

# GRAMMAR

## STD-VIII

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 2**  
**PERIOD NUMBER : 1**  
**CHAPTER NAME :INFINITIVES**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

## GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Understand the basics of grammar
- Being acquainted with the chapter and its tenets
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the beauty of grammar and use in day to day life
- Developing LSRW Skills

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Understand the basics of grammar
- Being acquainted with the chapter and its tenets
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the beauty of grammar and use in day to day life
- Developing LSRW Skills

# INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

The infinitive is the basic dictionary form of a verb, usually preceded by *to* (when it's not, it's called the bare infinitive, which we'll discuss more later). Thus *to go* is an infinitive. There are several different uses of the infinitive. They can be used alongside verbs, as a noun phrase, as a modifier, or in a question.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDLBWf7UfIM>

- The *to*-infinitive is used with other verbs (we'll discuss exceptions when we talk about the bare infinitive):
  - **I aim to convince him of our plan's ingenuity.**
  - **You already know that he'll fail to complete the task.**
- You can also use multiple infinitives in a single sentence: "Today, I plan **to run** three miles, **to clean** my room, and **to update** my budget." All three of these infinitives follow the verb *plan*. Other verbs that often come before infinitives include *want*, *convince*, *try*, *able*, and *like*.
- **As a Noun Phrase**
- The infinitive can also be used to express an action in an abstract, general way: "**To err** is human"; "**To know** me is **to love me**." No one in particular is completing these actions. In these sentences, the infinitives act as the subjects.
- Infinitives can also serve as the object of a sentence. One common construction involves a dummy subject (*it*): "It was nice **to meet** you."

- **The Bare Infinitive**

- As we mentioned previously, the infinitive can sometimes occur without the word *to*. The form without *to* is called the **bare infinitive** (the form with *to* is called the **to-infinitive**). In the following sentences both *sit* and *to sit* would each be considered an infinitive:
  - **I want to sit on the other chair.**
  - **I can sit here all day.**
- Infinitives have a variety of uses in English. Certain contexts call for the *to*-infinitive form, and certain contexts call for the bare infinitive; they are not normally interchangeable, except in occasional instances like after the verb *help*, where either can be used.
- As we mentioned earlier, some verbs require the bare infinitive instead of the *to*-infinitive:
- **<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG6ZEJSrMyc>**

- The helping verb *do*
- Does she dance?
  - Zi doesn't sing.
- Helping verbs that express tense, possibility, or ability like *will, can, could, should, would, and might*
  - The bears will eat you if they catch you.
  - Lucas and Gerardo might go to the dance.
  - You should give it a try.
- Verbs of perception, permission, or causation, such as *see, watch, hear, make, let, and have* (after a direct object)
  - Look at Caroline go!
  - You can't make me talk.
  - It's so hard to let someone else finish my work.

- **Split Infinitive**

- A split infinitive occurs when a verb in its infinitive form (e.g., *to think*, *to laugh*) has an adverb between the *to* and the verb (e.g., *to really think*, *to wholeheartedly laugh*).

- **Easy Examples of Split Infinitives**

- In these examples, the adverb splitting the infinitive is in bold. *to **really** try*
- *to **further** develop*
- *to **covertly** monitor*
- *to **more than** quadruple*

- **Real-Life Examples of Split Infinitives**

- We need criminals to identify ourselves with, to **secretly** envy and to **stoutly** punish. They do for us the forbidden, illegal things we wish to do. (Psychiatrist Karl A. Menninger)
- To err is human, but to **really** foul things up you need a computer. (Biologist Paul R. Ehrlich)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiAR\\_18OfX0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiAR_18OfX0)

**Home Assignment:**

1. When does the schoolboy like to wake up?
2. What drives his joy away?

**THANK YOU**  
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