บทที่ 6
เรื่อง คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals)

เป้าหมาย นักศึกษาสามารถท่าความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการเปลี่ยนรูปของคำกริยาและการใช้คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยาแบบต่างๆ ตลอดถึงสามารถใช้คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals) แบบต่างๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง

จุดประสงค์
1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจในลักษณะของคำกริยาที่เปลี่ยนรูปและสามารถใช้ในการเขียนประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง
2. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ Verbal ในฐานะที่เป็นคำนาม (Noun) คำศัพท์ (Adjective) และคำกริยาวิเศษย์ (Adverb) ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. นักศึกษาสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ทำบทเรียนได้ถูกต้องไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

ลิสต์กระรัดเรียน
1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่จัดบ่ายแตละตอนของบทที่ 6
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวกับบทเรียนและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่สามารถใช้คำกริยาได้อย่างถูกต้องตามสถานการณ์ต่างๆ
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ทำบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเอง และตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบทั้งหมดแต่ละแบบทดสอบ

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เนื้อเรื่อง เรื่องคำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals)

Verbals หมายถึงสิ่งค้าที่เปลี่ยนรูปมาจากคำกริยา (Verb) ซึ่งสามารถบ่งบอกการและ ข่ายคำอื่นได้ ยงๆก์ว่าคำสาระจะใช้เป็นกรรม (Object) เป็นส่วนที่จะทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ (Complement) หรือเป็นกริยาที่สามารถใช้เป็นประธาน (Subject) ของประโยคได้อีกด้วย แต่มี ข้อลักษณะอื่นๆของการหนึ่ง กล่าวคือ Verbal ไม่สามารถใช้แสดงอาการได้เช่นเดียวกับกับ Verb ได้ ดังนั้น Verbal จึงเป็นเพียงส่วนหนึ่งของประโยคมากกว่า Verb ในฐานะที่เป็นคำนาม (Noun) คำเติมหลัก (Adjective) หรือจะเป็นคำกริยาหรือคำ (Adverb) ในรูปของ Verbal ในลักษณะต่าง ๆ กัน

รูปของ Verbal ที่ใช้ในภาษาอังกฤษมีเพียง 3 รูป กล่าวคือ
1. Infinitives
2. Gerunds (or ing - form)
3. Participles

จะใช้ข้อยกยำในรายละเอียดของเราที่เรียกว่า Verbal รูปต่าง ๆ เป็นลำดับไป

Infinitive สามารถใช้แทนคำนาม (noun equivalent) หรือคำขยาย (modifier) ขึ้นอยู่กับหน้าที่ของคำนี้ ๆ ในแต่ละประโยค เช่น

I like to swim. (noun equivalent - direct object)
He worked hard to get ahead. (modifier of worked)
He gave me a book to read. (modifier of book)

Gerund ใช้แทนคำนาม (noun equivalent) และให้รูปคำที่ใช้กับ present participle เช่น

Swimming is good exercise. (noun equivalent subject)
I am fond of swimming. (noun equivalent - object)

Participle ใช้เป็นคำขยายคำนามที่รูปที่เป็น past participle และรูปของ present participle เช่น

We read an interesting book.
The pleased customer returned the following day.

การใช้ Infinitives และ Gerunds

33Rebecca E. Hayden, Dorothy W. Pilgrim, and Aurora Quiros Haggard, Mastering American English, pp. 143-149.
1) ใช้เป็นกรรมา (Object) ของคำวิจาย (Verb)
โดยปกติแล้ว verb infinitive และ gerund ที่ใช้เป็นกรรมาของคำวิจายนั้น จะ
กำหนดเฉพาะคำวิจายแต่ละตัวว่าจะใช้ตามหลังตัวย infinitive หรือ gerund ซึ่งจะ
ใช้ในลักษณะเดียวกับคำนาม (noun) หรือคำสรรพนาม (pronoun) ที่ทำหน้าที่เป็น
กรรมาของคำวิจายนั้น ๆ

A. คำวิจายที่ตามหลังตัวย infinitives แบ่งได้เป็น 3 พวก คือ

1. Verb followed directly by the infinitive

Form : Verb + infinitive
มีตัวอย่างประโยคต่อไปนี้
care I don’t care to see him again.
           Do you care to dance?
decide We have decided no to go.
deserve You deserve to win the scholar ship.
endeavor The club endeavored to raise $5,000 for charity.
forget I have forgotten to telephone Jim.
hope We hope to see you soon.
learn George is learning to drive a car.
mean I didn’t mean to hurt your feelings.
(intend)
plan We’re planning to leave tomorrow.

2. Verb followed by a noun or pronoun + infinitive

Form : Verb + (pro) noun + Infinitive

มีตัวอย่างประโยคต่อไปนี้
advice I advise you to see a lawyer.
cause He caused me to be late.
Command The guard commanded us to halt.
ectour They encouraged me to study aboard.
force The committee forced Mr. White to resign.
get We finally got him to accept the offer.

Verbs อื่น ๆ ที่อยู่ในกลุ่มนี้และมีการใช้ในคำว่ากับเตียกคือ instruct, invite, oblige, order,
persuade, remind, teach, tell, urge, warn.
The committee forced Mr. White to resign.
Mr. White was forced to resign. (by the committee)

3. Verbs followed either by the infinitive directly or by a noun or a pronoun +
infinite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>(a) Verb + infinitive</th>
<th>(b) Verb + (pro) noun + infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>(a) She asked to come.</td>
<td>(b) She asked us to come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beg</td>
<td>(a) The child begged to go.</td>
<td>(b) The child begged me to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expect</td>
<td>(a) We expect to leave tonight.</td>
<td>(b) We expect them to leave tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>(a) I promised not to tell.</td>
<td>(b) I promised him not to tell you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>(a) They want to visit you soon.</td>
<td>(b) They want you to visit them soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wish</td>
<td>(a) I wished to stay.</td>
<td>(b) They wished me to stay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ประโยคที่ใช้คำกริยา ask, beg และ expect สามารถเขียนในรูปของ passive voice โดยไม่เปลี่ยนความหมายของประโยคมากนัก

ประโยคเรียกเทียง

She asked us to come early.
We were asked to come early.
They are expected to leave tonight.

B. ตัวอย่างที่คำหลังด้วย Gerund เท่านั้น มีต้นนี้

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>admit</th>
<th>He admitted taking the key.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>He would appreciate hearing from you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>I have avoided meeting him so far.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>I considered buying a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>He denied taking the key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>We enjoyed meeting you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>He escaped being hurt in the accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>I have just finished typing my paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>Imagine winning the Irish sweepstakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>keep trying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss</td>
<td>I'm sorry that I Missed seeing you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb to stop สามารถตามด้วย infinitive ในกรณีที่ต้องการชี้จุด มุ่งหมาย (purpose) ในความหมายของคำว่า in order to = เพื่อที่จะ เช่น
I stopped to talk to him.
= I stopped in order to talk to him.
The expressions do you mind and would you mind are followed by a gerund เช่น
Do you mind closing the window?
Would you mind waiting for me?

C. Verbs อย่างนี้ตามด้วย infinitives หรือ Gerunds ก็ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงความหมาย
 begin  The woman began to laugh.
          The woman began laughing.
 continue  The traffic continued to move slowly.
           The traffic continued moving slowly.'
 dislike  We dislike to play bridge.
          We dislike playing bridge.
 dread  I dread to think about it.
         I dread thinking about it.
 intend  They intend to call her tomorrow.
         They intend calling her tomorrow.

Verbs ที่ใช้เป็น infinitives และ gerund โดยที่ความหมายไม่ต่างกัน เช่น like, plan, prefer,
 start และ neglect
  can't bear, can't stand
  I can't bear seeing her cry.
  I can't bear to see her cry.
  I can't stand hearing that again.
  I can't stand to hear that again.

ข้อพิจารณาว่า Verb to remember แล้ว Verb to try ความหมายแตกต่างอย่างไรกันได้
ชัดเจน เมื่อตามด้วย Gerund หรือ Infinitive กล่าวคือ

1.  remember :  He remembers to write to her every week.

   (= He doesn't forget to write to her every week.)

   He remembers writing to her every week.

