

We use the infinitive with to	<p>to express purpose</p> <p>I'll call her <b>to tell</b> her what happened. We're going to the market <b>to buy</b> some food.</p>	We use the gerund	<p>as a noun (subject)</p> <p><b>Cheating</b> is very widespread in colleges today. <b>Eating</b> candy isn't the best for your teeth.</p>
	<p>after certain adjectives</p> <p>I'm <b>glad to know</b> you passed the test. I'm so <b>sorry to hear</b> that.</p>		<p>after a preposition</p> <p>I'm tired <b>of waiting</b> for you. He's very good <b>at listening</b> to people.</p>
	<p>after <b>it + be + adjective (+ noun/pronoun)</b></p> <p>It's fantastic <b>to be here</b>. It was so nice <b>of her to say</b> that.</p>		<p>In the expressions <b>it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), there's no use (in), can't help, have difficulty (in), have trouble, have a hard/difficult time, etc.</b></p> <p><b>It's no good trying</b> to cover a lie with another lie. <b>There's no point arguing.</b> Let's just stop. <b>We had a hard time finding</b> our way back.</p>
	<p>after nouns that come from verbs with <b>to infinitive</b></p> <p>Nobody liked the <b>decision to increase</b> taxes. He followed his father's <b>advice to stay</b> calm.</p>		<p>after <b>hear, listen, notice, see, watch</b> to express an long/incomplete action, or action in progress</p> <p>I <b>saw them kissing</b> in the park. (=The action was long/in progress)</p>
	<p>after <b>would like, would love, would hate, would prefer</b></p> <p>I'd love <b>to see</b> the views from the top. I'd prefer <b>to arrive</b> a bit earlier than usual.</p>		<p>after <b>spend/waste + time/money</b></p> <p>I want <b>to spend more time playing</b> with my kids. Don't waste your money <b>shopping</b> in that store.</p>
	<p>in certain expressions (<b>to be honest, to tell you the truth, to begin with, etc.</b>)</p> <p><b>To be honest</b>, I didn't want to go to the conference. We hated the trip. <b>To begin with</b>, the hotel was dirty and the food awful.</p>		<p>after certain verbs</p> <p>admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, keep (on), imagine, involve, mind, miss, practise, recommend, regret, risk, spend, suggest</p>
	<p>after expressions with quantifiers (<b>enough, too, too much, a lot, etc.</b>)</p> <p>You are <b>too young to be</b> here. He <b>isn't old enough to vote</b>. There's <b>a lot to do</b> before we can go.</p>		

## ENGLISH VI: MENG321

### Infinitives – With or without “to”?

<p>after <u>something, anything, someone, anyone, somewhere, etc.</u></p> <p>There's <u>nothing to do</u> in this town. We need <u>someone to help us</u>. There isn't <u>anywhere to go</u>.</p> <p>after question words: <u>what, where, who, etc.</u></p> <p>We don't know <u>where to go</u>. He's always telling me <u>what to do</u>.</p> <p>after superlatives and <u>first, second, etc.</u></p> <p>He is the <u>best player to ever play</u> in Scotland. I was the <u>first to arrive</u>.</p> <p>after certain verbs</p> <p>afford, agree, appear, arrange, be able to, choose, decide, deserve, expect, happen, help, hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, threaten, want.</p>	<p>We use the infinitive without to</p> <p>after modal verbs (<u>can, could, must, might, should, will, would</u>)</p> <p>He <u>should be</u> home by now. I <u>might need</u> you tomorrow</p> <p>after <u>make/let/help</u> + object</p> <p>He <u>made them wait</u> outside for more than an hour. They didn't <u>let us take</u> photographs</p> <p>after <u>had better/would rather/would sooner</u></p> <p>You'd <u>better not say</u> anything. I'd <u>rather go out</u> another day.</p> <p>after <u>hear, listen, notice, see</u>, to express a short or complete action</p> <p>I <u>saw them kiss</u> (I saw the action from start to end. It was probably a short kiss.) I <u>heard someone shout</u> your name. (I heard all of it)</p>
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