

PATTERNS & STRUCTURES WITH INFINITIVE

pattern 1

adjective + to do

emotion

I was **happy** to hear **the news**.

We were **lucky** to find a **place to live**.

I am **delighted** to go **by air**.

delighted

disappointed

fortunate

glad

(un)happy

(un)lucky

pleased

proud

relieved

sorry

surprised

upset

to find

to learn

to hear

to see

to say

to tell

to inform

Exercise:

1. Jane heard the news. She was unhappy.
2. I have won the prize. I am happy.
3. She will see him at the picnic. She will be delighted.
4. You are very fortunate. You have found such a pleasant house.
5. Liza has lost her passport. Liza is sad.

pattern 2

adjective + **of someone** + **to do**

attitude

It's **kind** **of you** **to help me**.

It's **wise** **of you** **to follow the advice**.

It's **brave**
careless
clever
generous
good
(un)kind
silly
stupid
(im)polite
sensible
typical
wise
wrong
reasonable

of smb
of her
of him
of you
of them

to do

Exercise:

Model: *You lent me the money.* → *It was **kind** / **nice** / **generous** **of you** **to lend me the money**.*

1. He sent me a birthday card and flowers.
2. He opened your letter.
3. They threw the ticket away.
4. He donated a lot of money to the orphans' asylum.
5. She didn't call and say she'd be late.

pattern 3

It + be + adjective/ noun + to do
infinitive with introductory "it"

It's your duty to study.

It was a mistake to ignore the letter.

It's better to escape from the place.

Exercise:

Model: Studying is important. → It is important to study.

1. Making the same mistake twice is unforgivable.
2. Finding a good job is quite a problem nowadays.
3. Living on one income is difficult.
4. Arriving home after a long absence is always a pleasure.
5. Killing animals to make fur coats is cruel.

pattern 4

verb + it + adjective/ noun + to do

with "find/ think/ consider/ make"

I find it impolite to interrupt people.

He thought it his duty to help her.

find

think

consider

make

it

difficult

hard

interesting

pointless

polite

foolish

important

reasonable

wrong

one's duty

an honour

a rule

a point

to do

Exercise:

1. I don't think it is wise to worry about the future.

I find it pointless...