   (= He recalls that he wrote to her every week.)
2. try  : Try to get some sleep.
       (= Make an attempt to get some sleep.)
       Try getting some sleep.
       (= Why don't you get some sleep? That's what you need.)

Verbs allow และ permit มีกิจใน 2 ลักษณะ ต่อไปนี้

1. allow  + (pro) noon + infinitive
   permit  + Gerund
   They allow us to smoke here.

2. allow  + Gerund
   They don’t permit smoking here.

2) ใช้ infinitives as complements
    ในการเขียนประโยคบางครั้งสามารถใช้ infinitives เป็นส่วนหัวทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ (Complements) ตามหลังคำกริยา appear และ seem เช่น
    You seem to be tired.
    Josephine appeared to be in good spirits.

3) ใช้ Gerund เป็นกรรมของคำสั่งพิทักษ์ (Object of a preposition)
    ต้องอย่างประโยคต่อไปนี้
    He earns his living by selling brushes.
    In taking the cake out of the oven. I burned my hand.
    The child was saved from drowning by the lifeguard.

ข้อพิเศษระดับระดับในการใช้ Gerunds ตามหลัง preposition “to” คือไม่ใช้ให้สับสนกับ infinitive with “to” เช่น ในวลี (phrase) ต่อไปนี้
    He objected to going there.
    I am accustomed to working late.
    I am used to getting up early.
    We are opposed to having a meeting without him.
    They are looking forward to seeing you.
    They went on telling for hours.
    Let’s keep on working for a while.
    I put off doing my assignment until the last minute.
    He is interested in taking this course.
4) การใช้ Infinitives และ Gerunds ในการแสดงวัตถุประสงค์ (Expression of purpose)

คำ Infinitive ที่ขยายคำกริยา (Verb) โดยปกติแล้วจะแสดงวัตถุประสงค์ในความหมายของ in order to = เพื่อที่จะ ตั้งตัวอย่างประโยค เช่น

I must leave now to get there on time.
(= in order to get there on time)

You will have to make an appointment to see him.
(= in order to see him)

เมื่อแสดงวัตถุประสงค์ตามหลัง proposition “for” จะต้องคำหลังด้วย Gerund เช่น

This exercise is good for reducing the waist line.

5) การใช้ Present Participle และ Past Participle เป็นคำอนุสพพส (Adjectives)

Present Participle และ Past Participle สามารถใช้หน้าคำนามเพื่อขยายคำนามนั้น หรือใช้ตามหลังคำกริยาในลักษณะที่เป็นส่วนสมบูรณ์ (Complement)

ความหมายของ present participle และ past participle จะแตกต่างกันอย่างเห็นได้ชัด เช่น

This is tiring work. (The work is tiring to us.)

He is a tired boy. (The boy himself is tired.)

He is the most boring speaker I have ever heard.
(He is boring to me.)

The bored student looked out of the window.
(The student himself was bored)

He is very interesting person.
(He is interesting to us.)

He is interested in our plans.
(He himself is interested in our plans.)

เมื่อ present participle หรือ past participle ขยายคำนาม จะมีความหมายเช่นเดียวกับอนุประโยค (clause) เช่น

The man speaking is my uncle.
(or : The man who is speaking is my uncle.)

The interest shown was not very encouraging.
(or : The interest that was shown was not very encouraging.)

(หมายเหตุ: ตัวอย่างประโยคที่กล่าวเกี่ยวกับเรื่อง clauses กลับไปอยู่แล้วทำความเข้าใจในบทที่ 4 ถูกครอง)
6) รูปของ Infinitives and Participles ที่ตามหลัง Complements or Objects

หลังการใช้ Infinitives and Participles ที่ตามหลัง complements หรือ objects สามารถสรุปเป็น patterns ดังต่อไปนี้

6.1 Verb + \{ Complement \} + Infinitive
       \{ Object \} + Present participle
       Past participle

I am happy to be here.
It is time to go now.
That is John sitting over there.
There are the facts gathered by the committee.
I gave John some coffee to drink.
The police caught him stealing a car.
We found her tired and depressed.

6.2 Verbs Get and Have + Object + Past Participle
They got their car washed at the garage.
I had my suit pressed yesterday.
He has his shoes shined everyday.

6.3 Verbs Help, let, make + Object + Simple form.
They helped me do my assignment.
He let me drive his car.
The instructor made us repeat the sentence several times.

หมายเหตุ โดยปกติ help จะตามด้วย infinitive เช่น
I helped her to overcome her fear of speaking in public.

6.4 Verbs + Object + simple form or present participle
(feel, hear, see, watch) เช่น ประโยคเปรียบที่เกี่ยวกับไม่นั้น
I felt the car move. (The car moved, and I felt it)
I felt the car moving. (The car was moving, and I felt it.)
I heard the rain fall all night long.
I heard the rain falling all night long.
We saw them come across the street.
We saw them coming across the street.
We watched him mow the lawn.
We watched him mowing the lawn.

7) รูปของ Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles ที่เป็น perfect and Passive forms มีรูปที่

แตกต่างกันดังนี้
7.1 The perfect forms ของ verbal มักจะแสดงว่า verbal นั้น ๆ เกิดก่อนกิจกรรมหรือก่อนการแสดงอาการของ verb ในประโยคที่ปรากฏ

Perfect infinitives: To have + past participle
I am glad to have met you.
I seem to have misplaced my key.

Perfect Gerunds: Having + past participle
Your having had that experience will be to your credit.

Perfect Participles: Having + past participle, or
After + Gerund

Having finished my shopping, I went home.
After finishing my shopping, I went home.

7.2 The passive forms ของ verbal ใช้ในความมุมมองหมายเช่นเดียวกันกับ passive tense forms กล่าวคือ ประโยคนามายิ่ง ผู้ถูกกระทำของกิจกรรมก่อน ๆ ย่อมทำโดย verbal.

Infinitives: Present passive: to be + past participle
              Perfect passive: to have been + past participle

He wanted to be nominated for president.
I am honored to have been asked by the committee to speak.

Gerunds: Present passive: being + past participle
          Perfect passive: having been + past participle

I can't imagine his being elected president.
Your having been arrested several times for speeding should make you contious

Participles: Present passive: being + past participle
              Perfect passive: having been + past participle

Being tired, I went to bed early.

Having been caught in that situation before, I know exactly what to do.

การใช้ Infinitives ที่ควรแก้การท้าความเข้าใจเพื่อจะได้สกษาเป็นแบบเรียบง่ายเกี่ยวกับกรณีที่เกิดขึ้นอย่างยิ่ง เช่นสามารถสรุปได้ดังนี้34

1. ข้อแตกต่างระหว่าง be sure + infinitive กับ be sure that + clause. ต้องอย่างประโยคเปรียบเทียบกับไปนี้

He is sure to succeed. = the speaker believes this.
He is sure that he will succeed. = he believes this himself.

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34Thomson and Martinet, A Practical English Grammar, pp.149-157.
2. Verbs: think, believe, consider, know, feel, understand,
suppose, etc. + object + to be เช่น

I consider him to be the best candidate.

I consider that he is the best candidate.

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 the best player.

He is thought to be hiding in the woods.

He is supposed to be washing the car.

he should be washing it.

The perfect infinitive จะใช้เมื่อการกระทำนั้น ๆ ได้เกิดขึ้นแล้วในอดีต เช่น

They are believed to have landed in America.

It is believed that they landed.

3. Infinitives ที่ใช้ตามหลัง only แสดงถึงความผิดหวัง เช่น

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.

4. Infinitive สามารถนำมาใช้ตามหลังคำต่อไปนี้ เช่น the first, the second, ..... the last.

the only และตามหลัง superlatives เพื่อใช้แทน relative clause ได้ เช่น

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

(= the first who comes and the last who leaves.)

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

(= the second man who was killed.)

5. ใช้Infinitive หลังคำนามหรือคำสirse คำนามเพื่อแสดงว่าสามารถใช้ได้หรือต้องทำอย่างอื่น กระทำ เช่น

I have letters to write.

(= that I must write.)

Would you like something to drink?

She said, "I can’t go to the party; I haven’t anything to wear." (= that I can wear.)

A house to let. = a house that the owner wants to let.

