

บทที่ 6

เรื่อง คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals)

เป้าหมาย นักศึกษาสามารถทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการเปลี่ยนรูปของคำกริยาและการใช้คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยาแบบต่าง ๆ ตลอดจนสามารถใช้คำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals) แบบต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง

จุดประสงค์

1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจในลักษณะของคำกริยาที่เปลี่ยนรูปและสามารถใช้ในการเขียนประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง
2. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ Verbal ในฐานะที่เป็นคำนาม (Noun) คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective) และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverb) ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. นักศึกษาสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียนได้ถูกต้องไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

กิจกรรมการเรียน

1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ยอธิบายแต่ละตอนของบทที่ 6
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทเรียนและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่สามารถใช้คำกริยาได้อย่างถูกต้องตามสถานการณ์ต่าง ๆ
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเอง และตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบท้ายบทของแต่ละแบบทดสอบ

เนื้อเรื่อง เรื่องคำเปลี่ยนรูปจากคำกริยา (Verbals)

Verbals หมายถึงคำซึ่งเปลี่ยนรูปมาจากคำกริยา (Verb) ซึ่งสามารถบ่งบอกอาการและขยายคำอื่นได้ ยิ่งไปกว่านั้นสามารถใช้เป็นกรรม (Object) เป็นส่วนที่จะทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ (Complement) หรือแม้กระทั่งสามารถใช้เป็นประธาน (Subject) ของประโยคได้อีกด้วย แต่มีข้อสังเกตอีกประการหนึ่ง กล่าวคือ Verbal ไม่สามารถใช้แสดงอาการได้เช่นเดียวกับ Verb ได้ ดังนั้น Verbal จึงเป็นเพียงส่วนหนึ่งของประโยคมากกว่า Verb ในฐานะที่เป็นคำนาม (Noun) คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective) หรือจะเป็นคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverb) ในรูปของ Verbal ในลักษณะต่าง ๆ กัน

รูปของ Verbal ที่ใช้ในภาษาอังกฤษมีเพียง 3 รูป กล่าวคือ³³

1. Infinitives
2. Gerunds (or ing - form)
3. Participles

จะได้อธิบายในรายละเอียดตลอดถึงวิธีใช้ Verbal รูปต่าง ๆ เป็นลำดับไป

Infinitive สามารถใช้แทนนาม (noun equivalent) หรือคำขยาย (modifier) ขึ้นอยู่กับหน้าที่ของคำนั้น 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) และใช้รูปเช่นเดียวกับ present participle เช่น

Swimming is good exercise. (noun equivalent subject)

I am fond of **swimming**. (noun equivalent - object)

Participle ใช้เป็นคำขยายคำนามทั้งรูปที่เป็น 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, Dorathy W. Pilgrim, and Aurora Quiros Haggard, **Mastering American English**, pp.143-149.

1) ใช้เป็นกรรม (Object) ของคำกริยา (Verb)

โดยปกติแล้วทั้ง infinitive และ gerund ที่ใช้เป็นกรรมของคำกริยานั้น จะกำหนดเฉพาะคำกริยาแต่ละตัวว่าจะใช้ตามหลังด้วย infinitive หรือ gerund ซึ่งจะใช้ในลักษณะเดียวกับคำนาม (noun) หรือคำสรรพนาม (pronoun) ที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นกรรมของคำกริยานั้น ๆ

A. คำกริยาที่ตามหลังด้วย infinitives แบ่งได้เป็น 3 พวก คือ

1. Verb followed directly by the infinitive

Form : **Verb + infinitive**

มีตัวอย่างประโยคดังต่อไปนี้

- 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**

มีตัวอย่างประโยคที่ใช้ดังนี้

- advise** I advise you **to see** a lawyer.
- cause** He caused me **to be** late.
- Command** The guard commanded us **to halt**.
- encourage** 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 ที่อยู่ในกลุ่มนี้และมีวิธีใช้เช่นเดียวกันคือ instruct, invite, oblige, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, urge, warn.

