Unit 65

Leaving out to-infinitives

	We can sometimes use to instead of a clause beginning with a to context what we are talking about: I wanted to come with you, but I won't be able to . (instead of a clause beginning with a to context what we are talking about: I wanted to come with you, but I won't be able to . (instead of a clause beginning with a to context what we are talking about: I wanted to come with you, but I won't be able to . (instead of a clause beginning with a to context what we are talking about: I wanted to come with you, but I won't be able to . (instead of a clause beginning with a to context what we are talking about:	nd of to come with you.) out she chose not to . (instead of
	However, when we use the verb be in the previous sentence or clarepeated in the next clause or sentence: Leon was frightened – or maybe he just pretended to be .	
The state of the s	After most nouns and adjectives that can be followed by a to-inf to-infinitive clause or use to: I'm not going to write another book – at least I don't have any plans (to). (or plans to write another book.) 'Could you and Tom help me move house?' 'Well, I'm willing (to), and I'll ask Tom.'	Also: chance, idea, opportunity, promise, suggestion; afraid, delighted, determined
	We can also leave out a to-infinitive or use to with some verbs: Alex will collect us by 10 o'clock. He promised (to) . 'You were supposed to buy some sugar.' 'Sorry, I forgot (to).'	Also: agree, ask, begin, refuse, start, try
The second name of the least of	After verbs which must have a complement (i.e. a phrase which complement) we can't leave out to: I admit that I took her watch, but I didn't mean to. Have you thought about getting vaccinated against cholera before going there? I'd certainly advise you to.	Also: afford, be able, choose, deserve, expect, fail, hate, hope, intend, love, need, prefer
NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN	After want and would like in if-clauses and wh-clauses we can to: You're welcome to dance if you'd like (to). You can do whatever you would like (to). Call me Ben if you want (to). Come and see us when you want (to). In other clauses (not if- and wh-clauses) we include to: I was planning to see you tomorrow, and I would still like I offered to clean your car because I really want to, not be	e to.
	In if-clauses and wh-clauses we usually leave out to after like. O You can have one if you like. and You can have one if you Leave whenever you like. and Leave whenever you'd like However, we include to with negative forms of want, would like wh-clauses: 'Shall we go and visit Laura?' 'I don't really want to.' I should have phoned Jo last night, but it was so late whe 'He won't mind you asking him for a loan.' 'Oh, no, I wou	Compare: 'd like (to). (to). , and like, including in if-clauses and n I got home I didn't like to.

Exercises

65.1

Rewrite the italicised part of each sentence so that it has a similar meaning. Use a verb from the box (use each verb twice) followed by to or to be.

(claimed expected pretended used
1	Was she really as good at tennis as she said she was? claimed to be
2	She occupies a much less important role in the company than she did before.
3	Lucia was frightened – or maybe she just acted as if she was.
4	Dan has lost a lot of weight. He's much thinner than he was before.
5	The last government didn't represent the majority of people, although it said that it did.
6	My family enjoyed my singing, or at least they made believe that they did.
7	The Pantheon in Rome wasn't anything like I imagined it.
8	I didn't get an interview for the job although I thought that I would.

65.2 Complete the sentences. Write to if it is necessary; write (to) if it can be included or omitted.

1	I've always wanted to go white-water rafting, but I've never had the opportunitybefore.
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2	Luka had to admit that he'd failed, even though he obviously hated
3	When the police officer told the crowd to leave the square they refused
4	I don't have to walk to work. I do it because I choose
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- We didn't want Alina to leave college, but she was determined
 Spain won 3–0, and deserved
 , after a fine performance.
- 7 A: Shall we ask Dad before we borrow the car? B: Yes, it might be a good idea
- 8 A: Would you present the prizes for the competition? B: I'd be delighted......

65.3 If necessary, correct B's responses. If they are already correct, write 🗸. 🢽

- 1 A: Can I have a biscuit? B: Take more than one if you like to.
- 2 A: When shall we start playing the music? B: Whenever you'd like.
- 3 A: Will Sara be able to play? B: I asked her, but she says she doesn't want.
- 4 A: I can't come out tonight, I'm seeing Emma. B: She can join us, if she'd like to.
- 5 A: Where are you going to in Norway? B: I haven't decided yet. I'll just go where I want.
- 6 A: I don't think I'll go after all. B: That's okay. You don't have to if you don't want.
- 7 A: Can the children come too? B: Yes, of course, if they want.
- 8 A: Shall we go out walking tomorrow? B: Yes, I'd like very much.
- 9 A: Could I ask you a personal question? B: Of course. Ask anything you like to.
- 10 A: Did you ask Dr Mori to help you? B: No, he was very busy, so I didn't like.

