KLASA VII, 28.05.2020

Subject: Gerund and infinitive form- Rzeczowniki odczasownikowe, bezokoliczniki.

Obejrzyj filmik wyjaśniający dzisiejszy temat:

NOTATKA:

Forma Gerund (**rzeczownik odczasownikowy**) - tworzymy, dodając do bezokolicznika końcówkę **-ing**. Forma gerund występuje:

- jako rzeczownik *e.g. Singing is his least favourite activity.*
- po przyimkach e.g. John is interested **in** studying.
- po czasowniku go, w odniesieniu do czynności e.g. He **goes** swimming twice a week.
- po czasownikach enjoy, finish, keep, hate, love, like, miss, practise, prefer oraz z wyrażeniami it's no good, it's no use, it's (not) worth

*e.g. The fans **enjoyed** meeting their favourite band.*

Infinitive form – bezokolicznik

W języku angielskim występują dwa rodzaje bezokolicznika:

- bezokolicznik z *to* (full infinitive),
- bezokolicznik bez to (bare infinitive).

Bezokolicznik z to: Sstosujemy:

- aby wyrazić cel działania *e.g. We went to the stadium to watch the match.*
- po przymiotnikach takich jak: afraid, scared, happy, glad, sad itd.

e.g. She was scared to sing in front of the school.

- w konstrukcjach z too i enough *e.g. It was too difficult to win the chess game.*
- Bezokolicznik z to występuje także po czasownikach: agree, ask, begin, choose, decide, fail, forget, hope, invite, learn, need, offer, plan, prepare, star i want oraz po zwrocie would like.

e.g. He wanted to play the piano.

Bezokolicznik bez to: stosujemy:

- po czasownikach modalnych*: e.g. She can swim.*
- w konstrukcji z had better (gdy udzielamy rady) i would rather (gdy wyrażamy preferencje) e.g. You **had better** remember the date.

Ex.1. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 _____ (paint) is one of my favourite free time activities.

2 We can't go _____ (sail) this weekend because it will be too windy.

3 My sister is old enough _____ (join) a gymnastics club.

4 Tom left _____ (meet) his friends at the skate park.

5 I'm not too keen on _____ (read) as I prefer films.

6 I was sad _____ (hear) that Jake's team lost the match.

7 John's looking forward to _____ (start) the photography lessons next week.

8 It's silly _____ (worry) about the test. You'll definitely pass!

Ex.2. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1 We always enjoy to sing / singing together.

2 Mum wants us all to tidy / tidying our rooms before we leave for school.

3 We have more than enough homework to do / doing.

4 My sister is really good at to paint / painting.

5 To cook / Cooking is one of my favourite hobbies.

6 We are going to camp / camping in the USA this summer.

7 I think it is always worth to learn / learning something new.

8 Everyone in their team hopes to win / winning the championship.

Ex. 3. Uzupełnij zdania 1–7 odpowiednimi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasie – bezokolicznikami (z to lub bez to) bądź rzeczownikami odczasownikowymi.

1 I'm not fit enough _____ yoga. (do)

2 You had better _____ robotics. (try)

3 We are going _____ on Wednesday. (shop)

4 I'm sorry, I _____ tell you. (tell)

5 If you want _____ this book, take it. (read)

6 My mum is strongly interested in _____. (sail)

Ex.4. Choose the correct form (gerund or infinitive) to complete the sentences

1 _____ is his favourite hobby.

2 We are going _____ because I need a new pair of trainers.

3 I am worried about _____ the exam tomorrow.

4 She wants _____ to the beach with her friends.

5 We aren't tired enough _____ to bed just yet.

6 They go _____ every summer.

7 My sister is really good at_____.

8 He's very happy _____ at the weekend.