ประโยคตามตัวอย่างข้างต้นนี้ สามารถเขียนในรูปของ passive voice โดยความหมายไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง แต่เปลี่ยนแปลงโครงสร้างประโยคเท่านั้น เปรียบเทียบประโยคต่อไปนี้

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 + infinitive

- Forms** (a) Verb + infinitive
(b) Verb + (pro) noun + infinitive
- ask** (a) She asked **to come**.
(b) She asked us **to come**.
- beg** (a) The child begged **to go**.
(b) The child begged me **to go**.
- expect** (a) We expect **to leave** tonight.
(b) We expect them **to leave** tonight.
- promise** (a) I promised not **to tell**.
(b) I promised him not **to tell** you.
- want** (a) They want **to visit** you soon.
(b) They want you **to visit** them soon.
- wish** (a) I wished **to stay**.
(b) They wished me **to stay**.

ประโยคที่ใช้คำกริยา ask, beg และ expect สามารถเขียนในรูปของ passive voice โดยไม่เปลี่ยนความหมายของประโยคมากนัก

ประโยคเปรียบเทียบ

She asked us **to come** early.

We **were asked to come** early.

They **are expected to leave** tonight.

B. คำกริยาที่ตามหลังด้วย Gerund เท่านั้น มีดังนี้

- admit** He admitted **taking** the key.
- appreciate** He would appreciate **hearing** from you.
- avoid** I have avoided **meeting** him so far.
- consider** I considered **buying** a car.
- deny** He denied **taking** the key.
- enjoy** We enjoyed **meeting** you.
- escape** He escaped **being** hurt in the accident.
- finish** I have just finished **typing** my paper.
- imagine** Imagine **winning** the Irish sweepstakes.
- keeps** keep trying
- miss** I'm sorry that I missed **seeing** you.

คำกริยากลุ่มนี้ที่ตามด้วย gerunds เสมอ เช่น postpone, practice, quit, resent, resist, suggest, stop.

โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง **Verb to stop** สามารถตามด้วย infinitive ในกรณีที่ต้องการชี้ถึงจุดมุ่งหมาย (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 ต่อไปนี้ตามด้วย infinitives หรือ Gerunds ก็ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงความหมายให้แตกต่างกันไป เช่น ประโยคเปรียบเทียบต่อไปนี้

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 ที่ใช้ได้ทั้ง infinitive 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.

ข้อพึงระมัดระวัง Verb to remember และ Verb to try ความหมายแตกต่างกันเห็นได้ชัดเจน 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** มีที่ใช้ใน 2 ลักษณะ ต่อไปนี้

1. allow } + (pro) noun + infinitive
 permit }

They allow us to **smoke** here.

2. allow } + Gerund
 permit }

They don't permit **smoking** here.

2) ใช้ **infinitives as complements**

ในการเขียนประโยคบางครั้งสามารถใช้ infinitives เป็นส่วนที่ทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ (Complements) ตามหลังคำกริยา appear และ seem เช่น

You seem to **be** tired.

Josephine appeared to **be** in good spirits.

3) ใช้ **Gerund เป็นกรรมของคำบุรพบท** (Object of a preposition)

ดังตัวอย่างประโยคต่อไปนี้

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.

ข้อพึงระมัดระวังในการใช้ Gerunds ตามหลัง preposition “to” ต้องไม่ใช่ให้สับสนกับ 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) โดยปกติแล้วจะแสดงวัตถุประสงค์ใน
ความหมายของ in order to = เพื่อที่จะ ดังตัวอย่างประโยค 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” จะต้องตามหลังด้วย Gerund เช่น

This exercise is good for **reducing** the waist line.

5) การใช้ **Present Participle และ Past Participle** เป็นคำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives)

Present Participle และ Past Participle สามารถใช้หน้าคำนามเพื่อขยาย
คำนามนั้น หรือใช้ตามหลังคำกริยาในลักษณะที่เป็นส่วนสมบุรณ์ (Complement)
ความหมายของ present participle และ past participle จะแตกต่างกันอย่างเห็นได้
ชัด 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 จะมีความหมายเช่นเดียวกับ
อนุประโยค (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 : ถ้ามีปัญหาเกี่ยวกับเรื่อง clauses กลับไปอ่านและทำความเข้าใจในบทที่ 4
อีกครั้ง)

๖) รูปของ Infinitives and Participles ที่ตามหลัง Complements or Objects

หลังการใช้ Infinitives and Participles ที่ตามหลัง complements หรือ objects สามารถสรุปเป็น patterns ดังต่อไปนี้

- 6.1 Verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Complement} \\ \text{Object} \end{array} \right\}$ + Infinitive
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 over come** her fear of speaking in public.

