

The Infinitive.

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- *К неличным формам глагола относятся: инфинитив, герундий, причастие.*
- *В отличие от личных форм глагола, неличные формы выражают действие без указания лица и числа и поэтому не могут служить в предложении сказуемым.*

The Infinitive

***Инфинитив** (неопределенная форма глагола) – это неличная глагольная форма, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа.*

*Формальным признаком инфинитива может служить частица **to**, которая не имеет самостоятельного значения и часто опускается перед инфинитивом.*

The forms of the Infinitive

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple	to V to write	to be + V3 to be written
Continuous	to be + Ving to be writing	
Perfect	to have + V3 to have written	to have been + V3 to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been + Ving to have been writing	

Simple	<i>Относится к настоящему или будущему времени</i> <i>I hope to meet her tonight.</i>
Pres. Continuous	<i>Обозначает действие, происходящее в данный момент</i> <i>He must be sleeping now.</i>
Perfect	<i>Показывает, что действие инфинитива произошло раньше действия основного глагола</i> <i>He claims to have worked here before.</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>Обозначает длительное действие инфинитива, которое произошло раньше действия основного глагола</i> <i>He looks tired. He seems to have been studying for the test all night.</i>

Write the appropriate form of the infinitive

1. *I went to have gone*
2. *she has been playing to have been playing*
3. *he had worked to have worked*
4. *it was read to have been read*
5. *they have been informed to have been informed*
6. *he is writing to be writing*
7. *it is fixed to be fixed*
8. *he will type to type*
9. *he was cleaning to have been cleaning*
10. *she will be sleeping to be sleeping*

Fill in the correct form of the infinitive

1. *My boss expects me ... **to work**overtime.* WORK
2. *Young children often ask **to be taken** to the zoo.* TAKE
3. *“I happen **to have passed** my driving test two years ago, you know,” he said.* PASS
4. *Leslie seems **to enjoy/to be enjoying** her new job.* ENJOY
5. *I'd like **to book** a return ticket to Paris, please.* BOOK
6. *Stop pretending **to eat/to be eating** your food – just finish it up, please.* EAT
7. *The manager seems **to be getting** ...impatient with the interviewee.* GET

The functions of the infinitive in the sentence

1. *Функция подлежащего:*

To read is a great pleasure. - Читать – большое удовольствие.

В функции подлежащего инфинитив стоит в начале предложения, за ним должно следовать сказуемое.

2. *Именная часть сказуемого:*

His aim was to deceive Mark. - Его целью было обмануть Марка.

3. *Часть составного глагольного сказуемого:*

We intend to celebrate this occasion. - Мы намерееваемся отпраздновать это событие.

4. *Функция дополнения:*

Peter asked me to look after his son. - Питер попросил меня присмотреть за его сыном.

5. *Функция определения:*

There is a lot of work to be done. - Есть много работы, которую надо сделать.

6. *Функция обстоятельства:*

I swim everyday to be fit. - Я плаваю каждый день, чтобы быть в форме.

The **to**-infinitive is used:

1. *to express purpose:*

*She went out **to buy** some milk. (in order to buy)*

2. *after certain verbs (advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, promise, refuse, etc.)*

*He **refused to pay** the bill.*

3. *after certain adjectives (angry, happy, glad, willing, eager, clever, kind etc.)*

*She was **glad to see** him.*

4. *after questions words (where, how, what, who, which, **except why**)*

*Has she told you **where to meet** them?*

but: I don't know why he left so early.

5. after certain nouns:

It's **pleasure to work** with you.

6. after would like/would love/would prefer (to express specific preference):

I'd **love to go** for a walk.

7. after too/ enough constructions:

He's **too short to reach** the top shelf.

He isn't **tall enough to reach** the top shelf.

He's got **enough money to live on**.

8. with it + be + adjective (+ of + object):

It was nice of him to remember my birthday.

