

Grammar Presentation

Grade: 8«A»

«TO»

Use of English 1b



• infinitive / -ing forms

1 Read the theory and say the examples in your language.

1



2



We use the **(to)-infinitive**:

- to express purpose. *I'm going to Africa **to volunteer** at an animal shelter.*
- after the following verbs: **advise, agree, decide, claim, want, expect, continue, hope, offer, seem, promise**, etc. *They **decided to adopt** an endangered animal.*
- after **would like/would love/would prefer** to express specific preference. *Inzhu **would like to take part** in the beach clean-up this weekend.*
- after adjectives which describe willingness/unwillingness: **willing, eager, reluctant**, etc. *He is **willing to donate** some money to charity.*

We use **infinitive without to** after **modal verbs** (**can, may, should**, etc). *We **can help** reduce air pollution.*

We use the **-ing** form:

- after **love, like, enjoy, prefer**. *I **enjoy walking** to school.*
- as a **noun**. ***Recycling** is good for the environment.*
- after the verbs: **avoid, admit, try, consider, imagine, regret, suggest**, etc. *You should **avoid driving** all the time and take the bus.*
- After the verbs **start, begin, finish** and **stop**. *Dilnaz **started working** at the shelter.*

«to»

Infinitive/-ing form



The **to-infinitive** is used:

- after certain verbs (*agree, ask, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, help, need*, etc.)

Note: The verb *help* can also be followed by a bare infinitive (infinitive without *to*).

3



She has decided **to make** changes in her lifestyle to become healthier.



«to»

Infinitive/-ing form



5

The **to-infinitive** is used:

- to express **purpose**.



She has started taking vitamins **to strengthen** her immune system.



«to»

Infinitive/-ing form



The **to-infinitive** is used:

- after **would like, would prefer, would love**, etc to express a **specific preference**.



I **would prefer to** exercise outdoors
but it's too cold at the moment.



«to»

Infinitive/-ing form



The **to-infinitive** is used:

- after adjectives which describe feelings/emotions (*happy, glad, sad*, etc), express willingness/unwillingness (*eager, reluctant, willing*, etc) or refer to a person's character (*clever, kind*, etc) and the adjectives **lucky** and **fortunate**.



Even though he's got toothache he is **unwilling to go** to the dentist.



Infinitive/-ing form



The **to-infinitive** is used:

- after ***too/enough***.

8



Beth is **too sick to go** to school.
Beth is not **well enough to go** to school.



Infinitive/-ing form



The **bare infinitive** (infinitive without *to*) is used:

- after modals (*can, could, should, must, may, might*, etc).



Ian **shouldn't eat** so much.



Infinitive/-ing form



The **bare infinitive** (infinitive without *to*) is used:

- after ***had better*** and ***would rather***.



I **would rather cook** something than order a takeaway.



Infinitive/-ing form



The **bare infinitive** (infinitive without *to*) is used:

- after the verbs ***let, make, see, hear*** and ***feel***.

BUT:

be made, be heard, be seen +
to infinitive (passive)

11



Mike's mum **makes** him **eat** vegetables every day. (active)
Mike **is made to eat** vegetables by his mum every day. (passive)





2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Give reasons. **CHECK** ...

? 1 A: I want (**organise**) a clean-up day. ...

B: Can I (**join**) you? ...

? 2 A: I'd love (**help**) poor people in other countries. ...

B: You could (**donate**) money to a charity. ...

? 3 A: We should all do something (**protect**) the environment. ...

B: Yes, people need to stop (**cut**) down so many trees. ...

? 4 A: What can I do (**reduce**) air pollution? ...

B: You could try (**walk**) instead of driving to school. ...

4



**Think of your lifestyle.
Complete the sentences so
they are true about you. ?**

13



1 I avoid ?



2 I stopped ?



3 I must ?



4 I've always wanted ?



5 I'd love ?



6 I enjoy ?