

THE VERB + INFINITIVE OR + -ING FORM

Używając dwóch czasowników obok siebie drugi czasownik może mieć formę bezokolicznika poprzedzonego „to”, formę tzw. *gerund*, czyli formę z końcówką – *ing* lub formę bezokolicznika bez „to” tzw. *bare infinitive*.

She **wants to go** home. (bezokolicznik)

Sue **doesn't mind playing** chess. (forma z -ing)

British teenagers **intend to watch** MTV the most. (bezokolicznik) lub British teenagers **intend watching** MTV the most. (forma z -ing)

Tom **can play** football very well. (bare infinitive)

Lista czasowników po których używa się bezokolicznika, formy z -ing lub obu form.

Czasownik + bezokolicznik		Czasownik + forma z -ing		Czasownik + bare infinitive
ask	need	avoid	finish	can/can't
agree	offer	can't help	imagine	let
allow	prepare	can't stand	practise	make
choose	pretend	don't mind	spend time	may/might
decide	promise	enjoy	fancy	must
encourage	recommend	feel like	suggest	mustn't
expect	refuse	be good at	keen on	should
fail	remember			
forget	seem			
help	teach			
hope	train			
learn	use			
manage	want			
mean	would like			

Są też takie czasowniki, po których możemy używać formy z „to” lub formy „gerund”, ale znaczenie tych wyrażen całkowicie się zmienia. Np.:

stop

1. He stopped smoking. Przestał palić.
2. He stopped to smoke. Zatrzymał się, żeby zapalić.

remember

1. I don't remember closing the windows. Nie pamiętam czy zamykałam okna.
2. I didn't remember to close the windows. Nie pamiętałam, żeby zamknąć okna.

forget

1. I forgot closing the windows. Zapomniałam, że pozamykałam okna.
2. I forgot to close the windows. Zapomniałam zamknąć okna.

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs below in the right form.

(Uzupełnij zdania jednym z poniższych czasowników w odpowiedniej formie.)

apply be like make see use answer dye work write
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1. Joe tried to avoid my question.
2. Sue seems history. She takes part in all the competitions.
3. I considered for the job but in the end I decided against it.
4. Have you remembered your hair yet?
5. If you walk into the road without looking, you may knocked down.
6. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
7. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
8. Could you please stop so much noise?
9. Hello! Fancy you here! What a surprise.
10. I've put off the e-mail so long. I really must do it today.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

(Czasowniki w nawiasach wstaw w odpowiedniej formie.)

1. They refused me his notes. (lend)
2. I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
3. Sue shouldn't so much as she hasn't got time for herself. (work)
4. I don't want out tonight. I'm exhausted. (go)
5. Has it stopped yet? (snow)
6. Can you remind me some coffee when we go out? (buy)
7. Why do you keep me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
8. Would you like anything? (drink)
9. His teacher encouraged him part in the competition. (take)
10. Let me you the truth. (tell)