**Pozdravljeni!**

Upam, da ste imeli lep vikend, kljub trenutni situaciji.

Najprej preglejte vaje. Rešitve za 2. in 3. nalogo: 2: 1e, 2c, 3b, 4f, 5a, 6d.

3: 1d, 2f, 3i, 4b, 5g, 6a, 7h, 8c, 9e.

DZ: 1: across: 6 armour, 7 helmet, 8 knight, 10 sword

Down: 2 throne, 3 battle, 4 flag, 5 shield, 9 crown

2: 2 hid, 3 offered, 4 refused, 5 wounded, 6 lasted

Danes si bomo ogledali glagole, ki jim sledi bodisi glagol na –ing ali to-nedoločnik.

Najprej prepiši in reši 4. nalogo na strani 45 v učbeniku.

Ugotoviš lahko, da nekaterim glagolom sledijo glagoli na –ing (npr. imagine, finish, mind, enjoy), drugi pa zahtevajo za seboj »to« nedoločnik (npr. want, refuse, agree,...).Nekaterim glagolom lahko sledi bodisi –ing ali nedoločnik, pa ni bistvene razlike v pomenu. So pa tudi glagoli, kjer je velika razlika v pomenu. In ravno te glagole si bomo zdaj ogledali.

He **stopped** **to hide** the sword in the bushes. = Ustavil se je zato, da bi skril meč v grmovju. (Ustavil se je z nekim namenom.)

The king **stopped smiling**. = Kralj se je nehal smehljati. (Nehal je z nečim.)

He **remembered to post** the letters. = Spomnil se je, da mora odposlati pisma.

He **remembered posting** the letters. = Spomnil se je, da je poslal pisma.

Spodaj si oglej več primerov. Razlago si lahko prebereš tudi na naslednji spletni strani:

<https://svet-anglescine.com/glagoli-ki-jim-sledi-glagol-na-ing-ali-to-nedolocnik/>

Prepiši spodnjo razlago, nato pa še reši 5. nalogo na strani 45 v učbeniku ter 3. in 4. nalogo na strani 34 v delovnem zvezku.

# VERB + -ING OR INFINITIVE

# These verbs are followed by an –ing form:

# FINISH IMAGINE DON’T MIND ENJOY

# When they finished fighting, Mordred was dead.

# He couldn’t imagine throwing it away.

# These verbs are followed by an infinitive:

# WANT PROMISE AGREE DECIDE REFUSE

# FORGET OFFER NEED

# Sir Bedivere promised to do it.

# He refused to believe the knight’s story.

# These verbs can have either the –ing form or an infinitive:

# LIKE HATE PREFER START TRY LOVE

# The armies started fighting early in the morning.

# He picked up the sword and started to throw it.

# These verbs can have either the –ing form or an infinitive, but the meaning is different:

# STOP REMEMBER

# He stopped to hide the sword in the bushes. (He stopped. Then he hid it.)

# The king stopped smiling. (He was smiling. Then he stopped.)

# He remembered receiving his magic sword. (He received the sword. Later he remembered it.)

# He remembered to mark the place. (He remembered and then he marked the place.)

# Verbs Followed by Gerunds OR Infinitives (Different Meaning)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| begin | She began singing. She began to sing.  When "begin" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive. | She is beginning to sing.  When "begin" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used. |
| dread | She dreaded taking the test.  Usually "dread" is followed by a gerund. | He dreaded to think of the consequences of his actions.  "Dread" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "think" or "consider." In the sentence above, "dreaded to think" means "did not want to think." |
| forget | She forgot reading the book when she was a kid.  When "forget" is used with a gerund, it means "to forget that you have done something." The sentence above means that she read the book when she was a kid, and that she has forgotten that fact. | She forgot to pay the rent this month.  When forget is used with an infinitive, it means "to forget that you need to do something." The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to pay the rent. |
| keep | She kept talking.  "Keep" is normally used with a gerund to mean that you continue doing an action. | The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering.  "Keep" can also be used with an object followed by an infinitive, but then the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to... ." In the sentence above, the attackers kept hostages in order to prevent the police from entering. |
| need | The house needs cleaning.  When "need" is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means "the house needs to be cleaned." | He needs to call his boss. He needs him to call his boss.  "Need" is usually used with an infinitive or an object + an infinitive. |
| regret | I regretted being late to the interview.  "Regret" is normally used with a gerund. | We regret to inform you that your position at the company is being eliminated.  "Regret" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "to inform." In the sentence above, "We regret to inform you" means "We wish we did not have to tell you (bad news)." |
| remember | I remember mentioning the meeting yesterday.  When "remember" is used with a gerund, it means "to remember that you have done something." The sentence above means that I mentioned the meeting, and that I remember the fact that I did that. | He remembered to turn off the lights before he left.  When "remember" is used with an infinitive, it means "to remember that you need to do something." The sentence above means that he remembered that he needed to turn the lights off. |
| start | Marge started talking really fast. Marge started to talk really fast.  When "start" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive. | Marge is starting to talk really fast.  When "start" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.  I started to learn Russian, but it was so much work that I finally quit the class.  In other situations, an infinitive means that you did not complete or continue an action. |
| stop | He stopped smoking for health reasons.  "Stop" is normally used with a gerund. | He stopped to rest for a few minutes.  When "stop" is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to." In the sentence above, he stopped in order to rest for a few minutes. |
| try | She can't find a job. She tried looking in the paper, but there was nothing. She tried asking friends and family, but nobody knew of anything. She also tried going shop to shop, but nobody was hiring.  "Try + gerund" means to try or to experiment with different methods to see if something works.  She tried eating the snake soup, but she didn't like it.  "Try + gerund" is often used when you experiment with something, but you do not really like it or want to do it again. | She tried to climb the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground.  When you "try to do" something, you want to do it, but you do not succeed in actually doing it. In the sentence above, an infinitive is used because she cannot successfully climb the tree.  Try not to wake the baby when you get up tomorrow at 5 AM.  An infinitive is also used if you are asking someone to try something they may or may not be able to accomplish. |

Upam, da snov ni pretežka. Če česa ne razumete, vprašajte.

Imejte se lepo in ostanite zdravi.

LP; GN