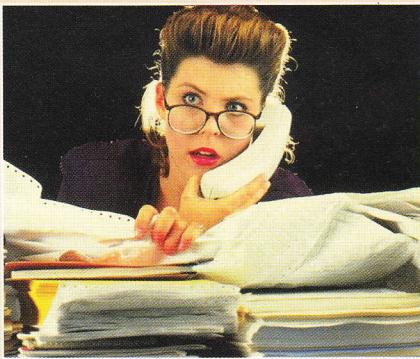


UNIT 4

Infinitive - Too/Enough - The -ing form - Participles

The Infinitive



She **wants to finish** her work.
She **must work** overtime.
She **hopes to get** a promotion soon.

The infinitives are:

- ◆ **the to - infinitive** e.g. *I hope to see you soon.*
- ◆ **the bare infinitive** (infinitive without to)
e.g. *He can't help me.*

The to - infinitive is used:

- ◆ **to express purpose.**
e.g. *She went to the bank to get some money.*
- ◆ **after certain verbs** (*advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want, afford, pretend, etc.*).
e.g. *He advised me to apply for the job.*
- ◆ **after verbs such as know, decide, ask, learn, remember, want to know, etc., when they are followed by question words (who, what, where, how, etc.).** 'Why' is followed by a subject + verb, not by an infinitive.
e.g. *I can't decide where to go.*
I want to know why you've decided to leave.
- ◆ **after adjectives such as nice, sorry, glad, happy, willing, afraid, ashamed, etc.**
e.g. *He is glad to be back.*
- ◆ **after too and enough.**
e.g. *She's too shy to talk to the manager.*
We've got enough money to buy a new car.
- ◆ **after it + be + adjective (+ of + noun/pronoun).**
e.g. *It was nice of him to help.*
- ◆ **after would like/would love/would prefer (to express specific preference).**
e.g. *I would like to learn a foreign language.*
- ◆ **after only to express an unsatisfactory result.**
e.g. *He rushed to the back door only to discover that it was locked.*

The bare infinitive is used:

- ◆ **after modal verbs (may, should, can, etc.).**
e.g. *You must study hard.*
- ◆ **after the verbs let, make, see, hear and feel.**
e.g. *They made him pay for the damage.*

but: **be made/be heard/be seen + to - infinitive (passive)**
e.g. *He was made to pay for the damage.*

- ◆ **after had better and would rather.**
e.g. *You had better sign the contract.*
I would rather go home now.

- Note:**
- 1 *Help* is followed by either the to - infinitive or the bare infinitive.
e.g. *She helped me (to) fix the tap.*
 - 2 If two infinitives are joined by *and*, the to of the second infinitive can be omitted.
e.g. *He decided to go to university and study biology.*
 - 3 We form the negative infinitive with *not*.
e.g. *He decided not to accept the job.*
She may not come.

1 Complete B's answers using a question word + to - infinitive.

A: Which catering company are you going to hire?



B: I'm not sure 1) ...which catering company to hire.....



A: Where are you going to have your reception?



B: I don't know 2)

A: How many people are you going to invite?



B: I can't decide 3)

A: How are you going to do your hair?



B: I'm wondering 4)

A: What kind of flowers are you going to order?

B: I have no idea 5)

A: Don't you think it's time you made a decision?