

unit 05 Infinitive

Infinitive Forms

Time Reference	Forms	Active	Passive
Present / Future	Present Infinitive, simple	(to) give	(to) be given
	Present Infinitive, progressive	(to) be giving	—
Past	Perfect Infinitive, simple	(to) have given	(to) have been given
	Perfect Infinitive, progressive	(to) have been giving	—

note Negative Form: not+infinitive

Full Infinitive (to + infinitive)

The full infinitive is used:	Examples
1. to express purpose	<i>She went to the post office to collect her parcel.</i>
2. after certain verbs (as their object): afford decide hesitate plan seem agree demand hope prepare swear appear deserve learn pretend tend arrange expect manage promise threaten ask fail mean refuse volunteer beg forget need regret want, claim happen offer remember etc.	<i>She pretended not to have seen Carol. Unemployment levels tend to rise in summer. They volunteered to help us.</i>
3. after the object of certain verbs: advise challenge force order teach allow convince hire permit tell ask encourage instruct persuade urge beg expect invite remind want cause forbid need require warn, etc.	<i>My friend invited me to join them. They persuaded him to go out with them.</i>

note Help + object can take either a full or bare infinitive.
Could you help me (to) pack my suitcases?

4. after verbs followed by a question word (who, what, which, where, how, but not why): ask forget remember understand decide know show wonder, etc. explain learn tell	<i>Have you decided where to spend your holidays? Do you remember what to buy? Could you show me how to use your computer?</i>
5. after certain adjectives : afraid careful lucky relieved surprised amazed determined pleased sad upset anxious glad prepared shocked willing, etc. astonished happy ready sorry	<i>Jack was relieved to hear his son was out of danger. You have to be careful not to say anything insulting.</i>

6. after: would like, would love, would prefer	<i>I would prefer to be on holiday instead of working.</i>
7. after: the first/second/next/last/best , etc., instead of a relative clause	<i>If anything happens, you'll be the first to know. Joan was the last to hear about the accident.</i>
8. after certain nouns (pleasure, shock, etc.)	<i>It was a great pleasure to meet you.</i>
9. after some, any, no and their compounds	<i>I'll make you something to eat. He doesn't have anywhere to stay.</i>
10. after the following structures: • it + be + adjective (+ of/for + object) • so + adjective + as , in formal or polite requests	<i>It's very comforting to listen to your voice. It was very kind of her to call. It is necessary for him to have a rest. Would you be so kind as to help me with these suitcases?</i>
11. with too/enough : too + adjective/adverb } negative meaning enough + noun } positive meaning adjective/adverb + enough }	<i>This shirt is too large for me to wear. This shirt is large enough for me to wear.</i>
12. after only , for emphasis or expressing disappointment	<i>He passed the written test only to fail the oral exam.</i>
13. at the beginning of the sentence: as a subject or in fixed expressions (to be honest, to tell you the truth, to begin with, etc.)	<i>To lend money is a risky business. To be honest, I didn't want to meet him.</i>

Bare Infinitive (infinitive without to)

The bare infinitive is used:	Examples
1. after most modal verbs (can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should, must, etc.)	<i>You should wake up earlier in the morning.</i>
2. after: would rather, would sooner, had better	<i>Jane would rather go to California by plane. You'd better hurry up. We're late again!</i>
3. after the verbs hear, let, listen to, make, notice, see, watch , etc. These verbs (except for <i>let</i>) take the full infinitive in the passive voice.	<i>Will you let me go to Jake's house tonight? She heard him come in. He was seen to open the door. He was made to do some extra work.</i>
4. In the following structures: Why...?/ Why not...? (for suggestions and advice)	<i>Why not have another cup of coffee? Why walk when I could give you a lift? My son does nothing all day but play computer games.</i>
do + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anything} \\ \text{everything} \\ \text{nothing} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{but} \\ \text{except} \end{array} \right\} + \text{infinitive}$	

Perfect Infinitive

The perfect infinitive refers to actions or events that have already finished.

The perfect infinitive is used:	Examples
1. with modal verbs (could, would, may, might, must, etc.)	<i>He could have studied more, but he didn't.</i>
2. after verbs such as: appear, claim, expect, hope, happen, pretend, promise, seem , etc.	<i>He appears to have left the country.</i>
3. after certain verbs in the passive voice (personal construction): believe say think consider suppose understand, etc.	<i>The reporter is believed to have met the Prime Minister secretly.</i>

C Using the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total.)

