

**1** Инфинитив – неопределенная форма глагола, отвечающая на вопрос «Что делать?» или «Что сделать?».

- Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**, которая в некоторых случаях не употребляется (после модальных глаголов, вспомогательных глаголов и др.).  
He likes *to read*. - He *can read*. - He *doesn't read* well.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>to do</i>	<i>to be done</i>
Continuous	<i>to be doing</i>	—
Perfect	<i>to have done</i>	<i>to have been done</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been doing</i>	—

- Временные формы инфинитива выражают действие, происходящее одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого, либо предшествуют ему.  
He wanted *to ask* somebody about it. Он хотел спросить кого-нибудь об этом. (одновременность)  
He wanted *to be asked* about it. Он хотел, чтобы его спросили об этом. (одновременность)  
He pretended *to be reading* a newspaper. Он притворился, что читает газету. (продолжительность одновременного действия)  
He pretended *to have been reading* a book for some time. Он притворялся, что некоторое время читал газету. (продолжительность предшествующего действия)  
He is happy *to have been invited* to the party. Он рад, что его пригласили на вечер. (предшествование)

**!** Если глаголы **to make**, **to let** употреблены в действительном залоге, то за ними следует инфинитив без частицы **to**.  
Если глаголы **to make** и **to let** употреблены в страдательном залоге, то за ними следует инфинитив с частицей **to**.  
They *made me say* it. I *was made to say* it.

- После выражений **I would rather**, **I (You) had better** употребляется инфинитив без частицы **to**.  
I'd *rather go* skating.  
You'd *better do* it now.
- Запомните ряд глаголов, после которых употребляется инфинитив: **to promise**, **to agree**, **to refuse**, **to advise**, **to force**, **to offer**, **to decide**, **to plan**, **to forbid**, **to teach**, **to arrange**, **to hope**, **to learn**, **to order**, **to afford**, **to manage**, **to fail**, **to get**, **to claim**, **to appear**, **to seem**, **tend**, **pretend**.  
He seems *to have* plenty of money.  
They claim *to have solved* the problem.

Постройте предложения, употребляя необходимые формы инфинитива.

77.1

1

✦ It seems to me he is reading. ⇨ He seems to be reading now.

1. It seems she has done everything. ....
2. It appears that they know nothing. ....
3. She claims that she saw him yesterday. ....
4. The child pretends that he is sleeping. ....
5. Jack pretends that he understood the task very well. ....
6. It appears that he is very clever. ....
7. He claims that he can speak English. ....
8. It seems to me you have had your hair cut. ....
9. She claims she has lost the papers. ....
10. It seems to me that they are listening to music. ....

2

1. He pretends that he is working hard. ....
2. It seems to me that she is a good manager. ....
3. It appeared it was a funny story. ....
4. It seems to me he is telling the truth. ....
5. She claims that she has sold it for fifty pounds. ....
6. It seems to me that the letters have been signed. ....
7. It appeared that everybody was ready. ....
8. The boy pretended that he was crying. ....
9. It seems to me that the book is translated into almost all languages. ....
10. They claim that they don't understand anything. ....

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме инфинитива с частицей *to* или без нее.

77.2

1

1. I can't afford ..... (*stay*) at such an expensive hotel.
2. I think I'll manage ..... (*do*) the work tomorrow.
3. You'd better ..... (*spend*) the evening at home.
4. Who taught you ..... (*skate*)?
5. I can't make the child ..... (*go*) to bed.
6. They agreed ..... (*help*) us.
7. I'd rather ..... (*go*) to the cinema.
8. I was let ..... (*visit*) the sick man.
9. Tell him ..... (*come*) at once.
10. Let him ..... (*have a look*) at the photo.

2

1. The doctor forbade him ..... (*smoke*).
2. You'd better ..... (*help*) them now.
3. Make him ..... (*clean*) the flat.
4. He failed ..... (*get*) Sam on the phone.
5. I can't let you ..... (*go*) there alone.
6. The child was made ..... (*learn*) the poem.
7. He refused ..... (*work*) with us.
8. I advise you ..... (*visit*) this exhibition.
9. Jack decided ..... (*not/answer*) the letter.
10. The man was made ..... (*pay*) the fine.