

# Reflexive pronouns: **herself, himself, themselves, etc.**

When the subject and object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing, we use a *reflexive pronoun* as the object rather than a personal pronoun. Compare:

- **She** forced **her** to eat it. ('she' and 'her' refer to different people) *and*
- **She** forced **herself** to eat it. ('she' and 'herself' refer to the same person)

The singular forms of reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself**; the plural forms are **ourselves, yourselves, themselves**. Some people use **themselves** (or **themselves**) to refer to the subject of the sentence, to avoid saying whether the subject is male or female:

- It is a situation that no doctor wants to find **themselves** {or **themselves**} in.

We can use reflexive pronouns for emphasis. For example, after an intransitive verb to emphasise the subject; after the subject or object (when the verb is transitive) or after the verb (intransitive) to emphasise that something is done without help; and after a noun to emphasise that noun:

- We phoned the plumber and he **came himself**. (he didn't send his employees)
- I hope you like the ice cream – **I** made it **myself**. (nobody helped me)
- I was given this book by **the author herself**. (by her personally)

We use reflexive pronouns to emphasise that the subject caused a certain action. Compare:

- *He got arrested.* *and* • *He got himself arrested.* (= he did something to cause it)

We use reflexive pronouns with a meaning similar to 'also':

- John said he was feeling ill. I was feeling pretty bad **myself**.

Some verbs are rarely or never used with a reflexive pronoun in English, but often are in other languages. These include **complain, concentrate, get up/hot/tired, lie down, meet, relax, remember, sit down, wake up**:

- She **concentrated** hard on getting the job finished, {*not* She concentrated herself...}

With some verbs we only use a reflexive pronoun when we want to emphasise particularly that the subject is doing the action. Compare:

- **She** quickly **dressed** and went down for breakfast. {*rather than* ...dressed herself...} *and*
- He's recovering well from the accident and **he** is now able **to dress himself**.

Other verbs like this include **shave, undress, wash; acclimatise, adapt; behave, hide, move**.

After a preposition of place or position we use a personal pronoun, not a reflexive pronoun:

- **She** put her bag **next to her**. • **Jim** had the money **with him**.

After prepositions closely linked to their verbs we use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object refer to the same thing:

- He came out of the interview looking **pleased with himself**. {*not* ...pleased with him.}

Other verb + prepositions like this include **be ashamed of, believe in, care about, do with, hear about, look after, look at, take care of**.

Some verbs describe actions in which two or more people or things do the same thing to the other(s). We use **each other** or **one another** with these:

- We **looked at each other / one another** and started to laugh.
- Peter and Jenny **met (each other)** in 1992. ('each other' is often left out if the meaning is clear from the context)

Other verbs like this include **attract, avoid, complement, embrace, face, fight, help, kiss, marry, meet, repel**. With some verbs we have to use **with** before **each other / one another**:

- The scheme allows students from many countries **to communicate with each other**.

Other verbs like this include **agree, coincide, collaborate, compete, contrast, co-operate, disagree, joke, mix, quarrel, talk**.

EXERCISES

76.1 Add an appropriate reflexive pronoun to each sentence to add emphasis, as in 1. If it is not possible to put a reflexive pronoun, write X. (A, B & C)

- 1 All you have to do is hide yourself behind the door and shout 'Surprise!' when she walks in.
- 2 They're always complaining.....about my cooking.
- 3 George's mother didn't want him to take the job on the oil rig. In fact, George didn't feel very happy about it.....
- 4 There's no need for you to come, I can carry the shopping.....
- 5 Young people.....need to get more involved in politics.
- 6 I don't have any trouble getting to sleep, but I always wake.....up very early.
- 7 That's a beautiful sweater, Susan, did you knit it.....?
- 8 For an explanation we need to look back to the beginning of the Universe.....
- 9 I find that I get.....tired very easily these days.
- 10 You and Bridget ought to relax.....more - you're working too hard.
- 11 Amy was only three when she started to wash and dress.....
- 12 I haven't tried it....., but I'm told that karate is very good exercise.

