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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>avoid</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>equal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>concern</td>
<td>resemble</td>
<td>access</td>
<td>mention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>approach</td>
<td>consider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resist</td>
<td>regard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Students can always ................................ the Internet at our University.
2. Why did he .......................... you repeat the experiment?
3. I am .......................... the end of my presentation.
4. A further increase in the costs is ................................ as unlikely.
5. I don’t ................................ the code, I’ll have to look it up.
6. If you .......................... to achieve better results, you must .......................... such mistakes.
7. Prices are more stable if supply ................................ demand.
8. 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.
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 ..................................................................

    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 ..................................................................