Books to read. = books that I can read.
6. ใช้ Infinitive ตามหลัง prepositions ได้เช่นเดียวกับการใช้ตามหลังคำนาม เช่น
   someone to talk to
   a tool to open it with
   a case to keep my records in
   something to talk about
   a cup to drink out of
   a pen to write with
   a table to write on

7. ใช้ Infinitive ตามหลังคำ adjective + (pro) noun ในการนี้อย่างนี้

   7.1 It is (was) + adjective + of + Object + infinitive
       It is good of you to help me.
       It was clever of him to find his way here.
       It was brave of the policeman to tackle the armed man.

   Adjectives: ที่สามารถใช้ในกรณีนี้ เช่น
       wise, kind, good, nice, honest, generous, cowardly, selfish, silly, stupid, wicked,
       careless เบื่อนี้

   7.2 If/That + is/was/would be + adjective + noun infinitive
       That's a stupid place to park a car.
       That would be a very rude thing to say.
       It was a queer time to choose.

   Adjectives: ที่สามารถใช้ในกรณีนี้ เช่น
       strange, crazy, mad, odd, funny, extraordinary astonishing, amazing, pointless
       ridiculous เบื่อนี้

   บางกรณีสามารถใช้ประโยชน์ท์ (Exclamations) เช่น
       What a terrible night to be out in!
       What a funny name to give a dog!
       What an odd place for a picnic!

   บางกรณีสามารถแสดง adjective ในความหมายของการวิจารณ์ (criticism) หรือ
   ไม่เห็นด้วย (disapproval) เช่น
       What a (silly) way to bring up a child!

8) ใช้ Infinitive ตามหลังคำนามชนิด (Adjective) ที่มุ่งบอกความหมายต่าง ๆ ทั้งนี้
    เช่น

   8.1 ตามหลังคำนามชนิดที่แสดงอารมณ์ (emotion) เช่น happy, glad, relieved, astonished, amazed, surprised, horrified, disgusted, sad, และ disappointed เช่น
       I was delighted to see him.
He'll be angry to find that nothing has been done.
I'm sorry to say I can't find your key anywhere.

8.2 ใช้ในประโยคที่ชื่อตัวที่มีโครงสร้างตัวที่นี้

It is/was + adjective + infinitive
It is lovely to see miles and miles of open country.
It was dreadful to find oneself alone in such a place.
It is easy to talk; you haven't got to make the decision.
It is easy for you to talk; you haven't got to make the decision.

It was easy for him to leave the house unobserved.
He found that it was easy to leave the house unobserved.
(or He found it easy to leave. . .)
He thought that it was amusing to have two different identities.

8.3 ใช้ Infinitive ตามหลั่งคุณศัพท์ easy, hard, difficult, awkward, impossible เช่น

The book is easy to read.
This car is hard to park.
His actions are impossible to justify.

9) ใช้ Infinitive หลัง too, enough and so . . . as ในกรณีต่อไปนี้

9.1 too + adjective/adverb + infinitive
You are too young to understand.
(= you don't understand because you are too young.)
It's too soon to say if the scheme will work.
(= we can not say yet.)
It was too late to do anything.
(= he couldn't do anything; it was too late.)
It is too soon for us to say.
It was too late for him to do anything.
He works too slowly to be much use to me.
(= so slowly that he isn't much use.)

9.2 Adjective/Adverb + enough + infinitive
You are old enough to know better.
(= you should know better at your age.)
She didn't hit him hard enough to knock him down.
He was intelligent enough to turn off the gas.

9.3 so + adjective/adverb + as + infinitive
He was so foolish as to leave his car unlocked.
He spoke so intolerantly as to annoy everybody.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participles</th>
<th>Gerunds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choosing</strong> his words with care, the speaker intimated that the government was mistaken in its attitude. (Choosing - present participle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seen</strong> in the light, the matter is not as serious as people generally suppose. (Seen - past participle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Having picked</strong> the team to meet India in the final test match, the selectors now have to wait till Tuesday to discover whether or not their choice was wise. (Having picked - perfect participle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Being considered</strong> insufficiently popular with all members (Passive present participle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Having been told</strong> that bad weather was on the way, the climbers decided to put off their attempt on Eiger until the following week. (Passive perfect participle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choosing</strong> the prettiest girl in the competition proved very difficult. (Choosing - Subject)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No equivalent form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He regretted <strong>having picked</strong> Jones as captain of the team. (having picked - object)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He felt very flattered at <strong>being considered</strong> the best man to take on the chairmanship of the society. (Object of a preposition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He denied <strong>having been told</strong> to service the engine before takeoff. (Object)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

หลังจากที่ทำความเข้าใจและสามารถเปลี่ยนทุกความแตกต่างของการใช้ Verbs ประเภทต่าง ๆ ที่ได้อธิบายไว้เป็นลำดับมาในบทที่ 6 ประเด็นที่ควรทำความเข้าใจให้ชัดเจนคือ การที่สามารถจ่าแผนความแตกต่างของรูปแบบและการใช้ของ Verbs ในรูปของ infinitives, gerunds และ participles ตลอดถึงการใช้ Verbs ในลักษณะลักษณะต่าง ๆ ที่ประกอบด้วยลักษณะเฉพาะของแต่ละตัว โดยที่จะอยู่ที่แบบทดสอบซึ่งได้แยกหัวข้อ

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Test 45

Infinitive with or without to

Insert to where necessary before the infinitives in brackets.

1. He made me (do) it all over again.
2. She can (sing) quite well.
3. He will be able (swim) very soon.
4. I used (live) in a caravan.
5. You ought (go) today. It may (rain) tomorrow.
6. You needn’t (say) anything. Just nod your head and he will (understand).
7. I want (see) the house where our president was born.
8. He made her (repeat) the message.
9. May I (use) your phone?
10. You needn’t (ask) for permission; you can (use) it whenever you like.
11. If you want (get) there before dark you should (start) at once.
12. I couldn’t (remember) his address.
13. You’ll be able (do) it yourself when you are older.
14. Would you like (go) now or shall we (wait) till the end?
15. They won’t let us (leave) the Customs shed till our luggage had examined.
16. How dare you (open) my letters!
17. She persuaded him (wait) a little longer.
18. I used (smoke) forty cigarettes a day.
19. Will you help me (move) the bookcase?
20. He wouldn’t let my baby (pay) with his gold watch.

21. They refused (accept) the bribe.
22. He is expected (arrive) in a few days.
23. Please let me (know) your decision as soon as possible.
24. He made us (wait) for hours.
25. Could you (tell) me the time, please?
26. We must (send) him a telegram.
27. I let him (go) early as he wanted (meet) his wife.
28. Where would you like (have) lunch?
29. You can (leave) your dog with us if you don’t (want) (take) him with you.
30. I’d like him (go) to a university but I can’t (make) him (go).
31. We could (go) to a concert, unless you’d prefer (visit) a museum.
32. You seem (know) this area very well.
   Yes, I used (live) here.
33. The kidnappers told the parents (not inform) the police, and the parents didn’t dare (disobey).
34. Need I (come)? I’d much rather (stay) at home.
35. You can (take) a horse to water but you can’t (make) him (drink) (proverb)
36. I’m sorry (disappoint) you but I can’t (let) you (have) any more money till the end of the month.

Answers Test 45

1. do 2. sing 3. to swim 4. to live 5. to go, rain 6. say, understand 7. to see 8. repeat
17. to wait 18. to smoke 19. (to) move 20. play 21. to accept 22. to arrive 23. know 24. wait
25. tell 26. send 27. go, to meet 28. to have 29. leave, want, to take 30. to go, make, go 31. go
to visit 32. to know, to live 33. not to inform, (to) disobey 34. come, stay 35. take, make, drink
36. to disappoint, let have

Test 46

Infinitive with or without to

Insert to where necessary before the infinitives in brackets. (In some of the sentences
a present participle could be used instead of an infinitive. These alternatives will be noted in
the key.)

1. It is easy (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 (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. If the baby is a boy there is (be) a salute of 21 guns.

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. She expects her husband (pay) all the household expenses although she has a good job, too.

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 any time 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?

