CHAPTER 11 - NONFINITE VERB PHRASES PART I

Exercise 11.1

1. Harry's dream is *to spend the year traveling in Europe*.

2. *To save enough money for the trip* is not easy.

3. He plans *to fly to London first*.

4. He will use the train under the English Channel *to get to Paris*.

5. His goal is *to see all the art museums in London and Paris*.

6. *To be in the Alps during the winter* would be ideal.

7. He would stay there a few weeks *to go skiing*.

8. I approve of Harry's plan *to take a train to travel from Florence to Rome*.

Exercise 11.2

1. *To spend the year traveling in Europe* = Nominal infinitive, subject complement

2. T*o save enough money for the trip* = Nominal infinitive, subject of the sentence

3. *To fly to London first* = Nominal infinitive, direct object

4. *To get to Paris* = Adverbial infinitive, modifies *use*

5. *To see all the art museums in London and Paris* = Nominal infinitive, subject complement

6. *To be in the Alps during the winter* = Nominal infinitive, subject of the sentence

7. *To go skiing* = Adverbial infinitive, modifies *stay*

8. *To take a train* = Adjectival infinitive, modifies *plan*
   To travel from Florence to Rome = adverbial infinitive, modifies *take*

Exercise 11.3

1. Children [NP_1 - subject] look [MVP] under rocks [ADVP] for worms and bugs [ADVP].
   look = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

2. You [NP_1 - subject] do [MVP] something like bird-watching [NP_2 - direct object].
   do = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

3. You [NP_1 - subject] are [MVP] a naturalist [NP_1 - subject complement].
   be = Linking verb, Type IV Sentence

4. You [NP_1 - subject] see [MVP] birds [NP_2 - direct object] in great detail [ADVP].
   see = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

5. You [NP_1 - subject] go [MVP] bird-watching [ADVP].
   go = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

6. A field guide [NP_1 - subject] identifies [MVP] the birds that you see [NP_2 - direct object].
   identify = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

7. You [NP_1 - subject] zero in [MVP] on the bird [ADVP].
   zero in = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

8. You [NP_1 - subject] record [MVP] it [NP_2 - direct object].
   record = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

Exercise 11.4

1. *to be recognized for some unusual achievement*
   People are recognized for some unusual achievement.

2. *to give the prize to Michael Milken, the father of the junk bond*
   The Ig Nobel Committee gave the prize to Michael Milken, the father of the junk bond.

3. *to go bankrupt*
   Orange County, California, went bankrupt.

4. *to make people laugh*
   The Ig Nobel Prize makes people laugh.

5. *to levitate a frog*
   Magnets levitate a frog.

6. *to show that chickens prefer beautiful humans to plain ones*
   The study showed that chickens prefer beautiful humans to plain ones.

7. *to study the effect of chewing-gum flavor on brain waves*
   A three-country team of winners studied the effect of chewing-gum flavor on brain waves.

8. *to honor the man who invented karaoke*
   The committee honored the man who invented karaoke.

Exercise 11.5

1. *To arrive before 7:30 p.m.* - *The guests* is the subject.
   [*To the surprise party* is a prepositional phrase.]

2. *To bring a friend with him* - *John* is the subject.

3. *To arrive a little early* - *Ellen* is the subject.
   To help with the decorations - *Ellen* is the subject.

4. *To have the kitchen and dining room to themselves* - *The caterers* is the subject.
   [*To themselves* is a prepositional phrase.]

5. *To arrive at about 7:00 p.m.* - *People* is the subject.

6. *To arrive* - *The guest of honor* is the subject.

7. *To be on the lookout from an upstairs window* - *Someone* is the subject.

8. [*To*] *ring* - *The doorbell* is the subject
   To be quiet - *Everyone* is the subject.

Exercise 11.6

1. *To name a sport that has changed as dramatically in the last few years as girls' basketball* = Nominal infinitive, complement of the adjective *difficult*. No other tests available.

2. *To play intramural basketball* = Adjectival infinitive, modifying *opportunity*. Cannot be restated as a relative clause.

3. *To watch them play* = Adverbial infinitive, modifying *came*. Test #1 - *Wh*-question : *Why did people come*? Test #2 - It cannot move in its sentence. Test #3 - Paraphrase with *in order to*: *People came to the games in order to watch them play*.

   [*To*] *play* = Nominal infinitive, direct object of *watch*. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: *They watched something*. Test #2 - *Wh*-question: *What did they watch?*

4. *To play in tournaments before large crowds* = Nominal infinitive, subject of the sentence. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: *Something threw some of the girls off their game.* Test #2 - *Wh*-Question: *What threw some of the girls off their game?*

5. *How to shoot*
   How to play under the net
   How to defend = All three are nominal infinitives, direct objects of *knew*. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: *One great early player knew something*. Test #2 - *Wh*-question: *What did one great early player know?*

6. *To score more than 1000 points in her first three years of high school basketball* = Nominal infinitive, complement of the adjective *able*. No other tests available.

