



ACADEMIC LYCEUM “INTERNATIONAL HOUSE – TASHKENT”

2nd semester

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic 64: Solutions. Advanced. Unit 9

Advanced uses of the infinitive



INFINITIVES

Usage

To indicate the purpose of an action

As subject of the sentence

As direct object of the sentence

As subject complement

Examples

- He bought some flowers **to give** to his wife.
- I will lock the door **to prevent** theft.

- **To wait** seemed foolish when decisive action was required.
- **To swim** in that sea may be dangerous.

- I like **to write** in English.
- Everyone wanted **to go**.



- His ambition is **to fly**.
- What is essential is **to maintain** a healthy diet.

As an adjective

- This is the best time **to practice**.
- I have some jeans **to wash**.

As an adverb

- We must carefully observe **to understand**.
- I can't wait **to see**.

After an adjective

- It is important **to be** patient.
- It is wonderful **to have** close friends.



After a noun or pronoun
object referring to a person

- Can I ask you **to help** me with something?
- I invited a friend **to attend** the ceremony.

Used with question word

- Do you understand what **to do**?
- Tell me when **to press** the button.

Verb + Infinitive		Verb + Infinitive or Gerund
appear	manage	attempt
arrange	need	begin
ask	offer	can/can't bear
care	plan	can/can't stand
choose	pledge	cease
decline	resolve	continue
demand	seem	forget
deserve	tend	prefer
desire	struggle	regret
expect	swear	propose
fail	volunteer	remember
guarantee	wait	see
happen	want	start
hope	wish	stop
intend	would like	try

VERB + TO INFINITIVE

AGREE
DECIDE
HOPE
FORGET
LEARN
PROMISE
PLAN
REFUSE
WANT
WOULD LIKE
WOULD PREFER
WOULD HATE
WOULD LOVE

TO DO

They **decided** to divide the profits equally.

I **promise** to wait.

He **forgot** to leave the car keys on the table.

We **would like** to visit Japan in 2006.

She **learnt** to drive a car.

She **agreed** to come with us.

They **want** to go to the football match.

An infinitive verb is a base form of a verb such as *work, talk, travel, go, run* after the particle *to*. For example:

- *to work*
- *to talk*
- *to travel*
- *to run*
- *to go*



On the other hand, a **bare infinitive is the form of a verb without the article to**, as seen in the list below:

- *_ work*
- *_ talk*
- *_ travel*
- *_ run*
- *_ go*



We use the bare infinitive with auxiliary verbs such as *will, would, must, can, could, shall, should, do, did*.



Exercise 1. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive (Active or Passive).



1. She only pretends _____. She isn't easy _____. (frighten, frighten)
2. He is sorry _____ way to panic then. (give)
3. I am glad _____ to you at the party yesterday. (introduce)
4. I didn't expect _____ this question. (ask)
5. Don't talk too much if you want _____. (listen to)
6. Unpleasant things shouldn't _____. (put off)
7. He is happy _____ through with this task. (be)