Answers Test 46

1. to be 2. wish to make 3. want, to know 4. remember, look 5. to learn, to know 6. to be
7. not to feed 8. see, to speak 9. to travel, to arrive 10. know, to use, show 11. to be 12. open/
opening, move/moving 13. to make, believe 14. to have missed, go 15. shake/shaking 16. to try, to come 17. go, promise, not to tell 18. like to come, walk 19. to ask, to tell, to get 20. to put, (to) keep 21. to pay 22. show, to open 23. say, to say 24. to be 25. want, to tell, to call, to discuss 26. to give, see/be seeing, not to forget 27. open/opening, throw/throwing 28. to carry, help 29. to pick, to handle 30. crash/crashing, burst/bursting 31. to do, wait, to let 32. crow/crowing 33. tell, te, to check 34. come, go be/have been 35. to learn 36. be, look

Test 47

Indirect commands expressed by object + infinitive

Indirect commands are normally expressed by tell, order, ask, beg, warn, advise etc., with the person addressed and the infinitive. Change the following direct commands into indirect commands using this construction. Remember that the person addressed is often not mentioned in a direct command,

e.g. He said, ‘God away’,
but must be mentioned in an indirect command,
e.g. He told me (Tom/us/them, etc.) to go away.

1. ‘Put some coal on the fire,’ he said to her.
2. ‘Shut the door, Tom,’ she said.
3. ‘Lend me your pen for a moment,’ I said to Mary.
4. ‘Don’t read in bad light, boy,’ I said.
5. ‘Don’t believe everything you hear,’ he advised me.
6. ‘Please fill up this form,’ the secretary said.
7. ‘Don’t hurry,’ I called to them.
8. ‘Don’t touch that switch, Mary,’ I said.
9. ‘Put your hands up,’ the raiders told the bank clerk.
10. ‘Please do as I say,’ he begged me.
11. ‘Help your mother, Peter,’ Mr. Pitt said.
12. ‘Don’t make too much noise, children,’ he said.
13. ‘Do whatever you like,’ she said to us.
14. ‘Don’t miss your train,’ she warned them.
15. ‘Read it before you sign it,’ he said to his client.
16. ‘Sing it again,’ he asked her.
17. ‘Brush your hair, Robert,’ his mother said.
18. ‘Buy a new car,’ I advised him.
19. ‘Don’t forget to listen to the first programme in the new series? at eight o’clock,’ the announcer said to his listeners.
20. ‘Don’t drive too fast,’ she begged him.
21. ‘Come to the cinema with me,’ he asked her.
22. ‘Cook it in butter,’ I advised her.
23. ‘Don’t touch the gates, madam,’ said the lift operator.
24. ‘Don’t argue with me,’ the teacher said to the boy.
25. ‘Pull as hard as you can,’ he said to him.
26. ‘Send for the fire Brigade,’ the manager said to the porter.
27. ‘Don’t lend her anything,’ he advised us.
28. ‘Make a list of what you want,’ she told us.
29. ‘Look at the paper,’ he said to her.
30. ‘Stand clear of the doors,’ a voice warned the people on the platform.
31. ‘See if you can find any eggs,’ my aunt said to me.
32. ‘Don’t go alone,’ I warned her.
33. ‘Pay at the cash desk,’ the shop assistant said to the customer.
34. ‘Don’t point, children,’ she said.
35. ‘Put the ladder against the wall,’ I said to the man.
36. ‘Think well before you answer,’ the detective warned her.

Answers Test 47

1. He told her to put some coal. 2. She told Tom to shut. 3. I asked Mary to lend me her pen. 4. I advised the boys not to read. 5. He advised me not to believe everything I heard. 6. asked me to fill up the. 7. told them not to hurry. 8. warned Mary not to touch the switch. 9. told the bank clerk to put his hands up. 10. begged me to do as he said. 11. told Peter to help his mother. 12. told the children not to make. 13. told us to do whatever we liked. 14. warned them not to miss their train. 15. advised his client to read it before he signed it. 16. asked her to sing it again. 17. Robert’s mother told him to brush his hair. 18. advised him to buy. 19. reminded his listeners to listen. 20. begged him not to drive. 21. asked her to come with him. 22. advised her to cook it. 23. warned the lady not to touch. 24. told the boys not to argue with him. 25. told him to pull as hard as he could. 26. ordered the porter to send. 27. advised us not lend. 28. told us to make a list of what we wanted. 29. told her to look. 30. warned the people on the platform to stand clear. 31. asked me to see it I could find. 32. warned her not to go. 33. asked the customer to pay. 34. told the children not to point. 35. told the man to put the ladder. 36. warned her to think well before she answered.

Test 48

Indirect commands expressed by object + infinitive

In the following exercise, the verb said has been used throughout, but the student should use the verbs mentioned in the note to the previous exercise and should also supply a suitable indirect object.
1. 'Come down at once,' my father said.
2. 'Be patient,' the Prime Minister said.
3. 'Buy the large tin,' the shopkeeper said.
4. 'Don't bathe here,' I said.
5. 'Turn right at the next cross-roads,' the policeman said.
6. 'Go to the other counter,' the clerk said.
7. 'Have your passports ready,' a voice said.
8. 'Stand at ease,' the sergeant said.
9. 'Translate the first twenty lines,' the teacher said.
10. 'Listen to the birds,' I said.
11. 'Don't believe everything she tells you,' he said.
12. 'Keep moving,' the policeman said.
13. 'Look everywhere,' he said.
14. 'Never lend money to people you don't know,' he said to his son.
15. 'Put your luggage on the scales,' lease,' the clerk said.
16. 'Take a deep breath,' the doctor said.
17. 'Don't spend it all at once,' his employer said.
18. 'Tell me all about it,' she said.
19. 'Look around you,' I said.
20. 'Give me ten pence,' the child said.
21. 'Open your suitcases,' the Customs officer said.
22. 'Don't waste time,' my mother always said.
23. 'Please pass the salt,' he said.
24. 'Dismount,' the riding instructor said.
25. 'Put some crumbs on the window-sill for the birds,' she said
26. 'Come in out of the rain,' I said.
27. 'Don't put your hands near the bars,' the zoo keeper said.
28. 'Don't lean your bicycle against my window,' the grocer said.
29. 'Cross the line by the footbridge,' the porter said.
30. 'Don't shout into the telephone,' my mother said.
31. 'Meet me here at the same time tomorrow,' he said.
32. 'Don't decide in a hurry. Think it over,' I said.
33. 'Please help me to mend it,' she said.
34. 'Open a tin of soup,' I said.
35. 'Please mend the puncture,' the driver said.
36. 'Don't put the wine near the fire,' I said.
Answers Test 48

1. My father ordered me to come down at once. 2. urged the country/the people to be patient. 3. advised the customer to buy the large tin. 4. warned them not to bathe there. 5. told the man to turn right. 6. asked the customer to go. 7. told the travellers to have their passports. 8. ordered his men to stand. 9. told the boy to translate. 10. told her to listen. 11. warned me not to believe everything she told me. 12. ordered the crowd to keep moving. 13. urged me to look. 14. warned his son never to lend money to people the didn’t know. 15. asked the traveller to put his luggage. 16. asked his patient to take. 17. told him not to spend. 18. invited me to tell her. 19. told him to look around him. 20. asked his mother to give him 10p. 21. asked the man to open his suitcases. 22. always told us not to waste. 23. asked me to pass. 24. told his pupils/the class to dismount. 25. asked Mary to put. 26. advised her to come in. 27. warned the children not to put their hands. 28. told the boy not to lean his bicycle against his window. 29. told the passengers to cross. 30. asked me not to shout. 31. asked her to meet him there the following day. 32. asked her not to decide... but to think. 33. asked me to help her. 34. told him to open. 35. asked the mechanic to mend. 36. warned her not to put.

Test 49

too/enough/so.....as with infinitive

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using too/enough with infinitive.

e.g. It is very cold. We can’t go out.
   It is too cold for us to go out.
   He is strong. He can carry it.
   He is strong enough to carry it.

Rewrite numbers 3, 20, and 35 using so.....as with infinitive. (enough with infinitive could also be used here, while so.....as could replace enough in numbers 9, 24, and 29. These alternatives are given in the key.)

