

ACTIVE

SIMPLE: **TO DO**

CONTINUOUS: **TO BE DOING**

PERFECT: **TO HAVE DONE**

PERFECT CONTINUOUS: **TO HAVE BEEN DOING**

I'd like **to go** for a walk.

He must **be working** now.

He claims **to have seen** the queen.

He seems **to have been training** for hours.

PASSIVE

SIMPLE: **TO BE DONE**

PERFECT: **TO HAVE BEEN DONE**

He likes **to be invited** to parties.

He seems **to have been asked** a lot of questions.

INFINITIVE

ACTIONS IN THE PRESENT/ FUTURE

→ **PRESENT INFINITIVE**

Sharon **tells** lies.

Sharon tends **to tell** lies.

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS

→ **CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE**

He **is working** hard.

He appears **to be working** hard.

ACTIONS IN THE PAST

→ **PERFECT INFINITIVE**

Tom **missed** the train.

Tom appears **to have missed** the train.

PROGRESS IN THE PAST

→ **PERFECT-CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE**

It **has been raining** hard.

It appears **to have been raining** hard.

INFINITIVE IS USED TO:

to express purpose

- She lied to avoid being punished.

after certain verbs (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc)

- He promised to be back at 17.00.

after certain adjectives (difficult, glad, happy, obliged, sorry, unable, etc)

- He was happy to hear he had been promoted.

after 'I would like/would love/would prefer' to express specific preference

- I prefer to stay in tonight.

after certain nouns

- It's my privilege to present the winner of the competition.

after 'too/enough' constructions

- It's too late to go now.
- She's experienced enough to be appointed Sales Manager.
- He's got enough patience to cope with children.

after: be + the first/second etc/next/last/best, etc

- You'll be the first to break the news.

with: it + be + adjective (+of + noun/pronoun)

- It was rude of him to speak like that.

with: so + adjective + as.

- Would you be so kind as to help me with the washing?

with 'only' expressing an unsatisfactory result

- She went there only to find the meeting had been called off.

in the expression: for + noun/pronoun + to-inf

- For Mary to behave like that was very unusual.

in the expressions: to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum up etc

- To begin with, I'd like to introduce our new manager, Mr Jones.

! Note that if two infinitives are joined by and or or, the to of the second infinitive can be omitted.

- I'd like to go to an island and swim and sunbathe all day long during my holidays.

Dare expressing lack of courage is used with an infinitive with or without to. I don't dare (to) tell him the truth.

Dare expressing anger, threat or warning is used with an infinitive without to. Don't you dare come back late.

Dare expressing challenge is used with a to-infinitive. I dare you to jump over the fence.

Help can be used with or without to.

- I helped my mum (to) bake a cake.

INFINITIVE WITH "TO"

Many verbs can be followed by the **to-infinitive** of another verb:

afford, *agree, aim, *arrange, ask, attempt, *claim, *decide, demand, deserve, fail, *forget, *hope, *learn, manage, offer, plan, *pretend, *promise, refuse, tend, *threaten, want, etc.

The verbs marked * can also be followed by a **that-clause**.

INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO"

1.

After **and, or, than (rather than), except, but**

Don't forget to come and see me, will you?

It's better to pity than condemn.

Rather than wait for a lift I decided to come up the stairs.

He thinks she isn't fit to do anything but cook and clean.

I had nothing to do except drive away.

2.

After **Why not...?**

Why not phone her tomorrow?

3. After **Would rather (= would prefer to).**

Would you rather stay here or go home?

She says she would rather die than do that again.

I would rather not know about it.

INFINITIVE: negative form

to do

not to do

She said **not** to do

NO

She said to didn't do

She said to don't do

it's stupid ~~of him did not~~ help me

It's stupid of him **not** to help me.