

Подготовка к проверочной работе

Spotlight 10

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Использование глагола с окончанием
ing,
инфинитива и основы инфинитива

Глагол с окончанием **ing** используется:

1. Как существительное в роли подлежащего

Exercising is good for your health.

2. После глаголов: admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go, imagine, mind, miss, practice, prevent, quit (прекращать, оставлять), save, suggest.

*You should avoid **eating** junk food.*

3. После глаголов love, like, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate,
чтобы

выразить предпочтение:

Brian prefers living along.

4. После выражений: be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's worth, what's the use of, can't help, there is no point in, can't stand, have difficulties in, have trouble

*I have difficulties in **understanding** what he says.*

5. После глаголов spend, waste, lose (time, money...)

He spends an hour playing the guitar every day.

6. После предлога **to** с глаголами и выражениями:

look

forward to, be used to, in addition to, object to, prefer

*She prefers walking **to** driving.*

7. После предлогов:

*I was thinking **of** calling him.*

8. После глаголов hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, feel
чтобы описать незаконченное действие:

I saw Paul waiting for a bus.

Note: I'm used to working hard.

BUT I used to work hard (I don't any more.)

Основа инфинитива используется после:

1. Модальных глаголов

Sally can speak English.

2. После глаголов let, make, see, hear, feel

They let him travel on his own.

3. Had better, would rather

You had better put a jacket.

note: после help возможен и инфинитив и основа
инфинитива

She helped me (to) carry the bag.

Инфинитив с частицей **to** используется:

1. Чтобы выразить цель:

She went to the supermarket **to** buy some cheese.

2. После глаголов, относящихся к будущему: agree, appear,

decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want...)

I expect him **to** be here.

3. После would like, would prefer, would love... чтобы выразить особое предпочтение:

I would love to come to your party.

4. После прилагательных, которые описывают чувства/
эмоции, выражают желание/нежелание:

I was sad to hear that.

5. После too/enough:

She is old enough to watch the film.

6. С конструкцией it+be + adjective/noun:

It was moving to see him again after so many years.

7. После be + first/second/next/last/only...

She was the first person to call me on my birthday.

8. После глаголов и выражений ask, decide, explain, find out,

learn, want, want to know и т.д., если за ними следует вопросительное слово:

She asked me when to get the tickets.

9. В конструкции so+adjective+as:

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

10. С наречием only, выражающим неудовлетворительный результат:

She drove all the way to the mall only to find out it was closed.

11. В выражениях for+noun/pronoun+to –inf:
It was very unusual for John to speak so rudely.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:

Если два инфинитива связаны между собой союзами *и* или *или*, то второй инфинитив используется без частицы to:

I would love to go to Paris and see the museums.

После слова dare в значении *отважиться* используется

либо инфинитив, либо основа инфинитива:

I don't dare (to) tell him the truth.

Если слово dare выражает угрозу, предупреждение, гнев,

то за ним идет инфинитив без частицы to:

I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week.

He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.

Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?

I can't stand (to play/playing) board games.

They want (to buy/buying) a new house.

She practices (to speak/speaking) English.

I decided (to borrow/borrowing) some money.

He agreed (to help/helping) me.

I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.

We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.

Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice.

The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results.

Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)?

They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children.

I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up).

Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling).

Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess.

Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend.

Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays.

2. Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish.

He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty.

You should ... (be/to be) friendly and polite.

She must ... (stay/to stay).

The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later.

I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present.

You'd better ... (move/to move) faster.

He helped me ... (do/to do) my homework.

Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen.

We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car.

I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone.

Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice.

It may ... (cost/to cost) too much.

She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

Упражнение 2. Tick the correct item.

1 Greg enjoys ... in the rain.

☐ walk ☐ walking ☐ to walk

I'd like ... Molly an e-mail now.

☐ send ☐ sending ☐ to send

What does Steve want ...?

☐ do ☐ doing ☐ to do

The cold coach watched his team ...
football.

☐ play ☐ playing ☐ to play

I prefer ... detective stories.

☐ read ☐ reading ☐ to read

Would you like something ...?

☐ drink ☐ drinking ☐ to drink

key

Exercise 2.

1 walking; 2 to send, 3 to do; 4 playing; 5
reading; 6 to drink

Упражнение 1. Complete the sentences with the expression **get a good job**. Use the Infinitive or the -ing form of the verb **get**.

1. I want _____.

2. I suggest _____.

3. I decided _____.

4. I recommend _____.

5. I hope _____.

6. I feel like _____.

7. I managed _____.

8. I am trying _____.

9. I would appreciate _____.

10. I will not refuse ____.

11. I agree _____.

12. I have denied _____.

ОТВЕТЫ

Exercise 1.

To get a good job – 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11

Getting a good job – 2, 4, 6, 9, 12

ресурс
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Упражнения:

<https://s-english.ru/uprazhneniya/gerund-infinitive>

<http://grammar-tei.com/infinitive-or-gerund-uprazhneniya-s-otvetami/>