1. You are very young. You can’t have a front-door key.
2. It is very cold. We can’t bathe.
3. Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return?
4. I am rather old. I can’t wear that kind of hat.
5. The rope wasn’t strong. It couldn’t support the two ment.
6. He hadn’t much money. He couldn’t live on it. (Omit it)
7. He was furious. He couldn’t speak.
8. The fire isn’t very hot. It won’t boil a kettle.
9. Tom was very foolish. He told lies to the police.
10. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars.
11. He is very ill. He can’t eat anything.
12. Our new car is very wide. It won’t get through those gates.
13. The floor wasn’t strong. We couldn’t dance on it. (Omit it)
14. I was terrified. I couldn’t move.
15. The bull isn’t big. He couldn’t harm you.
16. The coffee isn’t strong. It won’t keep us awake.
17. The river is deep. We can’t wade it. (Omit it)
18. I am quite old. I could be your father.
19. I am very rich. I could buy your whole hotel.
20. Would you be very good and forward my letters while I am away?
21. The ice is quite thick. We can walk on it. (Omit it)
22. He was very drunk. He couldn’t answer my question.
23. It is very cold. We can’t have breakfast in the garden.
24. He was extremely rash. He set off up the mountain in a thick fog.
25. We aren’t very high. We can’t see the summit.
26. You aren’t very old. You can’t understand these things.
27. He was very snobbish. He wouldn’t talk to any of us.
28. The package is very thick. I can’t push it through the letter-box. (Omit it)
29. He was very curious. He opened the letter.
30. The dog was impatient. He wouldn’t remain at the rathole.
31. My rats are very clever. They can’t be caught in traps.
32. It was very dark. We couldn’t see the signpost.
33. It was very hot. You could fry an egg on the pavement.
34. The oranges were very bitter. We couldn’t eat them. (Omit them)
35. Would you be very kind and turn down the gas fire a little?
36. It was rather cloudy. We couldn’t see the eclipse properly.

**Answers Test 49**

1. too young to have 2. too cold to bathe 3. so kind as to answer/kind enough to answer
4. too old to wear 5. strong enough to support 6. enough money to live on 7. too furious to speak
8. hot enough to boil 9. foolish enough to tell/so foolish as to tell 10. thin enough to slip between
11. too ill to eat 12. too wide to get through 13. strong enough to dance on 14. too terrified to move
15. big enough to harm 16. strong enough to keep 17. too deep to wade 18. old enough to be
19. rich enough to buy 20. so good as to forward/good enough to forward 21. thick enough to walk on
22. too drunk to answer 23. too cold to have 24. rash enough to set off/so rash as to set off
25. high enough to see 26. old enough to understand 27. too snobbish to talk 28. too thick to push through
29. curious enough to open/so curious as to open 30. too impatient to remain 31. too clever to be caught
32. too dark to see 33. hot enough to fry 34. too bitter to eat 35. so kind as to turn down/kind enough to turn down 36. too cloudy to see
Test 50
Various infinitive constructions

Replace the group of words in italics by an infinitive or an infinitive construction.
e.g. 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. (Yoo (go) to Paris, omit the committee have decided to send)
4. Would you be very kind to 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 to 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. (It 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 learnt 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 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 frightfull temper. (She.....)
30. He was the first man who swam the Channed.
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 realized the danger.
34. It is said that the earth was originally part of the sun. (The earth.....)
35. He took out this 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.

Answers Test 50

1. to leave  2. only to find  3. You are to go  4. so kind as to lend/kind enough to lend
5. to mend/to be mended  6. to hear  7. for him to hear  8. It was stupid of me to be rude  9. to play with
10. for everyone to know  11. to sit  12. only to find  13. It was very brave of him to rush
14. to wear  15. He is expected to broadcast  16. to cook in  17. only to learn  18. to open it with
19. seems to have been committed  20. Is he likely to arrive  21. just about to leave  22. You are to be met
23. for them to have  24. He is said to have been  25. to continue the strike  26. kind
enough to translate/so kind as to translate  27. for us to leave  28. It was stupid of you to sign
29. She is said to have  30. to swim  31. He is believed to be  32. He appears to have been killed  33.
to realize  34. The earth is said to have been  35. only to discover  26. The murderer is said to be
hiding.

Test 51

Infinitive used to express purpose

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using so as/in order where necessary.

e.g. He sent me to Spain. He wanted me to learn Spanish.
He sent me to Spain to learn Spanish.
He turned out the light. He didn’t want to waste electricity.
He turned out the light so as not to waste electricity.
1. I am buying paint. I want to paint my hall door.
2. He tied a knot in his handkerchief. He hoped that this would remind him to meet the train.
3. He opened the lions’ cage. He intended to feed the lions.
4. He left his rifle outside. He didn’t want to frighten his wife.
5. He has a box. He plans to put his savings in it. (Omit it)
6. We had no cups but he gave us coconut shells. He said we could drink out of them. (Omit them)
7. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.
8. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes.
9. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.
10. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that dinner was ready.
11. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frost-bitten.
12. The farmer put a scarecrow up in the field. He wanted to frighten the birds.
13. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
14. Before the carpenter came she covered the floor with polythene sheeting. She wanted to protect the carpet.
15. The boys are collecting sticks. They intend to put them on the fire. (Omit them)
16. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone.
17. I am sending him to the U.S.A. I want him to study electronics there.
18. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster.
19. He fixed a metal ladder to the wall below his window. He wanted to be able to escape if there was a fire.
20. He changed his address constantly. He wanted to elude the police.
21. The police have barricaded the main streets. They want to prevent the demonstrators from marching through the town.
22. They evacuated everybody from the danger zone. They wanted to reduce the risk.
23. I am learning Greek. I wish to read Homer.
24. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme.
25. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted some peace.
26. The town council has forbidden coal fires. They are trying to keep the air clean.
27. They employed a detective. They wanted to learn what I did in the evenings.
28. I am saving up. I want to buy a helicopter.
29. He coughed. He wanted to warn them that he was coming.
30. You should take your holidays in June. In this way you would avoid the rush.
31. I keep my hens in a field surrounded by wire netting. I want to protect them against the foxes.
32. I am learning skiing at an indoor school. I want to be able to ski when I get to Switzerland.
33. The workmen left red lights near the hole. They wanted to warn motorists.
34. He invented a wife and six children. By this trick he hoped to avoid paying income tax.
35. Some women tint their hair when it goes grey. They want to look younger.
36. He didn't tell her he was going in the rocket. He didn't want to alarm her.

Answers Test 51

1. to paint  2. to remind  3. to feed  4. so as not to lighten  5. to put his savings in  6. to drink out of  7. to save  8. so as not to strain  9. in order to get  10. to tell  11. so as not to get  12. to frighten  13. so as not to make  14. to protect  15. to put on the fire  16. so as not to disturb  17. to study  18. in order to discuss  19. so as to be able  20. to elude  21. to prevent  22. to reduce  23. in order to read  24. to watch  25. in order to have  26. in order to keep  27. in order to learn  28. in order...
to buy 29. to warn 30. to avoid 31. to protect 32. so as to be able 33. to warn 34. to avoid 35. in order to look 36. so as not to alarm

Test 52
Clauses and phrases of purpose

The most useful construction here is (i) a purpose clause introduced by so that. But (ii) this can sometimes be replace by an infinitive phrase consisting of prevent/avoid + gerund or allow/enable/let/make etc. + infinitive

E.g. The two sentences: He rumpled the bedclothes; he wanted to make me think he had slept in the bed could be combined: He rumpled the bedclothes so that I would/should think he had slept etc. or:... to make me think he had slept etc.

(iii) An in case clause is useful when we mention the possible future action we are taking precautions-against:

E.g. Don’t let him play with scissors; he may cut himself could be expressed Don’t let him play with scissors in case he cuts himself.

Sometimes an in case clause can be replaced by a negative purpose clause.

1. He killed the men who helped him to bury the treasure. He wanted nobody but himself to know where it was.
2. Put the cork back. Someone may knock the bottle over.
3. The airfield authorities have put are lights over the damaged runway.

