

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 przymkach 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: Słosujemy:

- 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**, **start** 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.