Infinitve (مصدر با to) :

مصدر = شکل ساده فعل + **to**

موارد کاربرد مصدر با **to** :

۱ - مصدر با **to** به عنوان فاعل **(subject)** در اول جمله (در سبک غیر رسمی / محاوره ای) :

1- **To drive** carelessly is dangerous. [= **Driving carelessly** is dangerous.] (**More natural**)
2- **To learn** a language can be interesting. [= **learning** a language can be interesting.]
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۲ - مصدر با **to** به عنوان مفعول (**object**) بعد از فعل های زیر :

(انتخاب کردن) **1-choose**	**2-decide** (تصمیم گرفتن)	**3-want** (خواستن)
4 –promise (قول دادن)	**5- wait** (منتظر ماندن)	**6-agree** (موافق بودن)
7- learn (یاد گرفتن)	**8-attempt** (تلاش کردن)	**9-*like** (دوست داشتن)
10-*forget (فراموش کردن)	**11-*remember** (به یاد آوردن)	**12-*try** (تلاش کردن)

(کتاب دانش آموز)

12 tell (گفتن)	**13-ask** (خواستن/ سوال کردن)	**14-*advise** (نصیحت کردن)
15-hope (امیدوار بودن)	**16-plan** (برنامه ریزی کردن)	**17-*begin** (شروع کردن)

(کتاب کار)

نکته ۱ : در برخی از افعال ، بلافاصله بعد از آنها **فعل دوم** به شکل **مصدر با to** می آیند .
3-We **decided** **to change** our plans.
4-She **wanted** **to buy** an Iranian handicraft.
نکته ۲: اما یک تعدادی از افعال هم وجود دارد که بعد از آنها ابتدا بعد از آنها **مفعول** و سپس **فعل دوم** به شکل **مصدر با to** می آیند
(برخی از فعل ها با هر دو ساختار بکار می روند)
5-The teacher **told** **the children** **to sit down** quietly.
6-I **want** **you** **to find out** what they are planning.

به مثال های زیر، برای هر یک از افعال بالا ، دقت کنید.

7-I **chose** **to learn** German _rather than_ [به جای زبان فرانسوی] French.
8- They **chose Donald** **to be** their leader.
9-Tina has **decided** **to go** to Rome for her holidays.

۱

10-I **want** **to study** physics now.

11-I don't **want** Linda **to hear** about this.

12- He **promised** **to give back** the book.

13-Are you **waiting** **to use** the phone?

14- I **waited** **for Reza** **to say** something.

15- The teacher **agreed** **to finish** the class 5 minutes early.

16- I **learned** **to drive** when I was 18.

17- In this lesson, I **will attempt** **to explain** infinitives.

18- a) He **likes** **to swim**. (دوست داشتن در مقطع زمانی خاص)

  * b) I **would like** **to play** football.

 * c) He **likes** **swimming**. (دوست داشتن دائمی ولذت بردن کلی)

 * d) I don't **feel like** **running** today.

 19- a) Don't **forget** **to wake** me up. (زمان آینده) . فراموش نکن که مرا بیدار کنی

  *b) He **forgot** **sending** the letter. (زمان گذشته)   او فراموش کرد که نامه را ارسال کند.

 20- a) Ali **remembers** **to send** her the letter. (به یاد آوردن انجام کاری یا عملی در زمان آینده)

   *b) He **remembers** **meeting** Mina for the first time. (به یاد آوردن انجام کاری یا عملی در زمان گذشته)

 21-a) He **tried** **to control** his voice.   (سعی کردن)

  * b) Why don't you **try using** a different shampoo?   (امتحان کردن)

 22-The doctor **told** **me** **to take** these pills.

 23- He **asked** **to come** with us.

 24 - I **asked** John **to help** us.

 25- She **advised** **me** **to wait** until six o'clock.

 * 26- I wouldn't **advise** **taking** the car.

 27- She **hopes** **to find** a good job soon.

 28- I **am planning** **to have** a party.

 29- The baby **began** **to cry**.

 30- I **began** **teaching** in 1992.

_____

زبان تخصصی :

1- *allow (اجازه دادن)	2-*permit (اجازه دادن)	3- force (مجبوربودن)	4-invite (دعوت کردن)
5- order (دستور دادن)	6- warn (اخطار دادن)	7- encourage (تشویق کردن)	8-wish (آرزو کردن)
9- seem (به نظر رسیدن)	10-offer (پیشنهاد دادن)	11-prefer (ترجیح دادن)	
(خارج از بخش گرامر کتاب درسی اما مهم)			

 31- His parents **won't allow** him **to stay** out late.

 32- Our English teacher didn't **permit** **us** **to use** dictionary in the final exams.

 *33- We do not **allow** /**permit** **smoking** here.

 34- The police **forced** **them** **to leave** the room immediately.

 35- They **invited** **me** **to have** lunch with them.

36- She **had ordered** them **to sit down** silently.

37- Amin's father **warned** him **to keep away from** his friend.

38-We **encouraged** Ali **to find** a better job.

39- He **wished to become** a writer.

40-They **seem to know** what they are doing.

41- She has **offered to help** me.

42- a) I **prefer to go** to the movies tonight. (تمایل به انجام کاری در زمان خاص)

  * b) I **prefer travelling** by train.   (ترجیح دادن کلی و دائمی)

  * c) I **prefer swimming** to **skiing.**   prefer <u>A</u> to <u>B</u>
                <u>A</u>   <u>B</u>

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نکته : برای **منفی کردن مصدر** ، قبل از مصدر با **to** ،(**not**) می آوریم.

