Thus, "apparently subjectless clauses have an empty PRO subject controlled by an antecedent in a higher clause" (A.Radford,1997: 99) and PRO has null Case ,which is checked by infinitival *to* .

On the other hand, a verb such as *believe* can function as an ECM verb taking an infinitive complement with an infinitive objective subject when it is used actively:

4.

(i) People genuinely *believed* [**him** to be innocent]

(ii) *It was genuinely *believed* [**him** to be innocent]

In 4 (i) ,"the bracketed IP is immediately preceded by the active (and transitive) verb form *believed* (which can check the objective Case of him)." (A.Radford,1997: 87) But in 4 (ii)," the immediately preceding verb is the passive participle form *believed*, and passive participles are intransitive." (A.Radford,1997: 87) In other words, verbs such as *decide* are control verbs; whereas verbs such as *believe* are of ECM and they exceptionally Case mark when they are in the active voice since they lose their transitivity when in the passive form. That is, "objective infinitive subjects ...have their Case checked by an immediately preceding transitive verb ...or transitive complementizer." (A.Radford,1997: 99)

"A second asymmetry between control infinitives and ECM infinitives relates to adverb position." (A.Radford,1997: 87) "An adverb modifying a control verb can be positioned between the control verb and its IP complement" (A.Radford,1997: 87) ;whereas "an adverb modifying an ECM verb cannot be positioned between the ECM verb and its IP". (A.Radford,1997: 87)

5.

(i)He tried *hard* [**PRO** to convince her]

(ii)*She believes *sincerely* [**him** to be innocent]