- 6.4 Verbs + Object + simple form or
present participle

(feel, hear, see, watch) เช่น ประโยคเปรียบเทียบต่อไปนี้

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 verbals มักจะแสดงว่า verbal นั้น ๆ เกิดก่อนกิจกรรม หรือก่อนการแสดงอาการของ 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 verbals ใช้ในความมุ่งหมายเช่นเดียวกับกับ passive tense forms กล่าวคือ ประธานหมายถึง ผู้ถูกกระทำของกิจกรรมกรรมนั้น ๆ by the 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 cautious

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 ที่ควรแก่การทำความเข้าใจเพื่อจะได้ศึกษาเป็นแนวเปรียบเทียบกับ กรณีที่เกิดข้อสงสัย ซึ่งสามารถสรุปได้ดังนี้³⁴

1. ข้อแตกต่างระหว่าง be sure + infinitive กับ be sure that + clause. ดังตัวอย่างประโยค เปรียบเทียบต่อไปนี้

He is sure **to succeed**. = the speaker believes this.

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

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.

ในกรณีเช่นนี้ สามารถใช้กับ that + clause เช่น

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.

ในบางครั้งจำเป็นต้องใช้ The continuous infinitive เช่น

He is thought **to be hiding** in the woods.

= people think that he is hiding.

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. ใช้ Infinitive หลังคำนามหรือคำสรรพนามเพื่อแสดงว่าสามารถใช้ได้หรือสิ่งซึ่งถูกกระทำ 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 ในกรณีต่อไปนี้

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 เป็นต้น

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 : ที่สามารถใช้ในกรณีนี้มีดังต่อไปนี้

strange, crazy, mad, odd, funny, extraordinary astonishing, amazing, pointless
ridiculous เป็นต้น

บางกรณีสามารถใช้ประโยคอุทาน (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!

บางกรณีสามารถละ adjective ในความหมายของการวิจารณ์ (criticism) หรือ

ไม่เห็นสมควร (disapproval) เช่น

What a (silly) way **to bring** up a child!

8) ใช้ Infinitive ตามหลังคำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective) ที่บ่งบอกความหมายต่าง ๆ กันไป

เช่น

8.1 ตามหลังคำคุณศัพท์ที่แสดงอารมณ์ (emotion) เช่น happy, glad, relieved, asto-

nished, 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 any where.

8.2 ใช้ในประโยคที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย It มีโครงสร้างดังนี้

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.

ในบางกรณีประโยคข้างต้นนี้มักตาม verb : find และ think เช่น

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 ตามหลังคำคุณศัพท์ 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.

ตารางเปรียบเทียบระหว่าง participles and gerunds³⁵

Participles	Gerunds
<p>Choosing his words with care, the speaker intimated that the government was mistaken in its attitude. (Choosing - present participle)</p> <p>Seen in the light, the matter is not as serious as people generally suppose. (Seen - past participle)</p> <p>Having picked 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)</p> <p>He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, Being considered insufficiently popular with all members (Passive present participle)</p> <p>Having been told that bad weather was on the way, the climbers decided to put off their attempt on Eiger until the following week. (Passive perfect participle)</p>	<p>Choosing the prettiest girl in the competition proved very difficult. (Choosing - Subject) No equivalent form.</p> <p>He regretted having picked Jones as captain of the team. (having picked - object)</p> <p>He felt very flattered at being considered the best man to take on the chairmanship of the society. (Object of a preposition)</p> <p>He denied having been told to service the engine before takeoff. (Object)</p>

หลังจากที่ทำความเข้าใจและสามารถเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของการใช้ Verbals ประเภทต่าง ๆ ที่ได้อธิบายไว้เป็นลำดับมาในบทที่ 6 ประเด็นที่ควรทำความเข้าใจให้ชัดเจน คือ การที่สามารถจำแนกความแตกต่างของรูปแบบและการใช้ของ Verbals ในรูปของ infinitives, gerunds และ participles ตลอดจนการใช้ Verbals ในลักษณะลักษณะต่าง ๆ ที่ประกอบด้วย ลักษณะเฉพาะของแต่ละตอนให้เข้าใจแจ่มแจ้งก่อนที่จะลงมือทำแบบทดสอบซึ่งได้แยกหัวข้อ

³⁵Craver, *Advanced English Practice*, Second Edition, pp.175-176.