76.2 Correct these sentences if necessary. Put a ✓ if the sentence is already correct. (A, B & D)

- 1 I had a swim, quickly dried ~~me~~, and put on my clothes. myself
- 2 Now that he was famous, he heard a lot about himself on TV and radio.
- 3 Why don't you bring the children with you?
- 4 You ought to be ashamed of you.
- 5 They pulled the sledge behind themselves through the snow.
- 6 She put out her hand and introduced herself as Antonia Darwin.
- 7 'Have you ever been to California?' 'No...oh, yes, once,' he corrected him.
- 8 I could feel the ground start to move under me.
- 9 They applied them to the task with tremendous enthusiasm.
- 10 It was another rainy Sunday afternoon and we didn't know what to do with us.
- 11 She should look after herself better. She's lost a lot of weight.



76.3 Complete the sentences with one of these verbs in an appropriate form followed by either **each other** or **with each other**, as in 1. (E)

avoid      collaborate      communicate      compete      complement      face      help

- 1 Countries are competing with each other to build the tallest building in the world.
- 2 We had an argument a few days ago and since then we've tried.....
- 3 I think strawberries and ice cream.....really well.
- 4 The companies.....to produce an electric car. It's good to see them working together at last.
- 5 It was the first time the two players.....across the chess board.
- 6 If you've got a computer, too, we should be able.....by email.
- 7 The pupils don't work on their own; in fact, they're encouraged.....

## One and ones (There's my car - the green one.)

A

We can use one instead of repeating a singular countable noun when it is clear from the context what we are talking about:

- 'Can I get you a drink?' 'It's okay, I've already got one (= a drink).'
- 'Is this your umbrella?' 'No, mine's the big blue one (= umbrella).'

Ones can be used instead of repeating a plural noun:

- I think his best poems are his early ones (= poems).
- People who smoke aren't the only ones (= people) affected by lung cancer.

We don't use one/ones instead of an uncountable noun:

- If you need any more paper, I'll bring you some. (*not* ...one/ones.)
- I asked him to get apple juice, but he got orange. (*not* ...orange one/ones.)

Notice that we can't use ones without additional information (e.g. *small ones*, *ones with blue laces*). Instead, we use *some*. Compare:

- We need new curtains. Okay, let's buy *green ones* this time. / ...ones with flowers on. and
- We need new curtains. Okay, let's buy *some*. (*not* ...let's buy ones.)

B

We don't use one/ones:

- after a - instead we leave out a:
  - Have we got any lemons? I need one for a meal I'm cooking. (*not* ...need a one...)
- after nouns used as adjectives:
  - I thought I'd put the keys in my trouser pocket, but in fact they were in my jacket pocket. (*not* ...my jacket one.)

Instead of using one/ones after personal pronouns (my, your, her, etc.) we prefer mine, yours, hers, etc. However, a personal pronoun + one/ones is often heard in informal speech:

- I'd really like a watch like yours. (*or* '...like your one.' in informal speech)

C

We can leave out one/ones:

- after which:
  - When we buy medicines, we have no way of knowing *which* (ones) contain sugar.
- after superlatives:
  - Look at that pumpkin! It's the *biggest* (one) I've seen this year.
  - If you buy a new car, remember that the *most economical* (ones) are often the smallest.
- after this, that, these, and those:
  - The last test I did was quite easy, but some parts of *this* (one) are really difficult.
  - Help yourself to grapes. *These* (ones) are the sweetest, but *those* (ones) taste best. (Note that some people think 'those ones' is incorrect, particularly in formal English.)
- after either, neither, another, each, the first/second/last, etc. (the forms without one/ones are more formal):
  - Karl pointed to the paintings and said I could take *either* (one). (*or* ...either of them.)
  - She cleared away the cups, washed *each* (one) thoroughly, and put them on the shelf.

D

We don't leave out one/ones:

- after the, the only, the main, and every:
  - When you cook clams you shouldn't eat *the* ones that don't open.
  - After I got the glasses home, I found that *every one* was broken.
- after adjectives:
  - My shoes were so uncomfortable that I had to go out today and buy some *new ones*. However, after colour adjectives we can often leave out one/ones in answers:
    - 'Have you decided which jumper to buy?' 'Yes, I think I'll take the *blue* (one).'