43- I **decided not to go**.

44- His parents **advised** him **not to eat** fast food.

_____

۳ - مصدر با **to** برای نشان دادن قصد و هدف از انجام کار یا عملی :

45- He went there **to see** his friend.

46-**To learn** English, you should practice a lot.

نکته اضافی ۱: در این ساختار، (در سبك رسمی) می توان به جای مصدر با **to** از **in order to** و **so as to** استفاده کرد.

47- He is going to the bookshop **in order to buy** some books.

48- She went to Canada **so as to continue** her studies.

نکته اضافی ۲ (زبان تخصصی) : شکل منفی ساختارهای بالا، بصورت **in order not to** , **so as not to** می باشد .

- حالت منفی آنها به شکل **not to** نادرست می باشد .

49- I left early **so as not to miss** the train.

50-I am going to leave now **in order not to be** late.

*51-I left early **not to miss** the train. (جمله ی نادرست)

نکته اضافی۳ : بعد از **for** ، اسم مصدر (ing + فعل) نباید برای بیان هدف / منظور (مقصود) استفاده شود.

52- a) He went to the bookstore **for buying** some books. (جمله ی نادرست)

  b) He went to the bookstore **to buy** some books.   (جمله ی درست)

۳ - مصدر با **to** بعد از برخی از صفات :

۱- بعد از صفاتی که نشانگر اهمیت ، تکرار عمل، احساسات شخصی ، سختی و آسانی کار و غیره ... باشند ، فعل بصورت *مصدر با to* بکار می رود .

لیست صفاتی که در محدوده کتاب درسی و کنکور می باشند و بعد از آنها، مصدر با **to** بکار می رود.

certain (مطمئن)	**careful** (مواظب و مراقب)	**sad** (ناراحت ، غمگین)	**happy** (خوشحال)
amazed (شگفت زده)	**sorry** (متأسف)	**shocked** (شوکه، بهت زده)	**glad** (شاد ،خوشحال)
surprised (متعجب)	**lucky** (خوش شانس)	**fortunate** (خوش شانس)	**ashamed** (خوشحال)
(کتاب دانش آموز و کتاب کار)		**easy** (آسان)	**dangerous** (خطرناك)

important (مهم)	**impossible** (غیرممکن)	**possible** (ممکن)	**hard=difficult** (سخت و مشکل)
(خارج از کتاب درسی اما مهم)			**necessary** (ضروری)

53- We are **happy** **to be** here.
54- Ali was really **sad** **to leave** us.
55-The heavy rain *made it hard for us* **to drive** easily.
56- Overactive children *find it* **difficult** **to concentrate**.
57-I was **careful** **not to burn** myself.
58- Prices are almost **certain** **to increase**.
59- Members will be **glad** **to hear** him speak again.
60-I was **shocked** **to hear** that he had an accident.
61- We were **sorry** **to miss** your concert.
62-Visitors were **amazed** **to discover** how little the town has changed.
63- Their behavior made me **ashamed** **to be** British.
64- I have been **fortunate** **to find** a job that I love.
65- The children were **lucky** **to survive** the fire which destroyed their home.
66- I'm sure that she will be **surprised** **to see** me.
67-It is **dangerous** **to drive** on this road.
68-It is not **easy** **to find** a job here.
69- It was **difficult** **to run** fast.
70- It wasn't **possible** **to read** the sentences correctly.
71- It is **impossible** **to read** a book in the dark.
72- Was it **important** **to be** on time?
73- Is it **necessary** **to speak** English fluently?

> It + to be + صفت + (for + مفعول) + to با مصدر

74- *It is* **necessary** *for him* **to arrive** on time.
75- *It wasn't* **difficult** *for us* **to climb** the mountain.
76- *He said that it was* **important** *for him* **to speak** English correctly.
77- *Was it* **possible** *for you* **to read** in the dark room?

نکته اضافی (زبان تخصصی) : با برخی از صفات، که تعداد آنها انگشت شمار هستند به جای for از of استفاده می شود.

It + to be + صفت + (of + مفعول) + to با مصدر

78- It is **kind of you to say** that.
79- It is really **kind of them to let** us use their pool.
80- It was **nice of you to help**.

_____

٤ – مصدر با **to** با ساختارهای **too** و **enough**   (زبان تخصصی) :

81- The soup is **too hot** for me **to eat**.
82-They work **too slowly to finish** the job on time.
83-There is **too little time to finish** the job today.
84-I had **too many books** to carry.
85- There **too much sugar to put** in this bowl.
86-The problem was **easy enough** for me **to solve**.
 87- Reza isn't **tall enough to reach** the top shelf.
 88- Our English teacher speaks **slowly enough** for us **to understand**.
 89-There are **enough books** for me **to study**.
 90- I didn't have **enough time to finish** the exam.

٥ – مصدر با **to** ، بعد از برخی از اسم ها وگروه های اسمی و ضمایر مبهم به عنوان post-modifier :

91- She didn't have **permission to go**.
92- Our **decision to close** the factory was a difficult one to do.
93- I had **no one to talk** to.
94- When I am travelling, I always take **something to eat**.
95- Jim is **the best person to hire**.
96- That is **a dangerous way to behave**.
97-I have **some e-mails to do**.

٦ – مصدر با **to** بعد از کلمات پرسشی :

98- I don't know **what to do**.
99- Do you know **how to solve** this math problem?
100- Tell me **when to press** the button.
101- Could you tell me **where to find** a good hotel?