Infinitives

Worksheet 1: want / need / like + to

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: The to-infinitive

The **infinitive** is the basic form of a verb. When it has **to** in front of it, we call it the **to-infinitive**: *to go, to eat, to play*. Many verbs are followed by the to-infinitive.

Verb	+ to-infinitive	Example
want	want + to + verb	I **want to go** home.
need	need + to + verb	She **needs to study** tonight.
like	like + to + verb	We **like to play** football.
would like	would like + to + verb	I **would like to eat** now.
hope	hope + to + verb	They **hope to win**.
try	try + to + verb	He **tries to help**.

Remember: use **to** + the simple verb. Do not add -s, -ing or -ed to the second verb.
✓ She wants **to go**. ✗ She wants ~~to goes / to going~~.

Part A – Complete the Sentence

Add *to* and the verb in brackets.

1. I want _____ a new bike. *(buy)*
2. She needs _____ her homework. *(do)*
3. We like _____ in the park. *(walk)*
4. They hope _____ the game. *(win)*
5. He wants _____ a doctor. *(be)*
6. I would like _____ some water. *(have)*
7. Do you want _____ with us? *(come)*
8. She tries _____ every day. *(practise)*

Part B – Correct or Wrong?

> **Write ✓ or ✗. If wrong, correct it.**

#	Sentence	✓ / ✗	Correction
1	I want to eat lunch.		
2	She needs to goes home.		
3	We like to swimming.		
4	They hope to visit Rome.		
5	He wants be happy.		

Part C – About You

> **Write true sentences about yourself.**

1. I want to

   _____

2. I need to

   _____

3. I would like to

   _____

4. I hope to

   _____

Score: _____ / 20

Worksheet 2: The Infinitive of Purpose

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: to = why?

We use the **to-infinitive** to say **why** we do something. It gives the reason or purpose. It answers the question *Why?*

Sentence	Why? (purpose)
I went to the shop **to buy** milk.	Why? To buy milk.
She studies hard **to pass** the exam.	Why? To pass the exam.
We use a key **to open** the door.	Why? To open the door.
He phoned **to say** hello.	Why? To say hello.

Easy way to think about it: *to* here means **"in order to"** or **"because I want to"**.
I went to the shop **to buy** milk = I went to the shop *because I wanted to buy* milk.

Part A – Match the Purpose

Match the action (1–6) with the purpose (a–f).

#	Action	Match	Purpose
1	I went to the kitchen		a) to learn English.
2	She opened the window		b) to make a coffee.
3	We come to school		c) to get some fresh air.
4	He took an umbrella		d) to buy some bread.
5	They went to the bakery		e) to stay dry.
6	I use my phone		f) to call my friends.

Part B – Complete with a Purpose

Add *to* + the verb in brackets.

1. I go to the gym _____ fit. *(stay)*
2. She turned on the TV _____ the news. *(watch)*
3. We went to Italy _____ the museums. *(see)*
4. He saves money _____ a car. *(buy)*
5. They stopped _____ a photo. *(take)*

Part C – Answer "Why?"

> **Answer each question with a purpose, using *to* + a verb.**

1. Why do you come to class?

   _____

2. Why do people go to a restaurant?

   _____

3. Why do you use the internet?

   _____

Score: _____ / 25

Worksheet 3: The Bare Infinitive after can / will

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: No "to" after can, will, must

After some special verbs (**modal verbs**), we use the infinitive **without to**. This is called the **bare infinitive**.

Modal verb	+ bare infinitive (no to)	Example
can	can + verb	I **can swim**.
will	will + verb	She **will help** you.
must	must + verb	You **must go** now.
should	should + verb	We **should study**.

Careful — two rules!
After *want, need, like, hope* → use **to**: *I want **to go**.*
After *can, will, must, should* → **no to**: *I can **go**.* (NOT ~~I can to go~~)

Part A – Add "to" or Nothing

Write *to* in the gap, or leave it empty (—) if no *to* is needed.

1. I can _____ speak English.
2. She wants _____ learn French.
3. We will _____ come to your party.
4. They need _____ buy food.
5. You must _____ be quiet.
6. He hopes _____ pass the test.
7. I should _____ call my mother.
8. Do you like _____ dance?