เป็นเรื่อง ๆ ไป เพื่อให้เกิดความสะดวกในการฝึกหัดและไม่เกิดความสับสน การทำแบบทดสอบ ตั้งแต่ Test 45 เป็นต้นไปนั้น ขอให้จับเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องและเปรียบเทียบคำตอบกับคำตอบท้ายแบบทดสอบ

ถ้าหากว่ายังมีข้อผิดพลาดมากหรือทำแบบทดสอบได้ไม่ถึง 75% ควรกลับไปอ่านคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนั้น ๆ ใหม่ และลองทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งหนึ่งจนกว่าจะได้คะแนนเพิ่มขึ้น จึงจะดำเนินการทำแบบทดสอบต่อ ๆ ไป

แบบทดสอบตั้งแต่ Test 45 - Test 59 เกี่ยวกับเรื่อง Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles นำมาจาก A Practical English Grammar Exercises I³⁶

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.

³⁶Thomson and Martinet, A Practical English Grammar Exercises I, pp.61-63, 66-78, 79-87.

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
 9. use 10. ask, use 11. to get, start 12. remember 13. to do 14. to go wait 15. leave 16. open
 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 to 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 if 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,' please,' 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 men.
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.* (You (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 strile 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 righten 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 disurb 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 ordef to learn 28.

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 replaced 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 scissory; 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 up 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 ghose; 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 statue, but he is ill so his wife is doing it instead.
18. The plane is late; I wonder what has happened?
Possibly it was delayed by fog.
19. I have never met him.
You (meet) him; he lives next door to you.
20. I (do) it. **(It was my duty to do it, but I didn't.)**
21. He (not catch) the 9.20 train because he didn't leave home till 9.25.
22. I opened it, **which was unnecessary.**
23. The police were here while we were out.
Someone (betray) us.
24. I drove at 80 miles an hour, **which was wrong.**
25. When I was your age I (climb) that mountain, (but I didn't).
26. If a policeman had seen me climbing through your window he (ask) me what I was doing.
27. He said that censorship of news was ridiculous and it (abolish) years ago. (passive verb)
28. You boiled so many eggs; **but** there are only four of us.
29. She (play) the chief part in the film, but she quarrelled with the director, so he engaged someone else.
30. This poem (be) written by Keats, **but I am not certain.**
31. He (take) off his hat in the theatre, **(but he didn't).**
32. People used to walk twenty miles to do their shopping.
They (have a lot of energy in those days).
33. One day he went for a walk up a mountain and never came back. He (fall) over a precipice.
34. I just pressed lightly on the pane and my hand went through. The glass (be) very thin.
35. you translated it into French, **Which wasn't necessary.**
36. You looked at the new moon through glass. It is most unluckily.

Answers Test 53

1. must have been 2. can't/couldn't have seen, must have dreamt 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/should have fallen 34. must have been 35. needn't have translated
36. shouldn't have looked

Test 54

Perfect infinitive used with auxiliaries 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 bathe/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/Id 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.
28. I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him £2.
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.
33. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance (explain).
34. He keeps (ask) me the time and I keep (tell) him (buy) himself a watch.
35. He has a theory that it is possible (tell) the time in daylight by (look) into a cat's eyes.
36. 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, gurmbling 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
 wait 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.

e.g. I didn't like saying it usually means 'I said it' unwillingly', but I didn't like to say it usually means 'I didn't say it' (because it didn't seem right or sensible.)

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) if 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,
 to set 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 answers 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 crash.
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) (roll) 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 horse, 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.
14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
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 dound 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