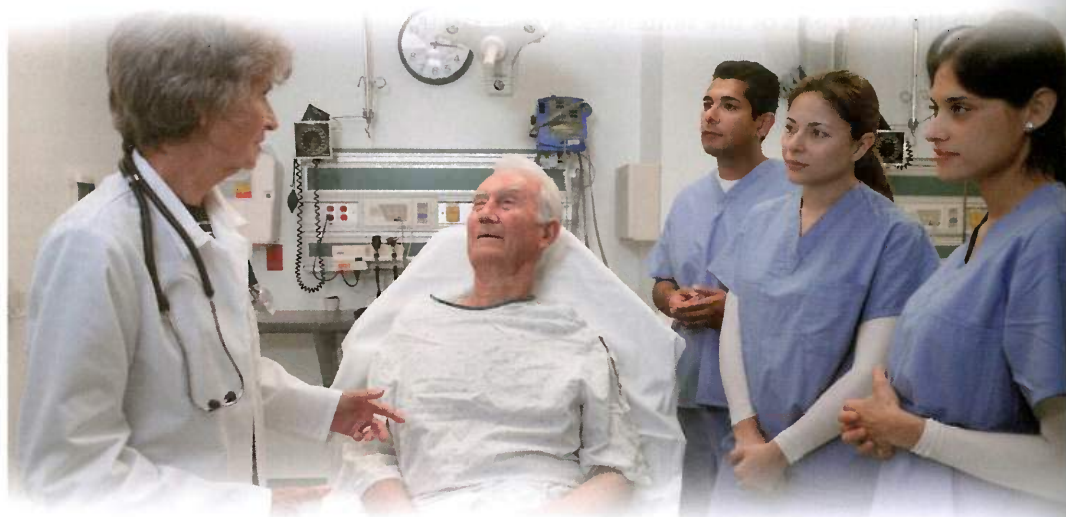


85 Verb + object + infinitive; *make* and *let*



Professor Maclean teaches student nurses to ask all the right questions.

1 Verb + object + infinitive

After some verbs, we can put an infinitive alone, or we can put an object before the infinitive:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	INFINITIVE WITH <i>to</i>
Lucy	wants		to go to university.
Carol	wants	her daughter	to go to university.
Carol	would like	her	to go to university.

Other examples of verbs like this are: *ask*, *expect*, *help* and *need*:
She asked me to phone her. She asked to see the doctor.



We don't use *that ...* after these verbs:

- ✗ *Do you want that we bring some food to the party?*
- ✓ *Do you want us to bring some food to the party?*

But some verbs ALWAYS have an object before the infinitive (e.g. *advise*, *allow*, *invite*, *teach*, *tell*, *order*, *warn*):

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- ✗ *The teacher told to be quiet.*
- ✓ *The teacher told us to be quiet.*

We can make these sentences negative. We put *not* after the object and before *to*:
The teacher told us not to make a noise. The doctor advised him not to smoke.

2 *make* and *let*

After *make* and *let*, we put an object + the infinitive without *to*:

The cold weather made the lake freeze. (= The cold weather caused the lake to freeze.)



- ✗ *Our teacher made us to do extra homework.*

✓ *Our teacher made us do extra homework.* (= She forced us to do extra homework.)



- ✗ *Our teacher let us to leave early.*

✓ *Our teacher let us leave early.* (= She allowed us to leave early.)

Look at the difference between *let* + object + infinitive and *let's* + infinitive:

Our teacher let us leave early. (= Our teacher allowed us to leave early.)

Let's leave early today. (= I suggest that we leave early today.)