9. with “only” to express unsatisfactory result:

*He called me **only to say** that he would be late.*

10. with: so + adjective + as:

*Would you be **so kind as to help** me move the sofa?*

11. after: be + the first/second/etc/next/last/best etc.

*He **was the last to come** to work.*

12. in the expression : for + noun/pronoun + to -inf.

***For him to be** so rude is unforgivable.*

Phrases with the Infinitive

to be honest – честно говоря

to begin with – для начала, начнем с того что

to tell (you) the truth – по правде говоря

to cut a long story short – короче говоря

to get back to the point – возвращаясь к сути дела

to put it another way – иначе говоря

to say nothing of – не говоря уже о

to put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

to say the least of it – по меньшей мере

The infinitive **without to** is used:

1. after modal verbs (can, could, must, may, might, should):

You **must be** back at 12 o'clock.

2. after had better/would rather в значении «лучше бы»:

I'd **rather have** stayed in last night.

You'd **better ask** your parents if you can come.

3. After make/let/see/hear/feel/watch/notice:

Mum **lets me watch** TV.

I **made him apologize**.

But: in the passive form:

be made/be heard/be seen + to-Infinitive

He was **made to apologise**.

Translate from English into Russian

1. The buyers want to know our terms of payment.

Покупатели хотят знать наши условия платежа.

2. To walk in the garden was a pleasure.

Гулять в саду было приятно.

3. They watched the boy cross the street.

Они видели, как мальчик переходил улицу.

4. To see is to believe.

Видеть — значит верить.

5. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.

Ему, несомненно, понравится на дискотеке.

6. I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.

Я почувствовал, как он положил руку на мое плечо.

7. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.

Она, кажется, хорошо проводит время на берегу моря.

8. She remembered to have been told a lot about this man.

Она вспомнила, что ей много рассказывали об этом мужчине.

9. He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our school.

Он оказался одним из самых способных учеников нашей школы.

Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.

to be taken

2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.

to have done

3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.

to produce

4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.

to become

5. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.

to know

to have spent

6. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.

call

7. We are happy (to invite) to the party.

to have been invited

8. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

to have been snowing

9. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.

knock

10. I want (to inform) of her arrival.

to be informed

11. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.

to have won

12. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.

to have been working

13. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

to be sent

Put "to" where it is necessary.

1. I think you ought **to** apologize.
2. Make him **.x.** speak louder.
3. Help me **.x.** carry this bag.
4. My son asked me **to** let him **.x.** go to the theatre.
5. I must **.x.** go to the country.
6. It cannot **.x.** be done to-day.
7. She asked me **to** read the letter carefully and **to** write an answer.
8. The man told me not **to** walk on the grass.
9. Let me **.x.** help you with your work.
10. She ought **to** take care of her health.
11. We had better **.x.** stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what **to** do.

Put "to" where it is necessary.

1. He was seen *to* leave the house.
2. We have come *to* ask whether there is anything we can *x* do.
3. We heard the siren *x* sound and saw the ship *x* move.
4. I cannot *x* go there now, I have some work *to* do.
5. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship *x* toss.
6. You must make him *x* practice an hour a day.
7. He is not sure that it can *x* be done, but he is willing *to* try.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not *x* find it.
9. He said that she might *x* come in the evening.
10. She was made *to* repeat the song.
11. Would you rather *x* learn shorthand than typewriting?

Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary:

1. I like ___play the guitar.
2. My brother can ___speak French.
3. We had ___put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ___cross the river.
5. It is high time for you ___go to bed.
6. May I ___use your telephone?
7. They heard the girl ___cry out with joy.
8. I would rather ___stay at home today.
9. He did not want ___play in the yard any more.
10. Would you like ___go to England?
11. You look tired. You had better ___go home.
12. I wanted ___speak to Nick, but could not ___find his telephone number.
13. It is time ___get up.
14. Let me ___help you with your homework.
15. I was planning ___do a lot of things yesterday.

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Вы можете использовать данное оформление для создания своих презентаций, но в своей презентации вы должны указать источник шаблона:

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