## EXERCISES

77.1 *If necessary, correct these sentences. If they are already correct, put a ✓. (A)*

- 1 We'd like to buy a new car, but we'll never be able to afford ones.
- 2 Many of the questions are difficult, so find the easier some and do those first.
- 3 We had an orchard, so when we ran out of apples, we could just go and pick ones.
- 4 Help yourself to more nuts if you want ones.
- 5 Only time will tell if the decisions we have taken are the correct ones.
- 6 I haven't got an electric drill, but I could borrow some from Joseph.

77.2 *If possible, replace the underlined words or phrases with one or ones. If it is not possible, write no after the sentence. (A & B)*

- 1 Their marriage was a long and happy marriage.
- 2 We've got most of the equipment we need, but there are still some small pieces of equipment we have to buy.
- 3 Traffic is light in most of the city, but there is heavy traffic near the football stadium.
- 4 'Are these your shoes?' 'No, the blue shoes are mine.'
- 5 All the cakes look good, but I think I'll have that cake on the left.
- 6 I was hoping to borrow a suit from Chris, but his suit doesn't fit me.
- 7 If you're making a cup of coffee, could you make a cup of coffee for me?
- 8 If you're buying a newspaper from the shop, could you get a newspaper for me?
- 9 At present, the music industry is in a better financial state than the film industry.
- 10 Nowadays, many people have a mobile phone, but I've never used a mobile phone.
- 11 Have you seen that the clothes shop on the corner has re-opened as a shoe shop?
- 12 'Which oranges would you like?' 'Can I have those oranges, please.'
- 13 'We haven't got any oranges.' 'I'll buy some oranges when I go to the shop.'
- 14 The damage to the car was a problem, of course, but an easily solved problem.

77.3 *If the sentence is correct without one/ones, put brackets around it. If it is not correct without one/ones, put a ✓. The first one has been done for you. (C & D)*

- 1 The government has produced a number of reports on violence on television, the most recent (one) only six months ago.
- 2 The zoo is the only one in the country where you can see polar bears.
- 3 In a pack there are 26 red cards and 26 black ones.
- 4 I have my maths exam tomorrow morning, but I've already prepared for that one.
- 5 Australia may have the most poisonous spiders, but the biggest ones live in Asia.
- 6 These strawberries aren't as good as the ones we grow ourselves.
- 7 It was made for one of the early kings of Sweden, but I don't remember which one.
- 8 The floods destroyed some smaller bridges, but left the main ones untouched.
- 9 Jo Simons has written 13 stories for children, every one totally gripping.
- 10 The protesters held another demonstration this weekend that was even bigger and more successful than the first one.
- 11 'I'm spending the weekend going to some of the London art galleries.' 'Which ones are you planning to visit?'
- 12 The film on TV tonight doesn't look very interesting. There was a good one on last night, though.

## So (I think so; so I hear)

A

We can use **so** instead of repeating an adjective, adverb, or a whole clause:

- The workers were angry and they had every right to be **so**. (= angry)
- John took the work seriously and Petra perhaps even more **so**. (= seriously)
- Bob should be the new director. At least I think **so**. (= that he should be the new director)

B

We often use **so** instead of a clause after verbs concerned with thinking, such as **be afraid**, **appear/seem** (after 'it'), **assume**, **believe**, **expect**, **guess**, **hope**, **imagine**, **presume**, **suppose**, **suspect**, **think**, and also after **say** and after **tell** (with an object):

- Paul will be home next week - at least we **hope so**. (= that he will be home next week)
- I found the plan ridiculous, and **said so**. (= that I found the plan ridiculous)

C

Notice that we don't use **so** after certain other verbs, including **accept**, **admit**, **agree**, **be certain**, **claim**, **doubt**, **hear**, **intend**, **promise**, **suggest**, **be sure**:

- Liz will organise the party. She **promised** (that) she would. (*not* She promised **so**.)
- The train will be on time today. I'm **sure** (that) it will. (*not* I'm sure **so**.)

D

In negative sentences, we use **not** or **not...so**:

- Is the Socialist Party offering anything new in its statement? It would *appear not*.
- They want to buy the house, although they **didn't say so** directly.

We can use *either not* or **not...so** with **appear**, **seem**, **suppose**:

- 'I don't suppose there'll be any seats left.' 'No, I **don't suppose so**.' (or ...I *suppose not*.)