They want repair work to continue day and night.
4. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam. She didn’t want it to get broken in the post.
5. He wore a false beard. He didn’t want anyone to recognize him.
6. She built a high wall round her garden. She didn’t want her fruit to be stolen.
7. They talked in whispers. They didn’t want me to overhear them.
8. You ought to take some serum with you. You may get bitten by a snake.
9. Aeroplanes carry parachutes. The crew can escape in case of fire.
10. I am insuring my life. I want my children to have something to live on if I am killed.
11. Please shut the gate. I don’t want the cows to get out of the field.
12. He telephoned from a public call-box. He didn’t want the call to be traced to his own address.
13. I am putting nets over my strawberry plants. I don’t want the birds to eat all the strawberries.
14. We keep a spade in the house. There may be a heavy fall of snow in the night.
15. We put bars on the lower windows. We didn’t want anyone to climb in.
16. You should carry a jack in your car. You may have a puncture.
17. We built the roof with a steep slope. We wanted the snow to slide off easily.
18. The notices are written in several languages. The government wants everyone to understand them.
19. I put my address on my dog’s collar. I want anyone who finds him to know where he comes from.
20. She tied a bell round her cat’s neck. She wanted the birds to know when he was approaching.
21. Bring your gun with you. We may be attacked.
22. I have put wire over my chimney-pots. I don’t want birds to build nests in them.
23. Write your name in the book. He may forget who lent it to him.
24. He chained up the lioness at night. He didn’t want her to frighten anyone.
25. Don’t put on any more coal. The chimney may catch fire.
26. The burglar cut the telephone wires. He didn’t want me to call the police.
27. Take a torch with you. It may be dark before you get back.
28. The manufacturers have made the taps of their new gas cooker very stiff. They don’t want young children to be able to turn them on.
29. Don’t let the baby play with my glasses. He may break them.
30. The debate on education has been postponed. The government want to discuss the latest crisis.
31. If someone knocks at the door at night don’t open it. It may be the escaped convict.
32. The policeman stopped the traffic every few minutes. He wanted the pedestrians to be able to cross the road.
33. He had a telephone installed in his car. He wanted his secretary to be able to contact him whenever necessary.
34. Never let children play with matches. They may set themselves on fire.
35. As he went through the forest Bill marked the trees. He wanted the rest of the party to know which way he had gone.
36. Turn down the oven. We don’t want the meat to burn while we are out.

Answers Test 52

- 1. so that nobody should/would know or to prevent anyone knowing 2. in case somebody knocks 3. so that repair work may/can continue or to allow repair work to continue 4. so that it wouldn’t get broken or to prevent it getting broken 5. so that he wouldn’t be recognized or to avoid being recognized 6. so that her fruit wouldn’t be stolen or to prevent her fruit being stolen 7. so that I wouldn’t overhear or to prevent my overhearing 8. in case you get bitten 9. so that the crew may/can escape or to enable the crew to escape 10. so that my children may/will have 11. so that the cows won’t get or to prevent the cows getting 12. so that the call wouldn’t be or to prevent the call being 13. so that the birds won’t eat or to prevent the birds eating 14. in case there is 15. so that nobody will/can climb or to prevent anyone climbing 16. in case you have 17. so that the snow would/could slide 18. so that everyone may/will understand or to enable everyone to understand 19. so that anyone who finds him will/may know 20. so that the birds would know or to let the birds know 21. in case we are 22. so that the birds won’t build or to prevent the birds building 23. in case he forgets 24. so that she wouldn’t frighten or to prevent her frightening 25. in case the chimney catches 26. so that I couldn’t/wouldn’t be able to call or to prevent me calling 27. in case it is 28. so that young children won’t be able to turn or to prevent young children turning. 29 in case he breaks 30. so that the government may/can discuss or to
let the government discuss 31. in case it is 32. so that pedestrians cross 33. so that this secretary could/would be able to 34. in case they set 35. so that the rest of the party would know or to let the rest of the party know 36. so that the meat won’t burn or to prevent the meat burning or in case the meat burns

Test 53

Perfect infinitive used with auxiliary verbs

Use the perfect infinitive of the verb in each bracket with the appropriate auxiliary verb. Phrases underlined should not be repeated, but their meaning should be expressed by the auxiliary + perfect infinitive.

e.g. 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 realized 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 day.
      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 recognize 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 stature, 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 unluckily.

Answers Test 53

1. must have been 2. can’t/couldn’t have been 3. may/might have broken 4. needn’t have carried 5. should have gone 6. were to have been 7. can’t/couldn’t have been, must have been 8. shouldn’t have eaten 9. may/might not have understood 10. needn’t have given 11. must have escaped 12. shouldn’t have lied 13. may/might have been, can’t/couldn’t have been 14. must have cooked 15. needn’t have brought 16. must have told 17. was to have unveiled 18. may/might have been 19. must have met 20. should have done 21. can’t/couldn’t have caught 22. needn’t have opened 23. must have betrayed 24. wouldn’t have driven 25. could have climbed 26. would have asked 27. should have been abolished 28. shouldn’t needn’t have boiled 29. was to have played 30. may/might have been 31. should have taken 32.
must have had 33. may/might/chold have fallen 34. must have been 35. needn’t have translated
36. shouldn’t have looked

Test 54

Perfect infinitive used with auxillaries and some other verbs

Instructions: as for Exercise 50, but where two verbs in brackets are placed side by side, put
the second verb into the perfect infinitive and the first into an appropriate tense.
e.g. This palace (say) (build) in three years.
   This palace is said to have been built in three years.
1. She (marry) my brother but she was killed in a plane crash a month before the wedding date.
2. You repeated it, which was unnecessary.
3. There (seem) (be) a fight here. Everything is smashed to bits.
4. We (set) out today, but the weather is so bad that we decided to postpone our start till tomorrow.
5. I thought they were mushrooms.
   You (not eat) them unless you were sure. They (be) poisonous.
6. He learnt the language in six months.
   He (work) very hard.
7. I brought my umbrella, which was unnecessary.
8. I (like) (bathe) but there wasn’t time.
9. I’ve forgotten the address. I (write) it down (but I didn’t).
10. If I’d known your house was so cold I (not come).
11. Why did you put pepper in it?
    But I didn’t.
    Then it (be) Mary. She puts pepper in everything.
12. Who gave you my address?
    I don’t remember. It (be) Tom.
    It (not be) Tom; he doesn’t know it.
13. You bought flowers but we have plenty in the garden.
14. After two years of his teaching she knew absolutely nothing. He (not be) a good teacher.
15. My sister has just come back from abroad. She (seem) (enjoy) her trip very much.
16. Life (be) very uncomfortable in the Stone Age.
17. You (stand) still when you were being photographed, (but you didn’t).
18. I (go) to a foreign university but the earnings prevented it.
19. I (like) (photograph) it but I had no more film.
20. There (be) a bad accident here. Look at all the broken glass.
21. It is possible that prehistoric cave drawings were connected with religion.
22. I have been driving for 20 years.
    You (not drive) for 20 years. You are only 30 now.
23. It (take) years to dig the Suez Canal.
24. He walked past me without speaking.
   He (not recognize) you. He is very short-sighted.
25. I (like) (go) to the match but the tickets were all sold.
26. He says he saw you at the theatre yesterday.
   He (not see) me. I wasn't there.
27. This picture may be a fake; on the other hand it (be) painted by one of the Dutch masters.
28. It is possible that the fire in the ship was started by a bomb.
29. She walked 300 miles, carrying her child.
   She (have) great courage.
30. It is possible that (read) it in the papers.
   He (not read) it. He can't read. Someone (tell) him.
31. I told them to meet me under the clock but they didn't turn up.
   Perhaps they were waiting under the wrong clock. There are two in the station.
32. He told me his name was Johnson.
   You (mishear) him. His name is Jones.
33. I said that I couldn't find my pen and he said that perhaps somebody had borrowed it.
34. I (like) (ask) a question but I was so far back that I didn't think I'd be heard.
35. There (be) a fort here at one time. You can see where the foundations were.
36. The dinosaur (be said) (be) rather a stupid animal.

