

Формы инфинитива

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>write</i>	<i>be written</i>
Continuous	<i>be writing</i>	
Perfect	<i>have written</i>	<i>have been written</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>have been writing</i>	

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>writing</i>	<i>being written</i>
Perfect	<i>having written</i>	<i>having been written</i>

Формы причастия настоящего времени

	Active	Passive
Present	<i>writing</i>	<i>being written</i>
Perfect	<i>having written</i>	<i>having been written</i>

Форма причастия прошедшего времени

written

Формы инфинитива

Различают два типа инфинитива:

- а) **“to”-инфинитив** (to - infinitive) – это корневая (основная) форма глагола с частицей to, Например: to stay, to go
- б) **инфинитив без to**, или **“голый” инфинитив** (bare infinitive), – это корневая (основная) форма глагола. Например: stay, go

Мы употребляем **инфинитив без to**:

- ◆ после **модальных глаголов** (can, must и т.д.),
Например: You **can** go home now.
- ◆ после глаголов **let** и **make** (в значении “заставлять”).
Например: My parents **let** me have a party for my birthday last month.

Мы употребляем **“to”-инфинитив**:

- ◆ после глаголов *advise, agree, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want* и т.п.,
Например: He **refused to answer** my question.
- ◆ после **be + прилагательное** (*glad, happy, nice, sorry* и т.п.),
Например: It is **nice to be** back home.
Jack **will be glad to see** you.
- ◆ после таких глаголов, как *know, learn, remember, ask, want to know* и т.п., если за ними следует вопросительное слово (*who, what, where, how* и т.п.). В утверждениях после “*why*” следует не инфинитив, а подлежащее + глагол,
Например: I don't **know how to answer** this question.
Но I didn't **know why** he was crying.
- ◆ со словами **too** и **enough**,
Например: It's **too cold to go** outside.
Joe isn't **old enough to vote**.
- ◆ для того, чтобы выразить цель.
Например: I went to the florist's **to buy** some flowers.

Infinitive or Gerund?

При указании цели

We're going to the market **to buy** some food.

I'll call her **to tell** her what happend.

После прилагательных

I'm **glad to know** you passed the test.

It's **nice to hear** that.

После too/enough

Tom is **too young to be** here.

I'm not **old enough to vote**.

После would+like/love/hate/prefer

I'd **like to go** to the cinema.

I'd **hate to see** that.

How, Where, What, Who, Which, Whom.

I have no idea **what to get** for my boyfriend's birthday.

Can you tell me **how to find** the place?

Глаголы с Инфинитивом

afford, agree, appear, be able, choose, decide, deserve, expect, happen, hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, want.

Как существительное

Eating vegetables is good for your health.

Cheating is not allowed.

После предлогов

He entered **without knocking** at the door.

She is very good **at listening** to people.

После spend/waste time/money etc.

He **wasted** his time **playing** video games.

Don't **waste** your money **buying** in that store.

После like/love/hate/prefer/enjoy

I **love cooking**. (in general)

I **like to eat** a healthy breakfast. (specific preference).

See, hear, listen + ing = incomplete action

See, hear, listen = bare infinitive = complete action

I **saw** you **painting** the kitchen. (I saw part of the action in progress).

I **watched** you **paint** the kitchen. (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)

Глаголы с Герундием

admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, keep (on), imagine, involve, mind, miss, practise, recommend, regret, spend, suggest.

Отрицательная форма: not + to-infinitive

He pretended **not to see** me.

I promise **not to do** it again.


Отрицательная форма: not + verb-ing

I love **not having** to go to work.

Can you imagine **not needing** money to live.


Prefer, would rather, had better



Form	Use	Example
prefer + <i>noun/-ing</i> + <i>to noun/-ing</i>	expressing general preference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I prefer <i>biology</i> to <i>history</i>. • I prefer <i>reading English books</i> to <i>speaking English</i>.
would prefer + <i>full infinitive</i> + <i>rather than</i> (+ bare infinitive)	expressing specific preference (on this occasion)	• I'd prefer <i>to have the lesson on Monday</i> rather than (to have it) <i>on Tuesday, if that's possible</i> .
would prefer + <i>bare infinitive</i> + <i>than</i> (+ bare infinitive)	expressing general or specific preference	• I'd rather <i>have the lesson on Monday</i> than (have it) <i>on Tuesday, if that's possible</i> .
would rather + <i>sb</i> + <i>past simple/past continuous</i>	expressing general or specific preference (about someone else)	• I'd rather <i>you didn't sit next to Brian</i> .
had better + <i>bare</i>	giving advice	• You'd better <i>ask your</i> 

-ing form

	COMMON VERBS	EXAMPLES
likes and dislikes	<i>dislike can't stand enjoy hate* like* love* (not) mind prefer*</i>	<i>I enjoy not doing anything sometimes. Simon doesn't mind working late today.</i>
ideas and opinions	<i>admit consider imagine look forward to recommend suggest think of</i>	<i>Do you admit stealing that watch? I'd recommend staying near the beach. He suggested paying by credit card.</i>
actions that start, stop or continue	<i>begin* continue* delay give up start* stop* finish keep (on) practise put off spend (time)</i>	<i>Has he given up smoking? I spent two hours preparing this meal. Lena practises singing every day.</i>
others	<i>avoid can't help deny involve mention miss risk</i>	<i>You can't risk losing your job over a silly argument.</i>

-  In the verb *look forward to*, *to* is a preposition, so we use an -ing form:
X I'm looking forward to see you again. ✓ I'm looking forward to seeing you again.
- The -ing form sometimes needs to be
- negative: *I hate not getting to a station or airport on time.*
 - perfect (for an earlier action): *Joe admitted having sent the wrong email. (= that he had sent)*
 - passive: *Don't ring after 10.30 – I hate being woken up by the phone!*

“-ing”-форма

Мы употребляем “-ing”-форму:

- ◆ как существительное,
Например: **Walking** is a good form of exercise.
- ◆ обычно после глаголов **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**,
Например: Helen **likes watching** old films on TV.
- ◆ после глаголов **start, begin, stop, finish**,
Например: He **started writing** his composition an hour ago.
- ◆ после предлогов,
Например: I'm tired **of going** to work by bus every morning.
- ◆ после глагола **go**, когда говорим о спортивных занятиях, активном отдыхе и т.п. (activities),
Например: We usually **go skiing** at the weekends.
- ◆ после выражений **be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of ...?, there's no point in**,
Например: Father **is busy repairing** the car.
- ◆ после таких глаголов, как **avoid, admit, confess, deny, look forward to, mind, regret, risk, spend, suggest** и т.д.
Например: Tony **avoided answering** my question.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ

- 1 После глаголов **start, begin, continue, like, love, prefer** и **hate** можно употреблять как “-ing”-форму, так и “to”-инфинитив.
Например: He **started writing/to write** his speech last night.
- 2 После выражений **would love / would like / would prefer** употребляется только “to”-инфинитив. Например: I **would love to have** my own house one day. (А не: ~~I would love having my own house one day.~~)
- 3 После глаголов **see, hear, feel** и **watch** можно употреблять как “-ing”-форму, так и инфинитив без to, однако смысл выражений будет несколько различным.
а) I saw Peter **cross** the street. (Я видел весь процесс – когда я уходил, он был уже на другой стороне улицы.)
б) I saw Peter **crossing** the street. (Я видел только часть процесса – не знаю, достиг ли он другой стороны улицы, поскольку я ушел раньше.)