a routine flight from Hilo on Hawaii to Kahului 110 miles away. Suddenly, there was a tremendous noise and the top of the plane was torn away! Ninety-four passengers (*not move*) dared not move, wondering what would happen next. They (*not worry*) because Robert Schornsteimer, the pilot, was firmly in control. For 25 minutes they hardly (*breathe*) though there was plenty of unwelcome fresh air! 'I (*not open*) my mouth,' one of the passengers said later. 'I hardly (*tell*) you how terrified I was.' The passengers embraced the pilot who had brought the plane down safely. 'I've heard of a plane flying off a roof,' joked one of them later, 'but never of a roof flying off a plane!'



Plenty of unwelcome fresh air!

Exercise 18. Complete the following sentences, using **shall**, **will** or **'ll** as appropriate.

1. *Will* that be all, madam?
2. Let's stay at home this evening, _____ we?
3. 'Who on earth is that ringing you at this time of night?' 'It _____ be Tom.'
4. Robin is a very naughty child. He _____ never do what he's told.
5. If you phone my secretary at 5, she _____ be able to tell you the result.
6. I don't expect Claire _____ be able to attend the meeting next week. We _____ just have to forward the minutes to her afterwards.
7. 'You _____ never manage to get all that work done by tonight.' 'Oh yes I _____'

8. 'The number you want is engaged,' said the operator.
' _____ I try it for you again later?'
9. I _____ sign if you _____
10. It's best to have an early night as we _____ be making
an early start tomorrow.

Exercise 19. Rewrite the following sentences using **should**.

Model: If you don't feel up to the job, you oughtn't to accept it.
If you don't feel up to the job, you shouldn't accept it.

1. If you want to get a job in Sweden, don't you think it would be a good idea to start learning Swedish?

2. 'Is the Prime Minister likely to resign during the present crisis?' 'In my opinion, it is most unlikely.'

3. If by any chance I were to die during the ascent of the mountain, this is what I would want as my epitaph: *Onwards and upwards*.

4. It isn't advisable to interrupt the boss at moments like this.

5. It was so kind of you to provide all this lovely food, but really it wasn't necessary.

6. I suggest we forget about our problems and go out and have a good time.

7. It wouldn't surprise me at all if Tim refused to contribute to Freda's leaving present, given all the backbiting that has gone on between them.

8. Rachel oughtn't to keep pestering her father while he's so busy.

9. It isn't very likely but it is possible I may be late. If I am, start the meeting without me.

10. It was wrong of Caroline to try to defraud the company she worked for.

Exercise 20. Rewrite the following using **may**.

Model: Do you mind if I open the window?
May I open the window?

1. Could I possibly sit here?

2. In the mountains, you can never rule out the chance of an avalanche.

3. Although Sam is badly paid, he has never been tempted to resign because he finds the work so stimulating.

4. Perhaps Jim had to stay behind at work.

5. The view from the top was breathtaking, although getting to the top was really tough.

6. I'd like to speak to Mr Freeman, please.

7. Perhaps you don't remember me. I'm Frank Smith and we met on the training course in Exeter.

8. It's quite possible that no one will be at home.

9. If you carry an introduction from Professor Mulligan, the librarian could possibly be persuaded to let you in to see the manuscripts.

10. Of course, it is possible I am mistaken but aren't you the woman who was in the newspapers recently?

Exercise 21. *Sort the following sentences into three groups, according to the different ways in which might is used in each, and explain what each of these uses is.*

1. Perhaps next time you intend to advertise a post in my section, you might have the courtesy to let me know.
2. Ask Christine. She might know the answer.
3. Your job might be demanding, but at least it's interesting.
4. I'm not quite sure now, after all this time, but yes, Colin might have been present at the meeting.
5. Brian might get onto the short list, but I doubt if he will actually be offered the job.
6. 'You might help', said Mary to Jack, who just sat there reading his newspaper.
7. Jason might have let me know he wasn't going to turn up before I went to the trouble of making a vegetarian meal for him.

8. Clive might have let you down, but you must realise that deep down, he really loves you.
9. I agree, it might not have been the singer's best performance. Nonetheless I enjoyed his singing immensely.
10. You never know who might turn up at a party like this.

1st group

2nd group

3rd group

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Exercise 22. Look at these sentences:

We needn't have bought a Swedish phrase-book because we found when we arrived that everyone spoke English.

I didn't need to phone the railway station because there was a timetable with the letter confirming the date of the interview.

Now comment on the following sentences using *needn't have* or *didn't need to*.

1. I bought loads of suntan lotion but in fact it rained most of the time during our holiday.

2. Fortunately our holiday cottage had a welcome pack providing everything necessary for breakfast the following day.

3. I left the house an hour early because I expected the traffic to be bad, but there were no delays at all.

4. The hotel supplied towels for use at the swimming-pool.

5. I expected to spend Saturday cutting the grass, but the gardener had already done it.

6. The doctor is usually behind with appointments but this morning I was called straight in.

7. The candidate had prepared elaborate answers to a number of technical questions, but he was only asked for general information.

8. I was on the point of calling the stewardess when she arrived pushing the trolley of complimentary drinks.

9. John was really careful not to make any noise opening the door when he got home late, but his wife was waiting up for him.

10. Harriet went to great lengths to prepare a party for Louise's fifth birthday, but the poor child came down with measles the day before.

Exercise 23. *Classify the sentences according to the categories indicated by the six words below. Match the letters with the numbers.*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) opinion | (d) prohibition |
| (b) challenge | (e) fear |
| (c) annoyance | (f) courage |

1. How dare you speak to me like that! _____
2. I dare say they'll get over their problems in time. _____
3. He was the first man to dare to climb Everest without oxygen. _____
4. I dare you to pick up that python. _____
5. Don't you dare come to this house again. _____
6. I just daren't mention it to him again. He gets so angry. _____
7. Dare you go on stage and help the magician? _____
8. You didn't dare say that to him, did you? _____
9. Dare to stand alone. _____
10. He was the only man who dared to stand up and protest. _____
11. I dare anyone to go three rounds with Bonecrusher Barnes. _____
12. He had obviously forgotten what had happened at their previous meeting and Fiona didn't dare remind him. _____

Exercise 24. *Make an appropriate comment in each of these situations, using **dare**.*

1. You see someone taking your bicycle without your permission.
You see someone dare to take your bicycle without your permission.

2. You want to fight a duel.

3. You report to a friend that you wanted to ask your bank manager for more money, but didn't.

4. You tell someone that you think there will be a lot of snow this winter.

5. You explain to a colleague why you didn't mention to your boss that it was very cold in the office.

6. You then challenge your colleague to complain to the boss about the heating.

7. You are furious when a shop assistant refuses to accept responsibility for selling damaged goods.

8. You express admiration to a student who approached a celebrated pianist to ask her about a particular interpretation of a piece of music.

8. You agree with a colleague that John is a good worker but do not believe he is up for promotion.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
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