We prefer **not...so** with **believe**, **expect**, **imagine**, **think**. With these verbs, **not** is rather formal:

- Had she taken a wrong turning? She **didn't think so**. (*rather than* She thought *not*.)

We use **not with be afraid**, **assume**, **guess**, **hope**, **presume**, **suspect**:

- 'Do you think we'll be late?' 'I **hope not**.' (*not* I don't hope **so**.)

Compare the use of **not** (to) and **not...so** with **say**:

- 'Do we have to do all ten questions?' 'The teacher **said not**.' (= the teacher said that we didn't have to) *or* 'The teacher **said not to**.' (= the teacher said that we weren't to.)
- 'Do we have to do all ten questions?' 'The teacher **didn't say so**.' (= the teacher didn't say that we should do all ten, but perhaps we should)

E

We can use **so** in a short answer, instead of a short answer with 'Yes, ...', when we want to say that we can see that something is true, now that we have been told, particularly if we are surprised that it is true:

- 'Jack and Martha are here.' '**So they are**.' (*or* **Yes, they are**.) (= I can see that, too, now)
- 'Mimi has cut her face.' '**So she has**.' (*or* **Yes, she has**.) (= I can see that, too, now)

In answers like this we use **so + pronoun + auxiliary verb (be, have, do, can, could, etc.)**.

Compare the short answers in:

- 'Your bike's been moved.' 'So it **has**.' (*or* **Yes, it has**.) I wonder who did it.' (= I didn't know before you told me) *and*
- 'Your bike's been moved.' 'Yes, it **has**. Philip borrowed it this morning.' (= I knew before you told me)

F

We can use **so** in a similar way in short answers with verbs such as **appear** (after 'it'), **believe**, **gather**, **hear**, **say**, **seem**, **tell** (e.g. So she tells me), **understand**. However, with these verbs, the pattern implies 'I knew before you told me':

- 'The factory is going to close.' '**So I understand**.' (= I've heard that news, too)
- 'I found that lecture really boring.' '**So I gather**.' (= I knew that) I saw you sleeping.'

EXERCISES

78.1 Complete the sentences with *so*, as in 1. If it is not possible, complete the sentence with an appropriate *that*-clause, as in 2. (B)

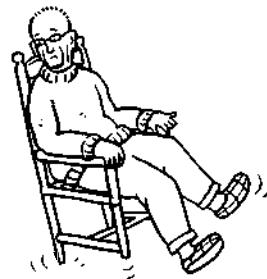
- 1 'Will you be late home tonight?' 'I'm afraid *so*.'
- 2 'Do you think she'll like this book as a present?' 'I'm certain *that she will*.'
- 3 'You will be going to Nancy's party next week, won't you?' 'I expect.....'
- 4 'Olivia must have taken the money.' 'I refuse to accept.....'
- 5 'I think Mark should move to a new school.' 'I agree.....'
- 6 'I imagine they'll have already left.' 'I suspect.....'
- 7 'Do you think she'd like to come on holiday with us?' 'I know.....'
- 8 'Were they angry about the decision?' 'It certainly seemed.....'
- 9 'Has Jack gone home?' 'It appears.....'
- 10 'Do you smoke?' 'I must admit.....'

78.2 Complete the answers using the verb in brackets and *so*, *not*, or *not (n't)...**so*, as appropriate. If two answers are possible, give them both. (B & C)

- 1 A: Don't you think it's time for you to go home?  
B: I *guess so*. (guess)
- 2 A: Surely you don't think I would have written that letter?  
B: I.....(hope)
- 3 A: You don't think, then, that the escaped prisoners have tried to leave the country?  
B: We.....(believe)
- 4 A: It looks like Peter isn't going to keep his job after all.  
B: It.....(seem)
- 5 A: You say you believe that the illness is caused by drinking contaminated water?  
B: We.....(presume)
- 6 A: The letter won't have reached her yet, will it? B: I.....(expect)
- 7 A: After living in a village for so long Kathy won't want to live in a big city.  
B: I.....(imagine)
- 8 A: We'd better not borrow Diane's books without asking her.  
B: No, I.....(suppose)

78.3 Complete these conversations with an appropriate short answer beginning *Yes*,.... Give an alternative answer with *So*... if possible. (D)

- 1 'This mirror is cracked.' '*Yes, it is. / So it is*.. How did that happen?'
- 2 'We need some more milk.' '.....I thought I'd got some yesterday.'
- 3 'I wrote to you about my holiday plans.' '.....- but you didn't mention any dates.'
- 4 'Niki says she's coming to our party.' '.....I decided to invite her.'
- 5 'The legs on this chair are different lengths.' '.....  
I'd always wondered why it wobbled.'