Part B – Choose the Correct Sentence

Circle the correct sentence in each pair.

1. a) I can to help you. b) I can help you.
2. a) She wants to go home. b) She wants go home.
3. a) We must to leave now. b) We must leave now.
4. a) They need to study. b) They need study.

Part C – Complete the Sentence

> **Use the verb in brackets. Add *to* only if you need it!**

1. I can _____ a bike. *(ride)*
2. She wants _____ a song. *(sing)*
3. You should _____ more water. *(drink)*
4. We hope _____ you soon. *(see)*
5. They will _____ tomorrow. *(arrive)*
6. He needs _____ early. *(wake up)*

Score: _____ / 30

Worksheet 4: Reading and Writing

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Part A – Reading

My name is Lena. Every morning I get up early **to go** running. I want **to be** healthy, so I try **to eat** good food. I can **cook** some simple meals, but I would like **to learn** more. On Saturdays, I go to the library **to borrow** books. I love reading! I hope **to visit** England one day **to practise** my English. I must **study** hard to make my dream come true.

Questions

1. Find two examples of the infinitive of purpose (*to* = why).

2. Find one bare infinitive (after a modal, no *to*).

3. What does Lena want to be?

4. Why does Lena go to the library?

Part B – Answer About You

> **Write full sentence answers.**

1. What do you want to do this weekend?

2. What can you cook?

3. Why do you learn English?

Part C – Writing

Write **6–8 sentences** about your plans and hopes. Use at least: **three** verbs + to-infinitive (want/need/like/hope to), **one** infinitive of purpose (to = why), and **one** modal + bare infinitive (can/will/must). Underline them.

Score: _____ / 35

Answer Key & Teacher Notes

For teacher use only — A1 Level, Infinitives

Worksheet 1 – Part A

1 to buy · 2 to do · 3 to walk · 4 to win · 5 to be · 6 to have · 7 to come · 8 to practise

> *The core A1 error is doubling the tense marker onto the infinitive ("she wants to goes"). Present it as a fixed shape: to + the "dictionary" form, always. Drill orally with a chant if needed.*

Worksheet 1 – Part B

#	✓ / ✗	Correction
1	✓	—
2	✗	**She needs to go home.**
3	✗	**We like to swim.**
4	✓	—
5	✗	**He wants to be happy.**

Worksheet 2 – Part A

1–b · 2–c · 3–a · 4–e · 5–d · 6–f

Worksheet 2 – Part B

1 to stay · 2 to watch · 3 to see · 4 to buy · 5 to take

> *Some students say "for" instead of the infinitive of purpose ("I go to the gym for stay fit"), transferring from their first language. Contrast directly: purpose before a verb = to + verb, not for + verb.*

Worksheet 2 – Part C

Sample answers: 1 I come to class to learn English. 2 People go to a restaurant to eat / to have dinner. 3 I use the internet to watch videos / to find information. (Accept any purpose with *to* + verb.)

Worksheet 3 – Part A

1 — · 2 to · 3 — · 4 to · 5 — · 6 to · 7 — · 8 to

> *This is the key contrast of the whole pack: lexical verbs (want/need/like/hope) take to; modals (can/will/must/should) take the bare infinitive. The classic error is "I can to swim". Sort verbs into two columns on the board and drill.*

Worksheet 3 – Part B

1–b · 2–a · 3–b · 4–a

Worksheet 3 – Part C

1 ride · 2 to sing · 3 drink · 4 to see · 5 arrive · 6 to wake up

Worksheet 4 – Part A

Q	Answer
1	to go (running), to borrow (books), to visit, to practise — any two of purpose
2	can cook / must study
3	healthy
4	to borrow books

Worksheet 4 – Parts B and C: Marking Guide

Criterion	Descriptor	Marks
Verb + to-infinitive	to + simple verb correct; three or more used	0–4
Infinitive of purpose	to = why; used correctly at least once	0–4
Modal + bare infinitive	No *to* after can/will/must; at least one	0–3
Communication	Sentences complete and message clear	0–1

> *Watch the two commonest A1 confusions together: "I can to swim" (no to after modals) and "I want go" (missing to after lexical verbs). They are mirror images, so teaching them side by side helps students hold both rules at once.*