2. I consider that it is a great honour to be here with you today. I consider...

3. I always try not to eat fatty foods. I make it a rule...

4. I think it is foolish to talk about my problems with other people. I think...

5. It was difficult for him to find a job as he was disabled. His disability made...

pattern 5

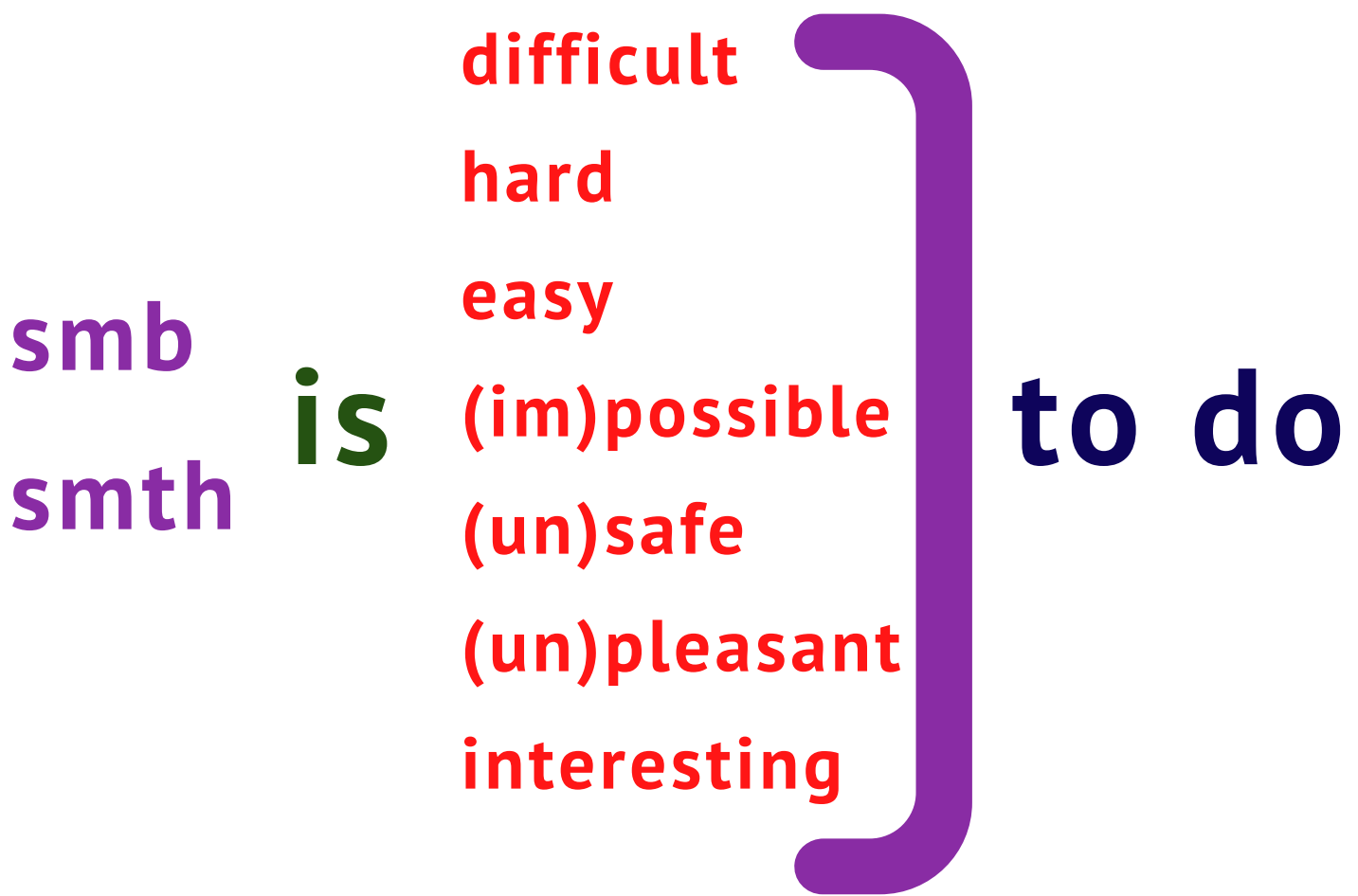
smth/ smb + be + adjective + to do

opinion

SIMPLE INFINITIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

The problem is hard to solve.

She was interesting to talk to.



Exercise:

Model:

It's pleasant to look at her. → She is pleasant to look at.

It is easy to follow these instructions. →

These instructions are easy to follow.

1. It is impossible to work for him.
2. She always complains, it is difficult to please her.
3. It would be impossible to compensate for lack of parental attention.
4. It is not very easy to get on with Jane.
5. It was always interesting to talk to our professor.

pattern 6

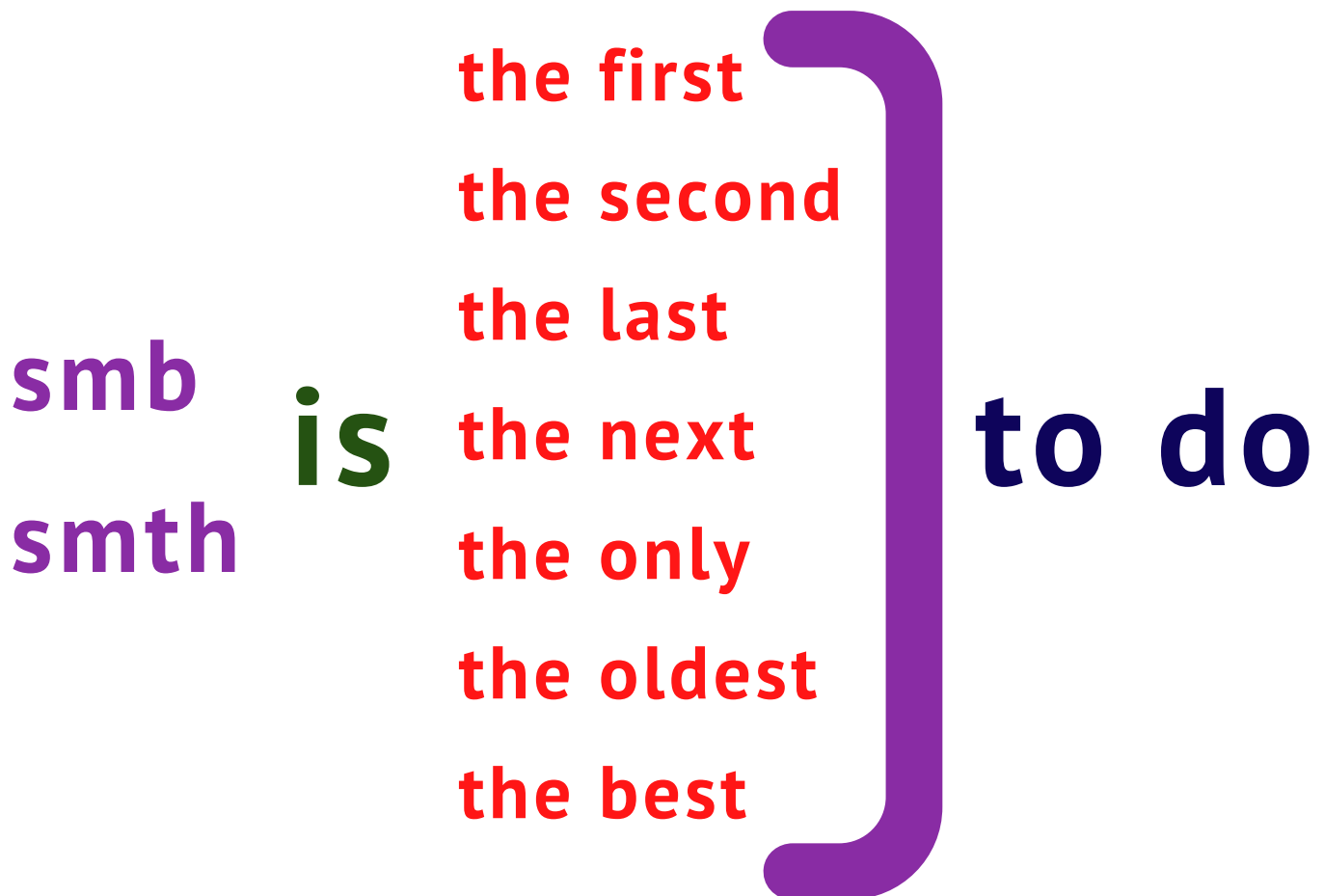
- **after** "the first, the next, the only...."
- **after** nouns (a man, a person, etc...)
- **after** "there is/ are"