Answers Test 54

1. was to have married  2. needn't have repeated  3. seems to have been  4. were to have set out  5. shouldn't have eaten, may/might have been (may indicates that the danger is still present; might that it is over).  6. must have worked  7. needn't have brought  8. I'd like to have bathed/I'd have liked to have bathed/I'd have liked to have bathed  9. should have written  10. wouldn't have come  11. must have been  12. may/might have been, can't/couldn't have been  13. needn't/shouldn't have bought  14. can't/couldn't have been  15. seems to have enjoyed  16. must have been  17. should have stood  18. was to have gone  19. I'd like to have photographed/I'd have liked to photograph/I'd have liked to have photographed  20. must have been  21. may/might have been  22. can't/couldn't have been driving  23. must have taken  24. may/might not have  25. I'd like to have gone'I'd have liked to go/I'd have liked to have gone  26. can't/couldn't have been  27. may have been  28. may/might have been started  29. must have had  30. may/might have read, must have told  31. may/might have been waiting  32. must have misheard  33. might have borrowed  34. I'd like to have asked/I'd have liked to ask/I'd have liked to have asked  35. must have been  36. is said to have been
Test 55
Gerund and infinitive

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive)

1. I am looking forward to (see) you.
2. He dreads (have) to retire.
3. I arranged (meet) them here.
4. He urged us (work) faster.
5. I wish (see) the manager.
6. It's no use (wait)
7. He warned her (not touch) the wire.
8. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
9. My mother told me (not speak) like that.
10. I can't understand her (behave) like that.
11. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
12. At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses.
13. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college.
14. He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman.
15. I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary.
16. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
17. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch up) with us.
18. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
19. He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit.
20. The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons.
21. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
22. I couldn't help (overhear) what you said.
23. Mr. Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room.
   Mrs. Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all.
24. He surprised us all by (go) was without (say) Good-bye!.
25. Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait).
26. He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized
27. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
28. I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you?
30. Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught.
31. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.
32. Do stop (talk); I am trying (finish) a letter.
33. His doctor advised him (give up) (smoke).
34. My watch keeps (stop).
   That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it.
35. Without (realize) it, he hindered us instead of (help) us.
36. People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

Answers Test 55

1. seeing 2. having 3. to meet 4. to work 5. to see 6. waiting 7. not to touch 8. to lock, going 9. not to speak 10. behaving 11. to explain, to listen 12. smoking 13. to know 14. to disguise, dressing 15. to wait 16. showing, to work 17. walking, catch up 18. to understand 19. exceeding 20. playing, doing 21. to inform 22. overhearing 23. smoking, to smoke 24. going, saying, 25. writing, waiting 26. to avoid being 27. giving, to speak 28. to persuade, to agree 29. cleaning, to do 30. shutting, sitting 31. sneezing, sitting 32. talking, to finish 33. to give up smoking 34. stopping, forgetting to wind 35. realizing, helping 36. to make, rubbing

Test 56
Gerund and infinitive

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).
1. He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it (ring).
2. If you go on (let) your dog (chase) cars he'll end by (be run over).
3. I prefer (drive) to (be driven).
4. I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once.
5. Would you mind (lend) me ten pence? I want (make) a phone call.
6. (Lie) on this beach is much more pleasant than (sit) in the office.
7. She likes her children (go) to a dentist every six months.
8. By (neglect) (take) ordinary precautions he endangered the life of his crew.
9. An instructor is coming (show) us how (use) the aqualung.
10. I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear (see) My favourite actress in such a dreadful part.
11. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before (ask) the police (look) for him.
12. After (hear) the conditions I decided (not enter) for the competition.
13. Some people seem (have) a passion for (write) to the newspapers.
14. He expects me (answer) by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all.
15. I tried (pacify) him but he refused (be pacified) and went on (grumble).
16. By (offer) enormous wages he is persuading men (leave) their present jobs and (work) for him.
17. He postponed (make) a decision till it was too late (do) anything.
18. Imagine (have) (get up) at five a.m. every day!
19. Try (forget) it; it isn't worth (worry) about.
20. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (help) the people who have (stay) there.
21. The house won’t be well enough (run) in tomorrow’s race. He doesn’t seem (have recovered) from his long journey.
22. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.
23. It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read) books than by (listen) to lectures.
24. It wouldn’t be safe (start) down now; we’ll have (wait) till the mist clears.
25. After (discuss) the matter for an hour the committee adjourned without (have reached) any decision.
26. It’s not much use (have) a bicycle if you don’t know how (ride) it.
27. He didn’t dare (leave) the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who might (recognize) him.
29. Did you remember (give) him the key of the safe?
   No, I didn’t. I’ll go and do it now.
30. Please forgive me for (interrupt) you but would you mind (repeat) that last sentence?
31. I know my hair wants (cut) tickets in advance and (sell) them for twice the price on the day of the match.
32. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance (explain).
33. He keeps (ask) me the time and I keep (tell) him (buy) himself a watch.
34. He has a theory that it is possible (tell) the time in daylight by (look) into a cat’s eyes.
35. I’d hate (be) beside a volcano when it started (erupt).

**Answers Test 56**

1. answering, ring  2. letting, chase, being  3. driving, being driven  4. to start looking
5. lending, to make  6. Lying, sitting  7. to go  8. neglecting to take  9. to show, to use  10. going, to see/seeing  11. telephoning, asking, to look  12. hearing, not to enter  13. to have, writing
14. to answer, replying  15. to pacify, to be pacified, gurbling  16. offering, to leave, (to) work
17. making, to do  18. having to get up  19. to forget, worrying  20. remaining, to help to stay  21. to run, to have recovered  22. listening, hearing  23. to learn, reading, listening  24. to start, to wail  25. discussing, having reached  26. having, to ride  27. (to) leave, meeting, recognize  28. paying  29. to give  30. interrupting, repeating  31. cutting, to go  32. buying, selling  33. giving, to explain  34. asking, telling, to buy  35. to tell, looking  36. to be, to erupt/erupting

**Test 57**

**Gerund and infinitive**

After like it is sometimes possible to use either gerund or infinitive, but there tends to be a light difference in implication.

like + gerund  
a. usually means ‘enjoy’;

b. usually implies that the action is/was performed;
e.g. I like skating = I enjoy skating (and do skate).
like + infinitive a. has more the meaning of ‘approve of’, ‘like the idea or habit’;
   b. in the affirmative gives no indication as to whether the action is performed
      or not and in the negative implies that it is not performed.

The distinction, however, is not rigid. The above notes are, therefore, only guides which
may safely be followed.

Put the verbs in brackets into gerund or infinitive.

1. I used (ride) a lot but I haven’t had a chance (do) any since (come) here.
   I ride sometimes. Would you like (come) with me next time?
2. Most people prefer (spend) money to earn it.
3. I resented (be) unjustly accused and asked him (apologize).
4. It isn’t good for children (eat) too many sweets.
5. I didn’t feel like (work) so I suggested (spend) the day in the garden.
6. Why do you keep (look) back? Are you afraid of (be) followed?
7. Do you remember (post) the letter?
   Yes, I remember quite clearly; I posted it in the letter-box my gate.
8. Did you remember (lock) the door?
   No, I didn’t. I’d better (go) back and (do) it now.
9. You still have a lot (learn) it you’ll forgive my (say) so.
10. It’s no use (gry) (interrupt) him. You’ll have (wait) till he stops (talk)
11. I’m for (do) nothing till the police arrive. They don’t like you (move) anything when a crime
    has been committed.
12. He didn’t like (leave) the children alone in the house but he had no alternative as he had (go)
    out to work.
13. Why didn’t you drink it?
    I didn’t like (drink) it as I didn’t know what it was.
14. I’m very sorry for (be) late. It was good of you (wait) for me.
15. I keep (gry) (make) mayonnaise but I never succeed.
    Try (add) the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.
16. Do you feel like (go) to a film or would you rather (stay) at home?
17. She told me (look) through her correspondence and (take) out any letters that you had written
    her. I didn’t like (look) through someone else’s letters but I had (do) as she said.
18. He took to (get up) early and (walk) noisily about the house.
19. I liked (listen) to folk music much better than (listen) to pop.
20. The car began (make) an extraordinary noise so I stopped (see) what it was.
21. You’ll never regret (do) a kind action.
22. He decided (put) broken glass on top of his wall (prevent) boys (climb) over it.
23. He annoyed me very much by (take) the piece of cake that I was keeping (eat) after my supper.
24. He kept (ring) up and (ask) for an explanation and she didn’t know what (do) about him.
25. We got tired of (wait) for the weather (lear) and finally decided (set) out in the rain.
26. He made me (repeat) his instructions (make) sure that I understood what I was (do) after he had gone.
27. I suggest (leave) the car here and (send) a breakdown van (tow) it to the garage.
28. She apologized for (borrow) my sewing-machine without (ask) permission and promised never (do) it again.
29. I didn’t mean (offend) anyone but somehow I succeeded in (annoy) them all.
30. She claimed (be able) (tell) the future by (gaze) into her crystal ball.
31. He never thinks of (get) out of your way; he expects you (walk) round him.
32. You don’t need (ask) his permission every time you want (leave) the room.
33. The police accused him of (set) fire to the building but he denied (have been) in the area on the night of the fire.
34. I left my door open. Why didn’t you walk in?
35. I didn’t like (go) in when you weren’t there.
   It’s much better (go) to a hairdresser than (try) (save) time by (cut) your own hair.
36. I’d rather (earn) my living by (scrub) floors than (make) money by (blackmail) people.

