

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 + bezokolicznik lub forma z -ing	Czasownik + bare infinitive
ask	need	avoid	finish	begin	can/can't
agree	offer	can't help	imagine	continue	let
allow	prepare	can't stand	practise	hate	make
choose	pretend	don't mind	spend time	intend	may/might
decide	promise	enjoy	fancy	like	must
encourage	recommend	feel like	suggest	love	mustn't
expect	refuse	be good at	keen on	prefer	should
fail	remember			propose	
forget	seem			start	
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. Choose the correct form of the verb.

(Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.)

1. It'll start **rain** / **raining** any minute now.
2. They don't let us **wear** / **to wear** make up at school.
3. She should **calling** / **call** them.
4. I remember **putting** / **to put** the keys on the table but they aren't there now.
5. She really wants **to go** / **going** with us.
6. They can't stand **living** / **to live** in this town.
7. She can **speak** / **speaking** German very well.

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

(Czasowniki w nawiasach wstaw w odpowiedniej formie.)

1. Beth really needs _____ (**talk**) to you immediately.
2. They're keen on _____ (**buy**) a new car.
3. I don't mind _____ (**wait**) for the bus.
4. I hate _____ (**wash**) up.
5. My parents make me _____ (**clean**) my room every day.
6. Sue offered her mum _____ (**help**) her with the housework.
7. John taught Sam _____ (**drive**) this month.
8. Why do you keep _____ (**ask**) so many questions?
9. Let me _____ (**know**) if there's a problem.
10. Don't make me _____ (**laugh**).

3. Complete the second sentence making it have a similar meaning that the first one.

(Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby miało ono podobne znaczenie do zdania pierwszego.)

1. Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?
Would you like _____ to a restaurant tonight?
2. Mark says we must see him now.
Mark wants _____ him now.

3. Dancing is great fun.
I enjoy _____ a lot.
4. I had to tell them the truth.
They made _____ them the truth.
5. £2,000 is too much to pay for the rent.
We can't _____ £2,000 for the rent.
6. The dog mustn't sleep in the house.
We don't let _____ in the house.
7. Could you help me with this text, please?
Can I ask you _____ me with this text, please?
8. Let's go to the gym this afternoon.
How about _____ to the gym this afternoon?