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# BARE INFINITIVE

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Bare Infinitive ➡ do (verb 1)

The uses of Bare Infinitive:

## 1. After Modal Auxiliaries & Phrasal Modals.

Example:

**Modal Auxiliaries (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must)**

She *can* **speak** English fluently.

I *could* **see** the mountain top before it was covered with snow. (past)

**Phrasal Modals (be able to, have to, has to, had to, be going to)**

I *was able to* **find** some useful books in the library.

We *have to* **submit** the assignment today.

He *had to* **submit** the assignment yesterday. (past)

We *are going to* **buy** a house when we have saved enough money.

He *is going to* **be** here soon.

## 2. After 'let' and 'help'.

Example:

My father *lets* **me drive** his car.

I *let* **my friend borrow** my bike.

*Let us* (let's) **make** a pizza tonight.

*Let us* (let's) **not argue** about this.

My brother *helped* **me wash** my car. (past)

Can you *help* **me carry** the box?

## 3. After Causative Verbs 'make' and 'have'.

'Make' and 'have' can be used to express the idea that 'X' causes 'Y' to do something.

'Make' gives the idea that 'X' gives 'Y' no choice.

'Have' gives the idea that 'X' requests 'Y' to do something.

Example:

Mrs. Lee *made* **her son clean** the room. (past)

(Mrs. Lee's son had no choice)

*I will have **the plumber repair** the leak. (future)*  
*(the plumber repaired the leak because I asked him to)*

**4. After some expressions: had better, would rather, why (not).**

Example:

*We **had better (we'd better) leave** now, **or** we will miss the bus.*

*I think I **would rather (I'd rather) stay in than go out** tonight.*

***Why wait** until tomorrow? (short form)*

*Why do we wait until tomorrow? (long form)*

***Why not send** her a flower? (short form)*

*Why don't you send her a flower? (long form)*

## BARE INFINITIVE (exercise)

Choose the meaning that is closest to the meaning of the verb in blue.

1. I **was able to** find some useful books in the library.
  - a. to have the skill, intelligence, time, money, or opportunity to do something
  - b. to give somebody permission to do something
2. She **has to** submit the assignment today.
  - a. to have the skill, intelligence, time, money, or opportunity to do something
  - b. used to show that you must do something
3. We **are going to** buy a house when we have saved enough money.
  - a. to move or travel from one place to another
  - b. used to show what somebody intends to do in the future
4. He **is going to** be here soon.
  - a. to move or travel from one place to another
  - b. used to show what somebody intends to do in the future
5. My father **lets** me drive his car.
  - a. make suggestion
  - b. allow someone to do something
6. **Let** us (let's) continue with the next point on the agenda.
  - a. make suggestion
  - b. allow someone to do something
7. The teacher **had** her class write a composition.
  - a. gave them no choice
  - b. requested them to do this
8. We **had better** leave now, or we will miss the bus.
  - a. suggestion
  - b. preference
9. My boss **made** me redo my report because he wasn't satisfied with it.
  - a. gave me no choice
  - c. requested me to do this
10. **Why not** send her a flower?
  - a. suggestion
  - b. preference

11. Would you rather walk or take the bus?

- a. suggestion
- b. preference

Check whether the sentence is CORRECT or INCORRECT.

1. She can speaks English fluently.
2. I could saw the mountain top before it was covered with snow. (past)
3. I should studied tonight.
4. You may leave the class.
5. He had to submit the assignment yesterday.
6. My brother helped me washed my car. (past)
7. Mrs. Lee made her son clean the room (past)
8. I had the plumber to repair the leak.
9. Why not to send her a flower?
10. Why wait until tomorrow?