Answers Test 57

1. to ride, to do, coming, to come 2. spending, earning 3. being, to appologize 4. to eat
5. working, spending 6. looking, being 7. posting 8. to lock, go, do 9. to learn, saying
10. trying to interrupt, to wait, talking 11. doing, to move/moving 12. leaving, to go 13. to drink
14. being, to wait 15. trying to make, adding 16. going, stay 17. to look, (to) take, looking, to do
18. getting up, walking 19. listening listening 20. to make/making, to see 21. doing
22. to put, to prevent, climbing 23. taking, to eat 24. ringing, asking, to do 25. waiting, to clear,
26. repeat, to make, to do 27. leaving, sending, to tow 28. borrowing, asking, to do
29. to offend, annoying 30. to be able to tell, gazing 31. getting, to walk 32. to ask, to leave
33. setting, having been 34. to go 35. to go, (to) try to save, cutting 36. earn, scrubbing, make,
blackmailing.

Test 58

Infinitive, gerund, and present participle

This exercise includes examples of both ing forms, the gerund and the present participle. Either present participle or infinitive without to can be used after verbs of the senses.

Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form. When more than one form is possible it will be noted in the key.
1. When the painter left the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the gutter (save) himself from (fall)
2. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear.
3. He offered (lend) me the money. I didn’t like (take) it but I had no alternative.
4. What was in the letter?
   I don’t know. I didn’t like (open) it as it wasn’t addressed to me.
5. Do you remember (hear) the bombs (drop)
   No, in the last war I was too young (realize) what was happening.
6. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow?
   Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets.
7. Try (avoid) (be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait).
8. I didn’t know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
9. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise.
   You can’t hear anyone (speak).
10. This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat).
11. The enemy began (fire). He felt bullets (strike) the wall behind him.
12. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up.
13. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door.
14. Did you advise him (go) to the police?
   No, I didn’t like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter.
15. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour.
16. It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid)
   (hit) them.
17. The fire seems (be) out.
   It can’t be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle).
18. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in
   the end I had (let) him (go).
19. When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot
   on the accelerator and I left the car (leap) forward.
20. I’m not used to (drive) on the left.
   When you see everyone else (do) it you’ll find it quite easy (do) yourself.
21. It is pleasant (sit) by the fire at night and (hear) the wind (howl) outside.
22. There was no way of (get) out of the building except by (climb) down a rope and Ann was too
   terrified (do) this.
23. We heard the engines (roar) as the plane began (move) and we saw the people on the ground
   (wave) good-bye.
24. It’s no good (write) to him; he never answer letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him.
25. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it?
   I didn’t like (cross) it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) that it wants (chase)
   me.
26. The people in the flat below seem (be having) a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) against their ceiling.
27. I don’t like (get) bills but when I do get them I like (pay) them promptly.
28. Ask him (come) in. Don’t keep him (stand) at the door.
29. The boys next door used (like) (make) and (fly) model aeroplanes, but they seem to have stopped (do) that now.
30. I know I wasn’t the first (arrive), for I saw smoke (rise) from the chimney.
31. We watched the men (saw) the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) with a tremendous carsh.
32. I hate (see) a child (cry).
33. We watched the children (jump) from a window and (fall) into a blanket held by the people below.
34. It is very unpleasant (wake) up and (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows.
35. He saw the lorry (begin) (rool) forwards but he was too far away (do) anything (stop) it.
36. There are people who can’t help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.

**Answers Test 58**

1. beginning to slip/begin to slip/begin slipping, to save, falling 2. falling, trying to keep
3. to lend, taking 4. to open 5. hearing, dropping, to realize 6. to book, to keep, to lose
7. to avoid being, being/to be, waiting 8. to get, to ask 9. making, speak/speaking 10. to win, cheating 11. firing/to fire, striking/strike 12. strike/striking, to get 13. ringing/ring, to be coming to open 14. to go to give 15. to put, (to) watch, change/changing 16. to see, to avoid hitting 17. to be, crackling 18. climbing, to explain, to say, to let, go 19. convincing, to get, leap
20. driving, doing, to do 21. to sit, (to) hear, howling 22. getting, climbing, to do 23. roar/roaring, to move/moving, waving 24. writing, to do, to go, see 25. walking, to cross, thinking, to chase 26. to be having, thudding 27. getting, to pay 28. to come, standing 29. to like amking and flying....doing 30. to arrive, rising 31. sawing, fall/falling 32. to see/seeing, crying/cry
33. jump/jumping, fall/falling 34. to wake, (to) hear, beating 35. beginning to rool/begin to rool/begin rolling, to do, to stop 36. laughing, slipping/slip

**Test 59**

**Using participles to join sentences**

Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either a present participle e.g. knowing, a past participle e.g. known, or a perfect participle e.g. having known. Numbers 17, 28, 33, and 36 contain three sentences each. Combine these in the same way.

These participle constructions are more common in written English.
e.g. He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.
    Getting off his house, he began searching....
    I had seen photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.
    Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire....
    The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions.
    Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused....

1. I know that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare.
2. We barricaded the windows. We assembled in the hall.
3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off.
4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.
5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.
7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk.
8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.
11. She didn’t want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before.
12. They found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
15. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
16. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
17. He found his revolver. He loaded it. He sat down facing the door.
18. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn’t move it alone.
19. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
20. He addressed the congregation. He said he was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come.
21. He thought he must have made a mistake somewhere. He went through his calculations again.
22. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date.
23. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale.
24. People were sleeping in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass.
25. I know that the murderer was still at large. I was extremely reluctant to open the door.
26. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.
27. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.
28. I sat in the front row. I used a pair of binoculars. I saw everything beautifully.
29. One day you will be sitting by the fire. You will take down this book.
30. I didn’t like to sit down. I know that there were ants in the grass.
31. She believed that she could trust him absolutely. She gave him a blank cheque.
32. Slates were ripped off by the gale. They fell on people passing below.
33. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of his keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.
34. The government once tried to tax people according to the size of their houses. They put a tax on windows.
35. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn’t like to go any further without a light.
36. She wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.

**Answers Test 59**

1. Knowing that he was poor, I offered 2. Having barricaded the windows, we assembled 3. Becoming tired of my complaints, she turned it off 4. Finding/having found no one at home, he left 5. Hoping to find the will, she searched 6. Having removed all traces of his crime, he left 7. Realizing that he had missed the train, he began 8. Exhausted by his work, he threw 9. Having spent all his money, he decided 10. Having escaped from prison, he looked 11. Having heard the story before, she didn’t want 12. Having found the treasure, they began 13. Entering the room suddenly, she found 14. Turning on the light, I was 15. Having visited the museum we decided 16. Thinking we were lost, he offered 17. Having found his revolver and loaded it, he sat 18. Realizing that she couldn’t move it alone, she asked 19. Having fed the dog, the sat 20. Addressing the congregation, he said 21. Thinking he had made a mistake somewhere, he went 22. Looking/having looked through the fashion magazines, I realize 23. The tree, uprooted by the gale, had fallen 24. People sleeping in the next room were 25. Knowing that the murderer was still at large, I was 26. Having stolen the silver, he looked 27. Soaked to the skin, we reached 28. Sitting/Seated in the front row, and using...I saw 29. One day, sitting by the fire, you will take 30. Knowing that the grass was very wet, I didn’t like 31. Believing that she could trust him, she gave 32. Slates, ripped off by the gale, fell 33. The lion, finding his cage door open and seeing no sign of his keeper, left 34. The government, trying to tax people according to the size of their houses, once put a tax 35. Having heard that the caves were dangerous, I didn’t like 36. Wearing extremely fashionable clothes and surrounded by photographers and press men, she swept