

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.

Отрицательная форма: not + to-infinitive

He pretended **not to see** me.

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

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 + 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. (A 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.)