

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

PART 2: INFINITIVES

FORM

see

to go

to play

speak

hear

to work

FORM



- Bare infinitive:
see, hear, speak

- Full infinitive:
to play, to work, to go

FULL INFINITIVE - USE

1. After specific verbs such as:



want
agree
accept
refuse
reject
invite

decide
choose
plan
learn
hope

manage
achieve
promise
ask
offer

Examples

- When I grow up, I want to become a musician.



- He offered me a cold beer but I refused to drink it.



- He invited me to go for dinner but I didn't have the time.



Examples



- It was raining heavily, so he offered to drive me home.



- When they finish high school, they plan to go to university.



- After walking for many hours, they managed to get to the top of the mountain.

2. In the structure: It is + adj.+ full. inf.



- It's nice to see you again. It was hard to say goodbye after the holidays.

It's nice to
It is hard to
It is difficult to
It is easy to
etc.

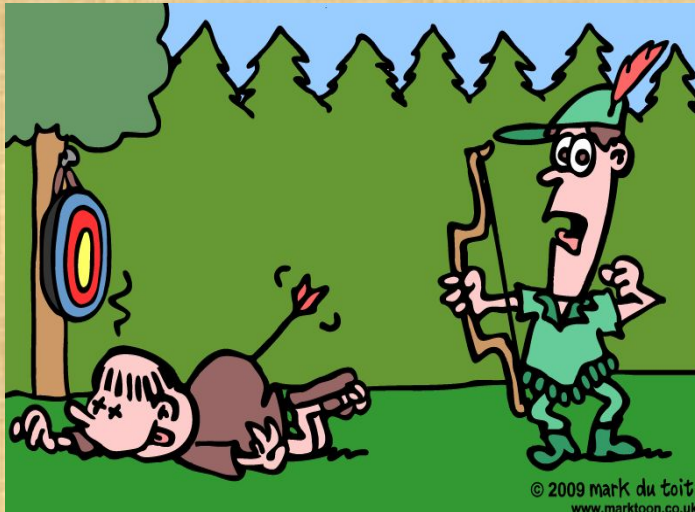
3. In the structure: I am + adj. + full.inf.



I am sorry to
I am surprised to
I am pleased to
I am glad to
I am happy to
I am amazed to
I am delighted to

Examples

- We were surprised to have an unexpected guest in our house.



Oops! I'm sorry
to hurt you!

4. too...to/ (not) enough...to

- This coffee is **too hot to drink!**



- She is **too tired to keep working.**



- She hasn't got **enough** time to finish the test.

- He has got **enough** money to buy a new car.



- He isn't strong **enough** to lift that weight.

BARE INFINITIVE - USE

1. After the modal verbs: can, must, should etc.

- He can speak Spanish.



- You mustn't smoke in a hospital.

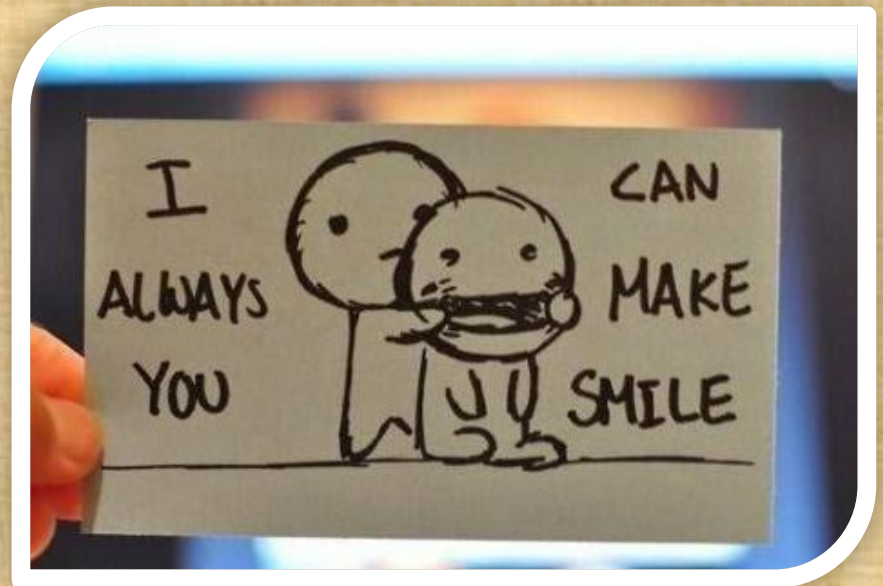
2. After the verbs let, make

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I was really sad that
my parents don't let me go
outside in the night but then
I met a friend
whose dad turns off the
WiFi at 11 p.m.



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THE END