He is the only person to complain.

She was the first to be given a prize.

George is the man to trust.

There is plenty to do.



Exercise:

1. There is nothing _____ ashamed of.
2. She is always busy. She has 3 children _____ care of.
3. I need money badly. I have a bill _____.
4. I really must go now. I've got a train _____.
5. He was the only person _____ no replies to his job.

1. All the hotels were full and we had nowhere where we could stay.

2. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first mountaineers who reached the top of Everest.

3. He was the last person who was convinced by my arguments.

pattern 7

- after some common nouns

The **desire** to win **is** very strong.

(in)ability

attempt

chance

desire

decision

determination

eagerness

effort

failure

plan

promise

refusal

(un)willingness

wish

to do

Exercise:

1. The Gunpowder plot was a secret _____ to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London in 1605.
2. The government's latest promises are nothing but a further _____ to cynically deceive the public.
3. She shows a _____ to work on her own initiative.
4. He has a great _____ to succeed.
5. The _____ to try living in a foreign country was not an easy one.

pattern 8

- infinitive to express purpose

She is saving up to buy a car.

You have to study much to be an expert.

in a formal style: in order to

so as to

She cried in order to arouse sympathy.

in negative sentences: so as not to

We left early so as not to be late.

Exercise:

Model: Why did he drink lots of black coffee?

→ He drank lots of black coffee (in order) to keep awake. /

He drank lots of black coffee so as not to fall asleep.

1. Why does he often write things down?
2. Why did Mary practise English every day?
3. Why did you turn down the music?
4. Why is John saving up?
5. Why did Sam leave so early yesterday?

pattern 9

- **infinitive to express result**

too + adjective/adverb + to do

adjective/adverb + enough + to do

He is too small to ride a bike.

She is strong enough to ride a scooter.

- **Use Active Infinitive**
- **The bag is too heavy to carry.**
(NOT to carry it)

Exercise:

Model: The bus was so full that we couldn't get on it.

→ The bus was too full to get on.

The theory was quite simple. We understood it.

→ The theory was simple enough to understand.

1. The bench was almost dry, and we could sit on it.
2. He ran so fast that we couldn't catch up with him.
3. The sea was so cold that we couldn't swim in it.
4. Some questions on the examination paper were extremely difficult. We couldn't answer them.
5. The jeans are so tight that I can't squeeze into them.

pattern 10

- **for-phrase**

for + someone/ something + to do

It was difficult for me to believe this.

Everyone was waiting for someone else to speak.

He stepped aside for us to pass.

This article is easy for you to translate.

I've arranged for him to have a party.

Exercise:

1. My sister has promised to call me. I'm waiting.
2. They should have every possible advantage. She is anxious.
3. The problem is easy. You can solve it alone.
4. You can go and see everything with your own eyes. That would be the best thing.
5. You don't have to do it yourself. There is no need.

COMPLEX OBJECT

VERB + NOUN/PRONOUN + (to) do

want

wish

expect

(would) like

(would) prefer

(would) hate

Mr Brown

my sister

children

him

her

you

them

us

to do

I'd like you to take up English.

He didn't want his son to study abroad.

Did you expect this to happen?

Exercise:

1. Their son doesn't show enough respect for his parents.
The parents want ...
2. You don't treat me as a grown up. I would prefer ...
3. Why don't you go along with me if you have nothing better to do? I'd like ...
4. He goes to the parties without her. She doesn't want...
5. They are unwilling to work every weekend without pay.
You can't expect...