78.4 Choose any appropriate short answer beginning *So*... to respond to the comments given below, saying that you already knew what is being said. Use the verbs in E opposite. (E)

- 1 'The school's closing down next year!' 'So I *hear*.'
- 2 'I'm really exhausted.'
- 3 'The government has announced the date of the general election!'
- 4 'The road outside is going to be repaired next week.'
- 5 'Tony's moving to Rome.'

Do so; such

**A**  
do so

We use **do so** instead of repeating a **verb + object** or **verb + complement** when it is clear from the context what we are talking about. We can also use **does so, did so, doing so**, etc.:

- She won the competition in 1997 and seems likely to **do so** (= win the competition) again this year.
- Dr Lawson said, 'Sit down.' Cathy **did so** (= sat down), and started to talk about her problems.
- The climbers will try again today to reach the summit of the mountain. Their chances of **doing so** (= reaching the summit of the mountain) are better than they were last week. (In very formal English we can also use **so doing**.)
- When he was asked to check the figures, he claimed that he **had** already **done so**. (= checked the figures)

**Do so** is most often used in formal spoken and written English. In informal English we can use **do it** or **do that** rather than **do so**:

- Mrs Bakewell waved as she walked past. She **does so/it/that** every morning.
- Ray told me to put in a new battery. **I did so/it/that**, but the radio still doesn't work.

We can also use **do** alone rather than **do so** in less formal English, especially after modals or perfect tenses (see also B):

- 'Will this programme work on your computer?' 'It *should do*.'
- I told you that I'd finish the work by today, and I *have done*. ('have' is stressed here)

**B**  
Study the following sentences:

<i>do so</i>	<i>do (not do so)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65% of the members <i>voted</i> for Ken Brown this time, whereas 84% <b>did so</b> last year.</li> <li>• Kenyon <i>confessed</i> to the murder, although he only <b>did so</b> after a number of witnesses had identified him as the killer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John doesn't <i>like</i> Porter's films but I <b>do</b>. (<i>not ...I do so</i>.)</li> <li>• I never expect them to <i>remember</i> my birthday, but they usually <b>do</b>. (<i>not ...usually do so</i>.)</li> </ul>

We can use **do so** instead of verbs that describe *actions (dynamic verbs)*, such as **vote** and **confess**. We don't use **do so** with verbs that describe *states*, such as **like** and **remember**.

**C**  
such

We can use **such + (a/an) + noun** to refer back to something mentioned before, with the meaning 'of this/ that kind'. We use **such + noun** when the noun is uncountable or plural, and **such + a/an + noun** when the noun is countable:

- They needed someone who was both an excellent administrator and manager. **Such a person** was not easy to find.
- We allow both men and women to have time off work to bring up children. We were the first department to introduce **such a scheme**.
- The students refer to teachers by their first names and will often criticise them for badly-prepared lessons. **Such behaviour** is unacceptable in most schools.
- When asked about rumours that the company is preparing to shed more than 200 jobs, a spokeswoman said: 'I know of no **such plans**.'

**Such** is used in this way mainly in formal speech and writing. More informally we can use, for example, 'A person like this...', '...a scheme of this kind.', 'This sort of behaviour...', etc.

EXERCISES

791 *Make the two sentences into one, joining them with either and or but as appropriate. In the second part of the sentence use do so, did so, does so, or doing so instead of repeating the verb + object/complement. (A)*

- 1 She felt capable of taking on the job. She was well qualified to take on the job.  
She **felt capable of taking on the job and (she) was well qualified** to do so.
- 2 I have never met the ambassador. I would welcome the opportunity of meeting the ambassador.
- 3 Janet doesn't normally sell any of her paintings. She might sell her paintings if you ask her personally.
- 4 I thought the children would be unhappy about clearing away their toys. They cleared away their toys without complaining.
- 5 Amy's piano teacher told her that she must practise every day. She has practised every day since then without exception.
- 6 We have always tried to give the best value for money in our shops. We will continue to try to give the best value for money in our shops.