- It seems that Mike isn't enjoying himself tonight.
appears Mike _____ himself tonight.
- At the wedding, she was constantly gossiping about the other guests.
nothing At the wedding, she _____ about the other guests.
- Learning that no one was hurt during the fire was a great relief.
relieved We _____ that no one was hurt during the fire.
- When they arrived at the airport, they discovered that they had left their tickets at home.
only They arrived at the airport _____ that they had left their tickets at home.
- The kidnappers forced the man to get into the car.
made The kidnappers _____ the car.
- Dr Thompson studied the symptoms of the disease before anyone else did.
first Dr Thompson _____ the symptoms of the disease.
- People say that he has travelled the world.
said He _____ the world.
- Neither of them was old enough to have a driving licence.
too Both of them _____ a driving licence.

Vocabulary Practice

A Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs given.

get along/on

(with sb): form or have a friendly relationship with sb

get away: escape

get away with: go unpunished for doing sth wrong or risky

get by: continue to live in spite of difficulties

get off: (1) take yourself off a horse or bike (2) leave a plane, train, boat, etc.

get on: (1) place yourself on a horse or bike (2) enter a plane, train, boat, etc.

get on with: continue doing sth, especially after an interruption or in spite of difficulties

get over: (1) recover from an illness (2) overcome a problem

- I find it difficult to _____ on the money I earn.
- Bruce is very easy-going and can _____ with anyone.
- It took Sue two weeks to _____ the flu.
- If I don't _____ this work, I'll never finish it.
- Joe ran as fast as he could and managed to _____ the bus just before it left.
- The thief _____ before the police arrived.
- Sam, could you help your little brother _____ his bike? He doesn't want to ride it any more!
- She always _____ not doing any housework! It's just not fair!

B Complete using the prepositional phrases given.

- for ages:** for a very long time
- for a change:** doing sth different than usual (take sth/sb)
- for granted:** accept sth as normal without thinking about it
- for hire/sale:** available to be hired, rented/available to be sold
- for a while:** for a short period of time

1. The house was _____, so we decided to buy it.
2. Red is not a colour I would usually wear, but I think I'll buy that red shirt _____.
3. We haven't seen the Johnsons _____! More than ten years, I think.
4. I'll be gone _____. You won't have to wait long for me.
5. Nowadays, many children take everything _____.

C Complete using the correct form of the words in bold type.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING

In our (1) _____ whether at home, in the car or at work we are constantly bombarded by (2) _____. Their role is to grab our attention and make products (3) _____ enough so that people will want to buy them (4) _____. There has been a lot of (5) _____ on the powerful effects of advertising. Are ads really (6) _____ to us? Some would ask if the adverts are (7) _____. Do they give us a fair and (8) _____ idea of the product? People are rarely in (9) _____ on any of these questions, but the fact is that ads are (10) _____ in letting people know the wide variety of goods available.

- LIVE**
- ADVERTISE**
- ATTRACT**
- IMMEDIATE**
- DISCUSS**
- USE**
- TRUE**
- REAL**
- AGREE**
- HELP**

D Complete using the words given.

- debt** (n): amount of money that you owe to a person or a bank
- loan** (n): money that you borrow (usually from a bank)
- donation** (n): contribution to a charity or other organisation
- fine** (n): punishment in which sb has to pay a sum of money because they have done sth wrong or broken a rule
- charge** (n): amount of money sb has to pay for a service or to buy sth
- tip** (n): extra money given to sb (eg. a waiter, porter, etc.) in order to thank them for their service
- change** (n): (1) coins (2) money that you receive when you pay for sth with more money than it costs because you do not have the exact amount of money
- currency** (n): the money used in a particular country
- profit** (n): money sb gains when they are paid more for sth than it costs them to make, get or do
- income** (n): money sb earns or receives

- bill** (n): a written statement of money that you owe for goods or services
- receipt** (n): a piece of paper that you get from sb as confirmation that they have received money or goods from you

1. The magistrate imposed a £100 _____ on the man for throwing litter on the street.
2. The _____ Sandra earns allows her to live very comfortably.
3. I like to make _____ to worthwhile causes.
4. Do you make a large _____ on the jewellery you sell?
5. If I don't get good service in a restaurant, I never leave a _____.
6. Come back, sir! You forgot your _____.
7. The Jones took out a _____ to buy a new car.
8. There's no extra _____ for delivery.
9. What _____ is used in Austria?
10. The national _____ is always increasing and as a result the cost of living rises.
11. I must pay this electricity _____ by next week.
12. Make sure you get a _____ for the furniture you buy.