

Инфинитив с частицей to



В большинстве
случаев перед
инфинитивом
стоит частица to.



1. для выражения цели или намерения (to = in order to



- Примеры:

1. He did it **to help** her.

2. She returned home **to ask** for some extra money.

3. She came here **to study**.

4. We are leaving in ten minutes **to catch** the train to London.

**2.после некоторые глаголов ,
обозначающих действия,относящиеся
к будущему. (agree - соглашаться, appear- появляться,
decide-решать, expect -ожидать, hope-надеяться, plan-строить планы,
, promise- обещать, refuse- отказываться, want- хотеть)**

• Примеры:

- 1.I want **to go** home.
- 2.He hopes **to see** them soon.
- 3.I wanted **to take** my dog to the park yesterday.
- 4.Why did you refuse **to conduct** these negotiations?
5. He refused **to help** them.
- 6.He did not promise **to do** it.
7. We expected Mike **to come** sooner.
8. She agreed **to help** me.
- 9.He promised **to write** to me every week.
10. My children refuse **to drink** milk.



3. При наличии выражений *would like, would prefer, would love* для выражения особого предпочтения нужно употреблять инфинитив:

Примеры

1. I would like **to ask** you about your work.
2. I would prefer **to go** by taxi.
3. I would like **to travel** to China one day.
4. I'd love **to visit** London.
5. I'd prefer **to be** red rather than **to be** blond.
6. I would love **to go** to my favourite Indian restaurant tonight.
7. I would like **to talk** to Mr. James.
8. We would love **to play** with you, but we have no time.
9. I would prefer **to drink** something hot. It's cold outside



4. Инфинитив используется после следующих прилагательных:

Glad-рад, happy- счастливый, sad-грустный, disappointed-разочарованный, anxious-тревожный, pleasedдовольный, surprised-удивленный, proud-гордый, unhappy-несчастный, difficult-трудный, easy-легкий, possible-возможный, impossible-невозможный, hard-жесткий, right-правильный, wrong-неправильный, nice-хороший, clever-умный, kind-добрый, polite – вежливый, silly-глупый, foolish-глупый, able-способный, unable-неспособный, due-должный, eager-нетерпеливый, reluctant – неохотный, keen-острый, lucky-счастливый, fortunate-удачливый, ready, prepared, unwilling, willing- ГОТОВЫЙ.

Примеры

1. She is always willing **to buy** something for her baby.
2. He was very lucky **to get** a job so quickly.
3. I'm glad **to meet** you.
4. I'm eager **to go** skating.
5. It was kind of you **to lend** me your laptop.
6. I'm lucky **to be** here with you during the holidays.



5. Употребляйте инфинитив, если ему предшествуют наречия **too, enough**.

Примеры:

1. My friend was too tall **to take part** in this competition.

2. You are too young **to work**.

3. The bag was too heavy **to carry**.

4. We have enough money **to buy** a new car.

5. I do not have enough energy **to wake up** so early.

6. They are playing well enough **to win** the game.

7. I am too hungry **to concentrate**.

8. She is too young **to have** a driving licence.

9. I have too much work **to do**.

10. This ice-cream is too cold **to eat**.

11. She was too tired **to work**.

12. You're not old enough **to drive** a car.

13. Emily didn't study enough **to pass** her literature test.



6. Инфинитив может употребляться в роли определения после таких слов, как:

The first – первый,

The second – второй,

The third – третий,

The last – последний

Они часто используются со словами person – человек, man – мужчина, человек, woman – женщина, местоимением one, обозначающим неопределенное лицо (first person, first man и т. д.)

Примеры:

1. You will be the first person **to receive** that award.
2. Be the first one **to answer** this question.
3. Tom is always the last **to finish** the task.
4. He was the first **to board** the train.
5. He was the first hero **to enter** forbidden gate.
6. Andrew was the first person **to greet** me at the party.



7. В устойчивых выражениях **to tell you the truth** — по правде говоря, **to be honest** — честно говоря, **to sum up** — подводя итоги, **to begin with** — для начала.

Примеры:

1. **To be honest**, her cookies are terrible.
2. I trust you **to tell the truth**.
3. **To sum up**, I will help you anyway.
4. **To be honest**, you were unfair.
5. **To sum up**, I would like to quote one famous scientist.
6. **To tell you the truth**, I had expected him to be different.
7. **To begin with** we have not enough money to buy it.