792 *Complete these sentences with do/did/does/doing + so if possible. Otherwise, complete the sentences with do/did/does/doing alone. (B)*

- 1 Anyone who walks across the hills in this weather.....at their own risk.
- 2 I didn't think Don knew Suzanne, but apparently he.....
- 3 I thought the book was really good, and Barbara....., too.
- 4 I don't like going to the dentist. None of us in our family.....
- 5 They went to the police station. They.....entirely voluntarily.
- 6 I gave her the medicine, and I take full responsibility for.....
- 7 You can call me Mike. Everyone.....

793 *Complete the sentences with such or such a/an followed by one of the following words. Use a singular or plural form of the word as appropriate. (C)*



reform      research      request      symptom      welcome

- 1 There were 200 singing children and a band of musicians waiting for him when he arrived. He certainly didn't expect **such a welcome**....
- 2 Patients have severe headaches, swollen feet, and red spots on their arms..... are often the result of food poisoning.
- 3 He was asked to give a talk at a dinner to raise money for charity, and he couldn't say 'no' to .....
- 4 Most people agree that changes to the voting system are needed. However, it will not be easy to get.....passed by parliament.
- 5 Volunteers were injected with bacteria from infected animals.....helped scientists to develop a treatment for the disease.

794 *Look again at the sentences you wrote in 79.3. How might you make them less formal? (C)*

Example: 1 ...He certainly didn't expect **a welcome** like *tinat*. (or ...like *this*.)



## Leaving out words after auxiliary verbs

Study the following examples:

- She says she's finished, but I don't think she **has**. (*instead of ...has finished.*)
- 'Are you going to read it?' 'Well, no, I'm **not**.' (*instead of ...I'm not going to read it.*)
- 'Would any of you like to come with me to Venice?' 'I **would**.' (*instead of I would like to come with you to Venice.*)

To avoid repeating words from a previous clause or sentence we use an auxiliary verb (**be, have, can, will, would, etc.**) instead of a whole verb group (e.g. 'has finished') or instead of a verb and what follows it (e.g. 'going to read it', 'like to come with you to Venice').

If there is more than one auxiliary verb in the previous clause or sentence, we leave out all the auxiliary verbs except the first instead of repeating the main verb. Alternatively, we can use two (or more) auxiliary verbs:

- Alex **hadn't been** invited to the meal, although his wife **had**. (*or ...had been.*)
- 'They **could have been** delayed by the snow.' 'Yes, they **could**.' (*or ...could have (been).*)

If there is no auxiliary verb in the previous clause or sentence, or if the auxiliary is a form of **do**, we use a form of **do** instead of repeating the main verb:

- I now **play** chess as well as he **does**. (*instead of ...as well as he plays chess.*)
- 'I **didn't steal** the money.' 'No-one thinks that you **did**.' (*instead of ...that you stole it.*)

If **be** is the main verb in the previous clause or sentence, we repeat a form of the verb **be**:

- 'The children **are** noisy again.' 'They always are.'
- 'I'm not happy in my job.' 'I thought you **were**.'

If **have** is the main verb in the previous clause or sentence, we usually use a form of either **do** or **have**:

- 'Do you think I **have** a chance of winning?' 'Yes, I think you **have**.' (*or ...you do.*)
- Even if he **hasn't got** a map himself, he may know someone who **has**. (*or ...who does.*)

For particular emphasis, we can also use **do have**, etc. For example, in the first sentence above we can use '...I think you do have'. (In spoken English we would stress 'do'.)

However, if we use **have + noun** in the previous clause or sentence to talk about actions (**have a shower, have lunch, have a good time**, etc.) we prefer **do**:

- I wasn't expecting to *have a good time* at the party, but I **did**.

If we use **have** as an auxiliary verb, we can follow it with **done**:

- The restaurant is to ban smoking, just as many other restaurants in the city **have (done)**.
- 'She's never made a mistake before.' 'Well she **has (done)** this time.'

In a similar way, after a *modal* auxiliary verb (**can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would**) we can use **do**, particularly in spoken English:

- 'Will you see Tony today?' 'I **might (do)**.'
- 'Mat's operation next week is worrying him a lot.' 'Yes, I suppose it **would (do)**.'