- **COMPLEX OBJECT**
- infinitive without "to"

feel	}	Mr Brown	do	
hear		my sister		
see		children		
watch		him		
notice		her		
make		you		to
let		them		
have		us		

I saw **him lock** the door.

I heard **them argue**.

- focus on the fact ---- infinitive
(complete action)
- focus on the progress ---- ing
(incomplete action)

I saw **her wash** the dishes and **put** them in the cupboard.

I heard **him talking** on the phone.

Exercise:

1. He watched his father (rise) from the chair, (lift) the dog and (place) it in the hall.
2. He could smell something (burn) in the kitchen.
3. He saw the detective (leave) the house, (get) into the car and (drive) away.
4. They are never in agreement. You can hear them (quarrel) again!
5. Joanne waited until she heard the door of the bedroom (close).

I saw him lock the door. (complete action)

Я видел, что он **запер** дверь.

I saw him locking the door. (incomplete action)

Я видел, как он **запирал** дверь.

I saw him lock the door and put the key in the pocket. (succession of action)

Я видел, что он **запер** дверь и **положил** ключ в карман.

Notes:

1. When there are two simultaneous actions in progress, we use the **-ing form**.

*e.g. I could hear the students **discussing** something and **laughing**.*

2. The verb **smell** is usually used with an **-ing form**.

*e.g. We could **smell something cooking**.*

3. The **-ing form** is not usual for very short actions.

*e.g. I think I **heard someone knock**. (once)*

*| **heard someone knocking**. (repeatedly)*

*You **CANNOT** use the Complex Object if the verbs see, hear, notice, feel change their lexical meaning and are no longer verbs of perception. You must use a **that-clause**.*

I see (= think, understand)

you are unaware of the danger.

I've heard/hear (= have learnt)

he is moving to Manchester.

He noticed (= realized)

she liked to chat about the good old days.

She felt (=believed)

she'd made the right decision.

COMPLEX SUBJECT

NOUN/PRONOUN + VERB + (to) do

Mr Brown
my sister
children
he
she
they

seem
appear
happen
prove
turn out

to do

to be

He turned out to be very clever.

Bob doesn't seem to know Maths.

Bob seems not to know Maths.

Exercise:

1. It seems that you know how to make him happy.
2. It so happened that Steve met Jane at a graduation party.
3. She can remain coolheaded in a crisis. (seem)
4. It turned out that his affairs were in perfect order.
5. It looked like he had been collecting diamonds for many years. (seem)

- **COMPLEX SUBJECT**
- **attitude towards Future**

NOUN
PRONOUN **is** **[certain
sure
likely
unlikely]** **to do**

She is sure to come.

He is likely to call.

She is certain not to go.

The process is unlikely to stop.

наверняка

возможно

по-видимому

наврядли

Exercise:

- 1.They may get married soon.
- 2.She will certainly not make a hasty decision.
- 3.After all his hard work, he will certainly pass his exams.
- 4.They will no doubt discuss these issues again at the next meeting.
- 5.Oil prices will certainly rise.

• **COMPLEX SUBJECT**

NOUN/PRONOUN + PASSIVE VERB + to do

**NOUN
PRONOUN**

is acknowledged	общепризнанно
is alleged	говорят, якобы
is believed	думают
is considered	считается
is expected	ожидается
is known	известно
is reported	сообщается
is rumoured	ходят слухи
is said	говорят
is supposed	полагают
is thought	считают
is understood	предполагают

to do

He is considered to be an expert in Arts.

They are supposed to be on time.

She is reported to be ill.

Exercise:

It is known that

1. Field hockey was brought to the USA by an English teacher visiting Harvard in 1901.
2. Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to ride in an automobile. (August 22, 1902).
3. Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. The discovery was made by accident.
4. Albert Einstein was offered presidency of the state of Israel in 1952. He did not accept it.
5. England conquered and colonised Wales in the 1280s.

Many people think that

1. Loch Ness monster is a large animal like a dinosaur.
2. Some jungle crocodiles can bite half an hour or more after their death.
3. The Vikings came to America before Columbus.
4. Golf was invented in China.
5. West Side Story is the best musical work of Leonard Bernstein.

People consider(-ed) that

1. The Grand Canyon is one of the most spectacular sights in the USA. (generally)
2. The Empire State Building was the tallest building in the world for many years.
3. Villages are better places to live, as they are quieter and less polluted than towns.
4. The Forth Bridge is a fine example of 19th century engineering. (1889)
5. The cheetah is the fastest mammal in the world.

It is said that

1. Tropical rainforests are the home of several million tribal people.
2. Rainforests are disappearing at an alarming rate.
3. Rainforests act as the lungs and watersheds of the world.
4. A hardwood tree takes about 150 years to reach maturity.
5. Fifty to seventy percent of all the earth's animal, plant and bacteria species live in the tropical rainforests.