



12

1

TIME TO LEARN

2

INFINITVE AND *-ING* FORMS



-ING форма глагола употребляется:

1) в роли подлежащего

Swimming is a good form of exercise.

2) после глаголов:

admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go (заниматься), imagine, mind, miss, practise, prevent, quit, save, suggest -

Would you **mind closing** the window?

3) после глаголов:

love, like, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate (в значении общего предпочтения)-

I **prefer eating** home-cooked meals.

Но: I **prefer to eat** at a restaurant tonight. (для выражения особого предпочтения – «предпочел бы»)

НО! Для выражения определенного предпочтения с **would like, would prefer, would love** употребляется инфинитив с частицей **to**.

*I would like **to drink** some coffee.*





-ING форма глагола употребляется:

4) после таких выражений, как:

Be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth it, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble – What's the use of buy**ing** a car when you don't even have a driving license?



5) после словосочетаний с глаголами *spend, waste, lose* –

George **spent** two hours try**ing** to fix the DVD player.

6) после предлога *to* с такими глаголами и выражениями, как *look forward to, be/get used to, in addition to, object to*

The children **look forward to** get**ting** a dog.





-ING форма глагола употребляется:

7) в роли дополнения после других *предлогов*

John is good at fix**ing** computers.

8) после конструкций с глаголами *hear, listen to, notice, see, watch u feel* для описания незавершенного действия.

She **watched** her son play**ing** with his toys.

Но: для описания завершенного действия с глаголами *hear, listen to, notice, see, watch u feel* употребляется **инфинитив без частицы to**.

She **watched** her son **play** with his teddy bear and then **put** it away. (действия были завершены)





- Open the brackets using the *-ing* form.
- 1) I admit _____ (to work) with him for a while.
 - 2) The rescue workers practise _____ (to climb) high walls and buildings.
 - 3) It's worth _____ (to try) to make her do bungee jumping.
 - 4) She loved _____ (to look) at clouds when she was child.
 - 5) He didn't deny has strange habit _____ (to watch) his neighbours through binoculars.
 - 6) There's no point in _____ (to argue) on the question.
 - 7) We don't mind _____ (to surf) on holidays.
 - 8) They look forward to _____ (to visit) us on Christmas.
 - 9) The couriers have difficulty in _____ (to make) deliveries on time because of traffic jams.
 - 10) She couldn't help _____ (to laugh) at the clowns as if she were a kid.



INFINITIVE с частицей to

Употребляется

1) для выражения **цели**:

He uses his car **to go** to work.

2) после глаголов, обозначающих действия, относящиеся к будущему:
agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want

They are **planning to move** to a bigger house.

3) после *would like, would prefer, would love* для выражения особого предпочтения

I **would like to play** football today.

4) после прилагательных, обозначающих чувства и эмоции (*happy, glad, sad*), желание/нежелание (*willing, eager, reluctant*), описывающих характер человека (*clever, kind, polite*) и прилагательных *lucky* и *fortunate*

Jane is always **willing to help** people.



INFINITIVE с частицей to

5) после *too/enough*

She didn't study **enough to pass** her History test.

6) после словосочетаний *be+first/second/next/last*

Neil Armstrong **was the first man to step** on the moon.

7) в устойчивых выражениях: *to tell you the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with*

I don't really like her cooking, **to tell you the truth**.





INFINITIVE без частицы to

Употребляется

1) после *модальных глаголов*

Angela **can play** the piano.

2) после глаголов *let, make, seem hear, feel*

They won't **let** Ann **go** to the party.

3) после *had better* и *would rather* в значении «лучше бы».

Tom **would rather take** the bus when he goes to the city centre.

4) после глагола *help* может употребляться как **инфинитив с частицей to**, так и **без нее**.

He **helped** his brother **(to) do** his homework.



Choose the verb after which the Infinitive is used and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ (can't stand/aren't glad) _____ (to see) such a mess.
2. I'm _____ (willing/getting) _____ (to meet) them in some time.
3. They _____ (look forward/are eager) _____ (to make) friends with the new neighbours.
4. She _____ (would rather not/wouldn't prefer) _____ (to go) travelling by board.
5. Alice _____ (suggested/wanted me) _____ (to cook) something exotic for the party.
6. We _____ (were made/were busy) _____ (to rewrite) the report.
7. Mike and Lucy _____ (planned/look forward to) _____ (get) married last month.
8. Little Walter _____ (dislike/refuse) _____ (to stay) at home along.
9. John _____ (appears/imagined) _____ (to be) a very talented singer.
10. The boys _____ (feel like/would like) _____ (to dance) here tonight.



РАЗЛИЧИЯ в ЗНАЧЕНИИ между инфинитивом с частицей to и –ing формой глагола

инфинитив с частицей to

1) **forget** – «забыть, не помнить»:

I **forgot to call** Mr Jones and he was upset.

2) **remember** – «помнить, не забывать»

She always **remembers to lock** the door when she leaves.

3) **mean** – «намереваться, собираться»

Tom **meant to check** your report but he was too busy.

-ing форма глагола

1) **forget** – не помнить о событии в прошлом:

We'll never **forget driving** in that terrible snowstorm.

2) **remember** – «помнить о событии в прошлом»

He didn't **remember lending** me his pen and he thought he had lost it!

3) **mean** – «подразумевать, предполагать»

Growing up **means having** new responsibilities.



РАЗЛИЧИЯ в ЗНАЧЕНИИ между

инфинитивом с частицей to и -ing формой

глагола

инфинитив с частицей to

4) **regret** — «сожалеть о том, что приходится сообщать что-либо неприятное» (обычно со словами say, tell, inform, announce)

We **regret to inform** you that the flight has been delayed.

5) **try** — «стараться, делать все возможное, пытаться»

She **tried to carry** her suitcase up the stairs but it was too heavy.

6) **stop** — «остановиться на время с целью что-нибудь сделать»

As we were driving, we **stopped to buy** some food and drink.

-ing форма глагола

4) **regret** — «сожалеть о чем-то»

He has never **regretted turning** down the promotion.

5) **try** — «делать что-то в качестве эксперимента, пробовать»

Try making a list of what you want to buy.

6) **stop** — «прекратить делать что-либо»

I think you should **stop eating** sweets.



РАЗЛИЧИЯ в ЗНАЧЕНИИ между инфинитивом с частицей to и -ing формой глагола

инфинитив с частицей to

7) **go on** – «закончить действие или приступить к новому действию»

As he finished his speech, he **went on to answer** the reporters' questions.

8) **hate** – «испытывать неудовольствие по поводу предстоящего действия»

I **hate to tell** you this, but you weren't selected for the team.

-ing форма глагола

7) **go on** – «продолжать делать что-либо»

The student **went on writing** even after the teacher had told everyone that their time was up.

8) **hate** – «не любить то, что приходится делать»

John **hates waking** up early.



Put the verbs into (to) Infinitive or -ing form.

1. She can't _____ (to imagine) him being a firefighter.
2. We didn't want him _____ (to disturb) them.
3. We don't mind _____ (to open) the window, it's so stuffy.
4. He gave up _____ (to smoke).
5. The song is worth _____ (to smoke).
6. Would you prefer _____ (to start) with the result of the experiment?
7. She fancies _____ (to go) out tomorrow.
8. It's too difficult _____ (to do) diving in such cold weather.
9. He promised me _____ (to return) the glasses in an hour.
10. Avoid _____ (to dress) smart. There are plenty of robbers.



THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!

