

Verb + bare infinitive (= without “to”), verb + object I

I. Verb + bare infinitive

II. Verb + object I

I. Verb + bare infinitive

Modal verbs:

can, may, must, will, would, should: *He can/may/must/will/would/should come.*

But: **ought to**

He ought to come.

Other verbs:

let: *He let us operate that machine. (= dovolil, nechal)*

Let angle A equal the sum of the two opposite sides. (= nechť)

But: **allow ... to** *He allowed us to operate that machine.*

make: *He made them finish the experiment. (= donutil)*

But: **force ... to** *He forced them to finish the experiment.*

Gravity makes the planets move round the sun. (= způsobuje, že)

But: **cause ... to** *Gravity causes the planets to move round the sun.*

see, hear : *I saw/heard him come.*

help (to) : *He helped me (to) write the report.*

Common mistakes:

- Leaving out the object after “enable”, “permit”, “allow”

enable:

Wrong: *This method enables to measure efficiency more accurately.*

Right: *This method **enables us/the researcher/....** to measure efficiency more accurately.*

*This method **enables a more accurate measurement** of efficiency.*

Or: *This method makes a more accurate measurement of efficiency possible.*

This method makes it possible to measure efficiency more accurately.

permit:

Wrong: *This offer permits to use the software for home-use for 18 months.*

Right: *This offer **permits anyone/you/ to use** the software for home-use for 18 months.*

*This offer **permits the use** of the software for home-use for 18 months.*

allow:

Right: *This method **allows us/the researcher/.... to detect** impurities.*

*This method **allows the detection** of impurities.*

In scientific /technical texts, especially those written by non-native speakers of English, you may also find the construction “allow + to infinitive”:

*This method **allows to detect** impurities.*

As it is still considered unacceptable by editors of respected journals, it is better to avoid it.

- Using a **“that clause”** after **“cause”** instead of an object

Wrong: *The old equipment caused that there were a lot of problems.*

Right: *The old equipment **caused a lot of problems.***

- Leaving out **“to”** after **“like”** and **“want”**

Wrong: *I would like go to that conference.* Right: *I would **like to go** to that conference.*

I want help you.

*I **want to help** you.*

II. Verb + object I

Example: **He answered my question at once.**

Selection of

Verbs	Czech equivalents	Nouns	Adjectives
access	mít přístup	access to	accessible to
affect	ovlivnit	effect on	effective
answer	odpovědět	answer to	
approach	(při)blížit se	approach to	approachable
assume	předpokládat	assumption about	
avoid	vyhnout se	avoidance of	avoidable
compare	srovnávat, přirovnávat	comparison with/to, of with/to, between, between and	comparable with/to
comprise	obsahovat, skládat se z		
concern	týkat se		
consider	zvažovat; uvažovat	consideration	considerable
contain	obsahovat	content; contents; container	
decrease	zmenšit, snížit	decrease in/of	
discuss	diskutovat	discussion about/ on/ of	
doubt	pochybovat	doubt about	doubtful about; doubtless
equal	rovnat se	equality; equation	equal to
increase	zvětšit, zvýšit	increase in/of	
influence	mít vliv na	influence on	influential in
join	připojit (se) k	joint	joint
mention	zmínit se	mention of	
operate	obsluhovat, řídit	operator; operation	operational, operative
permit	dovolit	permission for	permissible
remember	pamatovat si, vzpomínat si na	remembrance of	
resemble	podobat se	resemblance to/ between and	
resist	odolat	resistance to	resistant to

understand	rozumět, chápat	understanding of	understanding
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Notes:

Read carefully the following notes before you do the exercises.

- **contain** = obsahovat

content = obsah

(the subject matter of a course, speech, report) *course content*

(amount of a substance) *salt content*

contents = obsah

(things inside a box, room) *the contents of his pockets*

(everything a letter, book says) *the contents of a letter*

(the list of titles of sections in a book) *list/table of contents*

- **decrease/increase in:** *a decrease/an increase in the number of /in interest/ in value*
decrease/increase of: *a decrease/an increase of 10%/5°C (a 5°C decrease/increase)*

- Although the phrase “**consider something as something**” is still frowned upon by some editors of respected journals, it is becoming more and more common, especially in scientific texts.

*A decrease in prices **is considered (to be) unlikely.***

*A decrease in prices **is considered as unlikely.***

With “regard”, the only correct construction is “**regard something as something**”.

*A decrease in prices **is regarded as unlikely.***

- **joint** = **noun:** a place where two bones/parts are joined

knee joint

adjective: involving two or more people together

joint effort, joint project

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the correct forms of the verbs given in the list below. Use each verb only once.

avoid

want

remember

equal

concern

resemble

access

mention

make

affect

approach

consider

resist

regard

- Students can always the Internet at our University.
- Why did he you repeat the experiment?
- I am the end of my presentation.
- A further increase in the costs is as unlikely.
- I don't the code, I'll have to look it up.
- If you to achieve better results, you must such mistakes.
- Prices are more stable if supply demand.
- This change does not third-year students.

9. I this experiment in my last presentation.
10. The special coating is designed to corrosion.
11. This crisis that of Europe in 1929.
12. Have the latest developments your decision?
13. The Design of Experiment method is very useful by all who do experiments.

II. Translate.

1. Chceš-li něco dodat, můžeš to udělat teď.

.....

2. Neodpověděl jsi na mou otázku.

.....

3. Vždycky jsem pochyboval o hodnotě této analýzy.

.....

4. Dovolte, abych se představil.

.....

5. Připojil se k našemu týmu v r. 2010.

.....

6. Chci se zmínit o jiném příkladu.

.....

7. Poslední příklad, který nám dal, se týkal biomasy.

.....

8. Studenti prvního ročníku nerozumějí tomu problému.

.....

9. Firmy nás nutí kupovat věci, které vyrábějí.

.....

10. Jejich výzkum se týká polovodičů.

.....

11. Dovolil nám/Nechal nás pracovat s tím přístrojem.

.....

12. Chtěli diskutovat o naší budoucí spolupráci.

.....

III. Reformulate the following faulty constructions.

1. This change of temperature causes that the parameters change significantly.

.....

2. This technology allows to create a really big digital system.

a)

b)

3. Disruptive influences cause that there are errors.

.....

4. Computerization enables to cut production costs.

a)

b)

5. This method does not allow to compare different materials.

a)

b)

6. The crisis has caused that car production has decreased.

.....

IV. Reformulate the following sentences by using nouns instead of verbs and making all the other necessary changes. The meaning of the sentence must remain the same. An example of how to proceed is given in 1.

1. These two curves do not resemble each other.

There is no resemblance between these two curves.

2. We are considering your application.

Your application is under

3. It does not help to avoid controversial issues.

..... of

4. The water contained a lot of salt.

The salt was high.

5. How did he answer your question?

What was

6. The material resists corrosion well.

The corrosion is good.

7. These factors affect considerably the mean value.

The of these factors on

8. I doubt first-year students really understand that problem.

I doubt first-year students have

9. Technology significantly influences our lives.

Technology has

10. We will discuss renewable sources of energy.

The will be about

11. Computers affect our lives.

Computers have

12. Our students can access the Internet.

Our students have

13. I didn't doubt your results.

I had

14. That discovery was first mentioned in a paper last year.

The first appeared

15. The use of drugs has increased significantly in the last few years.

There

16. Last year the number of dropouts increased by 10%.

Last year there