If we use **be** as an *auxiliary* verb in the previous clause or sentence, we can use **be** after a modal:

- 'Is Ella staying for lunch?' 'Yes, I think she **will (be)**.'

However, if **be** is used as a *main* verb in the previous clause or sentence, or as an auxiliary verb within a passive, we don't leave out **be** after a modal:

- Shannon **isn't** a great footballer now and, in my view, never **will be**.
- The book **was delivered** within a week. The shop had said it **would be**.

## EXERCISES

80.1 By omitting parts of the sections in italics, you can leave short answers. Indicate which parts you would leave out. Give all answers if more than one is possible. (A)

- 1 'Has Margaret come into work yet?' 'No, she *hasn't come into work yet.*'
- 2 'It could be Steve's wallet.' 'Yes, I suppose it *could be Steve's wallet.*'
- 3 'Do you think he might have been lying all this time?' 'Yes, I think he *might have been lying.*'
- 4 'Are we going in the right direction?' 'I'm fairly sure we *are going in the right direction.*'
- 5 'I suppose I should have phoned Hugh last night.' 'Yes, you *should have phoned Hugh last night.*'
- 6 'Isn't Robert ready for school yet?' 'No, he *isn't ready for school yet.*'
- 7 'If she'd won a gold medal, it would have been the perfect way to end her career.' 'Yes, it *would have been the perfect way to end her career.*'

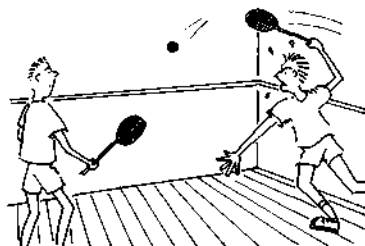


80.2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of **do**, **be** or **have**. If more than one answer is possible, give them both. Write (**done**) after a form of **have** to show in which sentences this might be added. (B & C)

- 1 I started collecting stamps when I was seven years old, and I still.....
- 2 The chemical itself isn't harmful, but it can be converted to a form which.....
- 3 I haven't got any ideas at the moment, but when I....., I'll let you know.
- 4 I always hope that she'll remember my birthday, but she never.....
- 5 She had nothing to say. No-one at the meeting.....
- 6 I didn't report Liam to the police, but I'm not prepared to say who.....
- 7 I thought Kate had the keys, but she says she.....
- 8 She decided that before she went to university she would spend a year travelling through Asia, just as her brother.....
- 9 'We're late.' He looked at his watch. 'You're right. We.....!'
- 10 'Will you make some coffee?' 'I already.....!'

80.3 Complete the sentences with **should**, **will** or **would** as appropriate. If necessary, write **be** after the modal, or (be) if it is possible either to include it or leave it out. (D)

- 1 I haven't yet managed to beat Richard at squash, and I don't suppose I ever.....
- 2 Ken was waiting to leave when I got there, as I thought he.....
- 3 I practised quite often, although not as often as I.....
- 4 If he is elected, and I sincerely hope he....., he will have to move to Brussels.
- 5 'Don and Helen are very happy with their new flat.' 'They.....; it's a beautiful place to live.'
- 6 'Will you be going shopping today?' 'I.....later.'
- 7 She was very pleased to get the necklace back. I knew she.....
- 8 If Trencham's won't do the work, it's hard to think of another company that .....



We can sometimes use **to** instead of a clause beginning with a *to-infinitive* when it is clear from the context what we are talking about:

- I wanted to come with you, but I won't be able **to**. (*instead of ...to come with you.*)
- 'I can't lend you any more money.' 'I'm not asking you **to**.' (*instead of ...to lend me more money.*)
- It might have been better if Rosa had asked for my help, but she chose **not to**. (*instead of ...chose not to ask for my help.*)

However, when we use parts of the verb **be** in the previous sentence or clause the infinitive form of the verb (**to be**) is repeated after **to**:

- Simon **was** frightened - or maybe he just pretended **to be**. (*not ...just pretended to.*)
- The report **is** very critical and is clearly intended **to be**. (*not ...clearly intended to.*)

We sometimes leave out a *to-infinitive* clause or use **to** after certain adjectives and nouns:

- 'Could you and Tom help me move house?' 'Well, I'm **willing (to)**, and I'll ask Tom.'
- I'm not going to write another book - at least I don't have any **plans (to)**.

