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. To 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

   *look* = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

   *do* = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

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

   *see* = Transitive verb, Type V Sentence

   *go* = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

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

   *zero in* = Intransitive verb, Type I Sentence

   *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.

4. To play in tournaments before large crowds = Nominal infinitive, subject of the sentence. Test #1 - Pronoun substitution: They watched something. Test #2 - Wh-question: What did they watch?

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] would play [MVP] tag football [NP] with some friends [ADVP]. Sentence Type V.

2. He [NP] would finish [MVP] his homework [NP]. Sentence Type V.

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

4. His friends [NP] talked [MVP]. Sentence Type I.

5. Mel [NP] joined [MVP] them [NP]. Sentence Type V.

6. Mel [NP] discovered [MVP] that an hour had passed [NP]. Sentence Type V.


8. He [NP] saw [MVP] his father’s car [NP] in the driveway [ADVP]. Sentence Type V.