




01

Infinitive



Инфинитив - это неопределенная форма глагола, которая отвечает на вопросы «**Что делать? Что сделать?**»

Инфинитив бывает **с частицей to** и **без частицы to**.



02

gerund

Герундий (-ing форма) - это особая форма глагола, которая выглядит как глагол с окончанием *-ing*, но имеет качества существительного (поэтому может отвечать на вопрос «**Что?**»).

reading – чтение



03

We use infinitive

Функции инфинитива в предложении:

1. Подлежащее.

To be or not to be, that is the question.

2. Дополнение.

Bill asked me to help him with his homework.

3. Часть составного сказуемого

Bill should give her some money.

4. Определение (признак, качество, свойство предмета)

I have my children to look after.

5. Часто используется в предложениях в качестве вводных слов или фраз.

To tell the truth, I don't really like tulips.

Инфинитив с частицей to употребляется

1. После прилагательных: nice, good, sorry, happy, glad etc.

Bill was glad to see me.

2. Для указания цели действия etc.

Bill called me to tell the news.

3. После ряда глаголов/выражений: agree, promise, wait, want, wish, hope, know how, learn, prepare, ask, choose, decide, fail etc.

Bill wants to come on time.

4. После выражений с would: would like, would love etc.

Bill would like to have some tea.

5. После too/enough.

Bill is old enough to watch this film.

6. После выражений: be + first/ second/ third/ last/ next etc.

Bill was the first to do the task.

7. В устойчивых выражениях: to tell you the truth, to be honest, to sum up etc.

To tell you the truth, I don't really like this city.

8. В сочетании со словом only (только) указывает на неожиданное происшествие, поворот событий.

I arrived here only to find out that the party is already over!

9. Используется после прилагательных, которые указывают на эмоции, чувства или связаны с характером человека, его качествами. Часто такие предложения начинаются выражением it is.

I was pretty lucky to get this job. It was very stupid of you not to wear a hat when it's cold outside.

Инфинитив без частицы to употребляется

1. После модальных глаголов: can, may, must, should.

Bill can play the guitar.

2. После слов make (заставлять) и let (разрешать).

The teacher let us talk.

3. После had better и would rather.

You had better do the exercises.

4. Инфинитив без to используется в предложениях, начинающихся с вопросительной фразы why not (почему бы не).

Why not dance?

Let's practice!

Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее.

1. You must ... (be) polite with your grandparents.
2. Let me ... (introduce) myself.
3. Bill is trying ... (learn) Italian.
4. I am glad ... (meet) Peter.
5. Bill promised ... (help) her.
6. My children refuse (drink) milk.
7. Bill asked me ... (read) the letter carefully.
8. I learned how ... (swim) when I was 6.
9. You should never ... (argue) with your mother.
10. This old film made me ... (cry).

04

We use gerund

Функции герундия в предложении:

1. Подлежащее.

Smoking can destroy your health.

2. Дополнение.

Bill likes making people happy.

3. Часть составного сказуемого, следуя за глаголом-связкой to be в своих грамматических формах.

Our duty is taking care of those, who need help.

Герундий употребляется

1. С глаголами и фразами, которые обозначают предпочтение: like, love, hate, dislike, enjoy, good at, fond of, keen on.

Bill hates waiting.

2. После предлогов и фразовых глаголов: look forward to, carry on, take up.


Bill is looking forward to going on holiday.

3. После определенных глаголов: avoid, mind, suggest, discuss, keep, miss, practise, quit, recommend.

Bill suggested ordering pizza.

4. После фраз: can't help, don't mind; It's no point; It's no good; It's worth.

Bill couldn't help laughing



5. С глаголом to go в некоторых сочетаниях: to go fishing, to go dancing, to go swimming etc.
Bill goes swimming twice a week.

6. В устойчивых выражениях: it is no use, it is (no) good, in addition to, there is no point in etc.
In addition to cleaning and washing, I had to cook as well.

Let's practice!

Translate from English into Russian:

1. I am thinking of inviting Bill to my party.
2. I don't like writing letters.
3. Bill enjoys watching football with his girlfriend.
4. She has always dreamt of going abroad.
5. Bill hates cooking.
6. After checking the students' papers, the teacher left the classroom.
7. Ann gave up the idea of visiting New York.
8. Alex gave up smoking.
9. Go on speaking.
10. I thanked her for helping me.

05

**Gerund or
infinitive?**

Gerund or infinitive?

- **forget + инфинитив с to** -
забыть, не помнить

I'm sorry, I forgot to lock the door.

- **remember + инфинитив с to** –
помнить, что надо что-то
сделать.

Do you remember to take your pills?

- **forget + герундий** - не
помнить о событии в прошлом

He'll never forget visiting Paris.

- **remember + герундий** –
хранить воспоминание о чем-
то.

I remember visiting Paris with my parents.

- **mean + инфинитив с to** - намереваться, собираться.

I meant to call you yesterday, but I forgot.

- **regret + инфинитив с to** – чувствовать сожаление, досаду.

We regret to inform you that you have failed the test.

- **be afraid + инфинитив** – бояться делать что-либо.

I'm afraid to drive.

- **mean + герундий** - означать, значить, предвещать.

Being a good doctor means devoting your life to people.

- **regret + герундий** – сожалеть о сделанном.

I regret buying this expensive dress.

- **be afraid of + герундий** – бояться того, что может случиться

Ann is afraid of breaking her leg.

- **try + инфинитив с to** - пытаться, стараться изо всех сил.

I tried hard to cope with my new job.

- **stop + инфинитив с to** – остановиться, чтобы сделать что-либо.

We stopped to buy some water.

- **hate + инфинитив с to** – испытывать неудовольствие по поводу предстоящего события.

I hate to interrupt, but I must.

- **try + герундий** - попробовать сделать что-то.

I tried colouring my hair in red and I liked it.

- **stop + герундий** – прекратить делать что-то.

Stop talking, please!

- **hate + герундий** – не любить то, что приходится делать

I hate making you feel so sad.

Let's practice!

Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or –gerund:

1. When the children **(to finish)** eating their lunch, they'll go to school.
2. Bill suggested **(to buy)** some food.
3. Does Mary **(to enjoy)** going to the gym?
4. The pupil **(to refuse)** to answer the question.
5. Can't you **(to remember)** to fill up the car with petrol on time?
6. I am sure she didn't mean **(to hurt)** you.
7. My parents decided **(to fly)** to Paris.
8. Are you going to give up **(to smoke)**?
9. My jeans need **(to wash)**. They're very dirty.
10. I can't stand **(to work)** on Saturdays.

Let's check!

1. When the children finish **eating** their lunch, they'll go to school.
2. Bill suggested **buying** some food.
3. Does Mary enjoy **going** to the gym?
4. The pupil refused **to answer** the question.
5. Can't you remember **to fill up** the car with petrol on time?
6. I am sure she didn't mean **to hurt** you.
7. My parents decided **to fly** to Paris.
8. Are you going **to give up** smoking?
9. My jeans need **washing**. They're very dirty.
10. I can't stand **working** on Saturdays.



**Thank you for
listening**