

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 **przymi**skach 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.