**Unit Ten / Verb Patterns 2 2 أنماط الفعل**

**2. Infinitive –** is a verbal form when preceded by a particle ‘**to**’, it functions as a

 noun. to **+** verb (the base form)

 It is called infinitive because**,** like the concept of infinity**,** they are not bound by time. Like gerunds**,** infinitive can function as subjects**,** objects**,** and complements in a sentence.

**(a).** infinitive as **a subject** of a sentence**:**

 e.g. **To drive** very fast here is not advisable.

 e.g. **To sleep** is the only thing he wants after his hard exams.

 e.g. **To tell** the truth is always right.

**(b).** infinitive as an **object** of a sentence**:**

e.g. I would like **to have** cornflakes for breakfast. e.g. I forgot **to post** the letter**.**

**(c).** infinitiveas **a complement** of a sentence**:** ***to-infinitive clause***

 e.g. It is always right **to tell the truth**.

 e.g. His goal was **to become** a well-known writer.

**(d).** **infinitive** after certain verbs**:** **\*** Check the list

 **Examples:** She hesitated **to tell** me the problem**.**

 Hehopes **to begin** college this year**.**

 We intend **to visit** them next summer**.**

**There are two types of infinitives:**

**1. Full Infinitive:** When an infinitive is used with the word **‘to’** or **to + infinitive** is called full infinitive. to + verb (base form of the verb)

**2. Bare infinitive:** infinitive used without ‘**to**’.

**When we use bare infinitive (i.e., infinitive without ‘to’)**

1. **After Modal auxiliary verbs** – will – would / shall – should / can – could / may – might / must – ought to / needn’t.

2. **After causative verbs** **–** let **/** have (had) / make (made) / bid**,** …….

 e.g. She doesn’t let her kids **watch** violent movies**.**

 e.g. I will have my assistant **call** you to reschedule the appointment.

 e.g. The businessman had his secretary **make** copies of the report.

 e.g. Sami’s teacher makes him **do** homework every day.

3. **After verbs of perception** **–** feel**,** hear**,** listen**,** notice**,** observe**,** see**,** smell**,** watch,

 e.g. I saw a balloon **go** up in the air.

 e.g. I heard her **sing** a lovely song.

 e.g. I felt the ground **shake** once.

**4.** After ‘**would better’** and ‘**would rather**’:

 e.g. It’s five o’clock. I would better **go** now before the traffic gets too bad.

 e.g. I don’t need a lift**,** thanks**.** I’d rather **walk**.

 e.g. We’d rather **go** on Monday.

**Q. 1 /** Put the verbs between the brackets either in **gerund** or **infinitive**.

1. They stopped ……………………. because they were tired. **(study)**

2. I forgot……………………….……milk. **(buy)**

3. Finally I managed…………………the work. **(finish)**

4. I remember…………………….….to the beach as a child. **(go)**

5. They offered …………………………... us to the airport. **(take)**

6. I hate …………………………………. the shopping on Saturday. **(do)**

**Q. 2 /** Put the verbs between the brackets either in **full infinitive** or **bare infinitive.**

1. She made us ……………………. for half an hour. **(wait)**

2. I can’t afford ……………………. on holiday. **(go)**

3. Will you ………………………… to rent a car during your stay**?** **(need)**

4. He lets us ………………………. some of his land to grow vegetables. **(use)**

5. We might ………………………. a new sofa**. (buy)**

6.I’d rather ……………………….at home than go out tonight**. (stay)**

**7.** I would prefer ………………….at home than go out tonight**. (stay)**