7. *To cap her high school career with a state-wide win for her team* = Nominal infinitive, subject complement. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: *Her hope was something*. Test #2 - *Wh*-question: *What was her hope?*

8. *To send in an application for the girls' team to play in the state tournament* = Nominal infinitive, direct object. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: *The high school athletic director forgot something*. Test #2 - *Wh*-question: *What did the high school athletic director forget?*

   To play in the state tournament = Adjectival infinitive, modifying *application*. No other tests available.

Review Exercises
Identifying Infinitive Phrases

1. *To the CBS News Sunday Morning* = Prepositional phrase
   To dance with humans = Infinitive phrase

2. *To dance together to tunes like "The Beer Barrel Polka"* = Infinitive phrase
   To tunes like "The Beer Barrel Polka" = Prepositional phrase

3. *To dance* = Infinitive phrase without *to* (*Dog* is the subject.)

4. *To be a little bit crazy* = Infinitive phrase
   To go to dog dancing competitions = Infinitive phrase
   To dog dancing competitions = Prepositional phrase

5. *to promote dog dancing as a competitive sport* = Infinitive phrase

6. *To get a hotel near an event* = Infinitive phrase
   To accept dogs = Infinitive phrase

7. *To wear hats, dresses, or coats* = Infinitive phrase

8. *To keep the events dignified* = Infinitive phrase

9. [*To*] *dance* = Infinitive phrase without *to* (*Dogs* is the subject.)
   To see dog dancing become an Olympic sport = Infinitive phrase
   [*To*] *become an Olympic sport* = Infinitive phrase without *to* (*Dog dancing* is the subject.)

Review of Infinitive Phrase Structure and Function

1. A nominal infinitive phrase

2. It is an object of the preposition *for*. It can be replaced by the pronoun *something*; it can form the basis of *wh*-question: For *what* had such explosions been too rapid?

3. An adjectival subject complement

4. An adverbial prepositional phrase

5. An adverbial prepositional phrase

6. Nominal infinitive phrase

7. It is the direct object of *expect*; it can be replaced by the pronoun *something*; it can form the basis for a *wh*-question: *What* do scientists expect?

Analyzing Infinitive Phrase Function

1. *To play tag football with some friends* = Nominal infinitive phrase, subject complement - Test #1 - Mel's plan was *something*. Test #2 - *What* was Mel's plan?

2. *To finish his homework* = Nominal infinitive phrase, direct object - Test #1 - His parents expected *something* [of him]. Test #2 - *What* did his parents expect [of him]?

3. *To finish his homework after the game* = Nominal infinitive phrase, direct object - Test #1 - He hoped *something*. Test #2 - *What* did he hope?

4. *To talk* = Adverbial infinitive phrase - Test #1 - Cannot move - **To talk* several of his friends sat down. Test #2 - *Why* did several of his friends sit down? Test #3 - Several of his friends sat down *in order to talk*.

5. *To join them* = Adjectival infinitive phrase - Test #1 - Cannot be made into a relative clause. Test #2 - modifies *decision.*

6. *To discover that an hour had passed* - Nominal infinitive phrase - complement of the adjective *surprised*.

7. *To arrive home before his parents* - Nominal infinitive phrase, subject of the sentence - Test #1 - *Something* was uppermost in his mind. Test #2 - *What* was uppermost in his mind?

8. *To see his father's car in the driveway* = Nominal infinitive phrase - Complement of the adjective *upset*.

Analyzing Infinitive Phrase Structure

1. *Mel* [NP_1] *would play* [MVP] *tag football* [NP_2] *with some friends* [ADVP]. Sentence Type V.

2. *He* [NP_1] *would finish* [MVP] *his homework* [NP_2]. Sentence Type V.

3. *He* [NP_1] *could complete*[MVP] *his homework* [NP_2] *after the game* [ADVP]. Sentence Type V.

4. *His friends* [NP_1] *talk*ed [MVP]. Sentence Type I.

5. *Mel* [NP_1] *joined* [MVP] *them* [NP_2]. Sentence Type V.

6. *Mel* [NP_1] *discovered* [MVP] *that an hour had passed* [NP_2]. Sentence Type V.

7. *Mel* [NP_1] *would arrive* [MVP] *home* [ADVP] *before his parents* [ADVP]. Sentence Type I.

8. *He* [NP_1] *saw* [MVP] *his father's car* [NP_2] *in the driveway* [ADVP]. Sentence Type V.