We can also leave out a *to-infinitive* or use **to** with the verbs **agree, ask, expect, forget, promise, refuse, try, wish**:

- Robert will collect us by 10 o'clock. He **promised (to)**.
- 'You were supposed to buy some sugar.' 'Sorry, I **forgot (to)**.'

However, when we use negative forms of **expect** and **wish** we don't leave out **to**:

- We saw Maggie in Scotland, although we **didn't expect to**. (*not ...we didn't expect.*)

After some verbs we don't leave out **to**:

- I admit that I took her watch, but I didn't **mean to**.
- 'Please suggest changes to the plans if you want.' 'I **intend to**.'

Other verbs like this include **advise (+ noun), be able, choose, deserve, fail, hate, hope, need, prefer**.

After **want** and **would like** in // -clauses and *wh*-clauses we can leave out a *to-infinitive* or use **to**:

- You're welcome to dance if you'd **like (to)**.
- You can do whatever you **would like (to)**.
- Call me Fred **if you want (to)**.
- Take **what you want (to)** and leave the rest.

In other cases we include **to**:

- I was planning to see you tomorrow, and I **would still like to**.
- They offered to clean your car because they **want to**, not because they hope to be paid.

After **like** we leave out a *to-infinitive*:

- Say anything you **like**. I won't be offended.
- You can have one of these cakes if you **like**.



However, we include **to** with negative forms of **want, would like, and like**, including in *if*-clauses and *wh*-clauses:

- 'Shall we go and visit Joan?' 'I **don't really want to**.'
- I should have phoned Jo last night, but it was so late when I got home I **didn't like to**.
- 'He won't mind you phoning him at home.' 'Oh, no, I **wouldn't like to**.'

EXERCISES

811 Complete these sentences with one of the following words and either **to** or **to be**. (A)

**afraid      allowed      appears      continue      deserved      fail**

- 1 The weather was good yesterday and will.....over the next few days.
- 2 'Is it a beetle?' 'No, it's a spider - at least it.....'
- 3 You should hand in your work by Thursday, but you won't have marks deducted if you .....
- 4 She was fined £500, and.....
- 5 'Why didn't you ask for help?' 'I was .....
- 6 I couldn't keep the cat. I wasn't.....

812 Complete the sentences. Write **to** if it must be used; write (to) if it can be either included or left out. (A & B)

- 1 I'll certainly consider taking on the job if I'm asked.....
- 2 'Did you hear the joke about the cat and the two frogs?' 'I don't wish....., thanks.'
- 3 She can't give up smoking although she's tried.....many times.
- 4 'Will you help me put a new engine in the car?' 'Yes, although I wouldn't advise you.....'
- 5 He earns more in a month than I could hope.....in a year.
- 6 'Will you give Colin his birthday present?' 'I'd be delighted.....'
- 7 In the first month she travelled far more than she expected.....
- 8 The council wants to widen many of the city's main roads, but at the moment it hasn't got the resources.....
- 9 'Shall we go and see that French film tonight?' 'But I don't speak French.' 'You don't need .....It has English subtitles.'

813 If necessary, correct the responses (B's parts) in these conversations. If they are already correct, put a ✓. (C)

- 1 A: I'd love to see giraffes in the wild.  
B: Yes, I've always wanted as well.
- 2 A: Shall we play tennis?  
B: No, I don't want to.
- 3 A: Can I have a look around the house?  
B: Of course. Go wherever you want to.
- 4 A: Are you told what sports you have to do at school?  
B: No, we can do what we like to.
- 5 A: Are you coming to the party tonight?  
B: Well, I'm not sure I want.
- 6 A: There's no need for you to help me wash up.  
B: But I'd like to.
- 7 A: I must be getting back home.  
B: You can stay here if you want.
- 8 A: You ought to ask Professor Jones for help.  
B: I know that, but I don't like.
- 9 A: Did you have plenty of money for the building?  
B: Yes, we were told we could spend what we liked to.
- 10 A: Do you think the children would like to go to a boxing match?  
B: I know they'd like but I don't think they're old enough.

