



The infinitive is not a verb, so you cannot add “s, es, ed, or ing” to the end.

**I. Infinitives can be used as 1) nouns (subject, object), 2) adjectives, or 3) adverbs (why?).**

1) To sleep is the only thing that teenagers do during holidays. (főnév, alanyi funkcióban → alvás)

The film is boring so Emma refuses to watch. (főnév, tárgyi funkcióban → nézés)

2) When Melinda travels, she always brings a book to read. (melléknév, milyen könyv? → olvasnivaló könyv)

3) The doctor has come to visit the patient. (határozószó → miért?) Célhatározói mellékmondat!

**II. We can use infinitives in active and passive and continuous constructions:**

Sandra wants to move to a new house. (present tense – **active**)

She claims to have met Tom Cruise last year. (perfect tense – **active**)

They appear to be working hard. (present continuous tense – **active**)

Alex seems to have been learning a lot recently. (perfect continuous tense – **active**)

He hopes to be given a pay rise. (present – **passive**)

She is believed to have been injured in the accident. (perfect infinitive – **passive**)

There aren't continuous tenses of the infinitive in passive!

**III. With certain verbs and expressions the infinitive is used, especially if there is an object complement.**

**1, to infinitive**

The doctor advised me to reduce my fat intake. He urged his best friend to give up that silly game. Her mum encouraged Lizzie to steam more vegetables. He is glad to find a good job. They are afraid to be late. I'm willing to rewrite this essay. We're ashamed to have made a lot of mistakes. She is too young to stay out late. You are not tall enough to reach the top shelf. It is nice of you to help. I can't decide where to go. She doesn't know who to invite. Oliver asked his friends what to do. We remembered how to use the software. They have no idea where to travel. Anna is wondering which city to move. He rushed to the back door only to discover that it was locked. Paul decided not to accept the job and work at home. Peter was the first to arrive and the last to leave.

**These are some verbs that follow the preceding pattern with “to infinitive”:** advise, agree, allow, appear, arrange, attempt, ban, be about, can afford, cause, command, convince, decide, demand, encourage, expect, forbid, force, forget, hope, hire, instruct, invite, learn, manage, motivate, mean, need, offer, order, permit, persuade, prepare, refuse, remember, remind, require, seem, teach, tell, tend, trust, try, urge, want, warn, would like, would love, would prefer,

**2, bare infinitive**

This film makes the people laugh. The boss lets his subordinates go home earlier. Why don't they help each other do the washing? You must study hard for the exam. Anna had better get up earlier. I would rather go home now. My dog does nothing but speak.