

C INFINITIV NACH EINEM ADJEKTIV

Der Infinitiv tritt häufig in Verbindung mit einem Adjektiv auf, oft als Ergebnis einer „typisch englischen“ Satzverkürzung. Das sieht dann zum Beispiel so aus:

We were **happy to hear** that you were alright.

Anstelle von ► We were happy when we heard that you were alright.

Linda is **sorry to miss** the first day of school, but she is ill.

Is it **important to know** all these words?

D INFINITIV NACH EINEM FRAGEWORT

Wieder ein „typisch englisches“ Sprachgebilde! Mit seiner Hilfe lassen sich holprig klingende Sätze vermeiden und elegant klingende Sätze bilden.

I don't remember where I should put the photo albums. ►

I don't remember **where to put** the photo albums.

Mum can't decide what she should wear tonight. ►

Mum can't decide **what to wear** tonight.

Do you know when you must be there? ►

Do you know **when to be** there?

E INFINITIV NACH BESTIMMTEN NOMEN

Eine Reihe von Hauptwörtern (Nomen) verlangen den Infinitiv mit „to“. Dazu zählen die folgenden Wörter (Auswahl der wichtigsten):

ability	Fähigkeit	Animals don't have the ability to think .
chance	Gelegenheit	This is our only chance to get out of here.
opportunity	Möglichkeit	We had the opportunity to see the Queen.
command	Befehl	Who gave the command to attack ?
order	Befehl	My orders are to let nobody in.
courage	Mut	Nobody had the courage to say anything.
decision	Entscheidung	It's your decision to stay or to go .
freedom	Freiheit	I need the freedom to do what I want.
permission	Erlaubnis	Do we need your permission to stay here?
possibility	Möglichkeit	There was no possibility to find decent work.
reason	Grund	I have reason to believe that Joe is coming.
right	Recht	They say everyone has the right to live free!
time	Zeit	It's time to say good-bye.
way	Art, Weise	There must be a way to stop the fight.
wish	Wunsch	It was Tina's wish to speak with us.

F INFINITIV NACH "TOO + ADJECTIVE" UND "ENOUGH + NOUN"

I'm **too tired** to work.

There's not **enough time** to finish the project. (statt: I'm so tired that I can't work.)
(... so little time that ...)

G 68 Suche zu jedem Satz ein passendes Adjektiv aus der „Box“ und setze es ein.

sorry – hard – silly – possible – dangerous – ready – nice – good

1. I wasn't ... to say which was better, the chocolate cake or the apple pie.
2. Our coach says it will be very ... to win the championship.
3. Where are you, Martin? We are ... to go!
4. Nobody was ... to hear that Chris had got an "F" in maths.
5. It's very ... to spend a week or so at the seaside every year.
6. Be careful! It can be ... to swim here.
7. It's ... to have a friend like you, John!
8. I think it's ... to dress up like a clown.

D 69 Wandle die folgenden Sätze mit Hilfe von "question word + infinitive" um.

1. The plan in the book told us how we could find the treasure.
2. Children, you know who you can ask if you have a question.
3. Please tell me when I should begin.
4. Dad was not sure where he should hide Mum's birthday present.
5. I never know what I should order at an expensive restaurant.
6. Can somebody show me how I can open this stupid box?
7. Tom has no idea what he should do in his spare time.
8. We would like to know where we should go now! Left or right?

Additional
exercise
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E 70 Suche zu jedem Satz das passende Verb, so dass sich sinnvolle Sätze mit "noun + infinitive" ergeben.

buy – do – lose – see – shout – stay – tell – visit

1. Joe did not have the courage to ... his parents the truth.
2. This is no reason to ... at me!
3. It was Uncle Stanley's greatest wish to ... the Tadj Mahal by moonlight.
4. We had the opportunity to ... four CDs for the price of three.
5. The doctor did not give us permission to ... Grandpa after the operation.
6. I think it was the right decision to ... at this hotel; it's very nice here.
7. My dad has the ability to ... several things at the same time.
8. Lying is the best way to ... a friend.

F 71 Verkürze die folgenden Sätze mit Hilfe von "too" oder "enough".

1. The river was so deep that we could not cross it.
2. It's so cloudy that we won't see the stars tonight.
3. After Christmas I had so much money that I could buy a game station.
4. There's so little snow that we can't ski today.

9. KAPITEL – INFINITIVE

ABEH 21

Übersetze die folgenden Sätze mit Hilfe des Infinitivs in gutes Englisch.

1. Ich hörte zufällig von deinen Abenteuern in Indien.
2. Wir weigern uns, mit diesen Menschen zu sprechen.
3. Du musst lernen, deine Probleme selbst zu lösen.
4. Joe sollte lieber zum Arzt gehen.
5. Wir können es uns leisten, in diesem Hotel zu wohnen.
6. Frank möchte mehr über dich wissen.
7. Sie ließen mich nicht mitspielen.
8. Das ist eine gute Gelegenheit, deine Englischkenntnisse zu verwenden.
9. Larry bot an, uns zu helfen.
10. Ich musste meinen Eltern versprechen, vor Mitternacht zu Hause zu sein.
11. Bitte zögere nicht, mir die Wahrheit zu sagen.
12. Wir beschlossen, uns den Film noch einmal anzuschauen.
13. Ich würde heute abend lieber ausgehen.
14. Es gelang uns, die Schatztruhe (*treasure box*) zu öffnen.
15. Die Fähigkeit zum Zuhören ist besonders (*particularly*) wichtig.
16. Niemand hat das Recht zu töten.
17. Es war meine Entscheidung, Bill um Rat (*advice*) zu fragen.
18. Der Bauer gab uns die Erlaubnis, neben seinem Haus zu campieren.
19. Lenny war der erste, der alle Aufgaben löste.
20. Wir erwarten, bald wieder von euch zu hören.
21. Es scheint heute sehr kalt zu sein.
22. Sie waren einverstanden (= sie stimmten zu), uns das Haus zu zeigen.

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Verkürze mit Hilfe der Fügung *question word + infinitive*.

1. Nobody could tell us how we should do this exercise.
2. Do you know where we should take these books?
3. The boys have no idea when they should be at the sports centre.
4. Can you tell me what I should get Mum for Christmas?
5. You should know who you can trust in a difficult situation.
6. I'd like to know how I can end this silly quarrel.
7. I hope everybody knows what they should do during an earthquake.
8. This brochure tells you where you can find a cheap place to eat and sleep.

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Übersetze mit Hilfe der Fügung *verb + object + infinitive*.

1. Ich möchte, dass du mir die Wahrheit sagst.
2. Wir können euch helfen, die Sachen wieder zu finden.
3. Sie luden mich ein, in ihrem Chor (*choir*) zu singen.
4. Charlie möchte, dass du ihm verzeihst (*forgive*).
5. Kannst du mir beibringen (= mich lehren), wie man gewinnt?
6. Sie befahlen uns, die Schuhe auszuziehen.
7. Ich rate dir, deinen alten Computer zu verkaufen.
8. Sie erwarteten, dass wir ihnen helfen.

10. KAPITEL – INFINITIVE OR “ING-FORM”

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Infinitive or “ing-form”? Entscheide und setze die richtige Form ein.

1. Frank was only three years old when he learnt (*ride*) the bike.
2. I really don't mind (*wait*) for you, but I'd rather (*wait*) inside if it's cold.
3. Chris is so stubborn! When he decides (*do*) something, he refuses (*listen*).
4. The party was great. We all enjoyed (*see*) you again.
5. Who told you (*read*) this story? I can't remember (*say*) anything about it.
6. Tomorrow is Joe's big day. Don't forget (*get*) him a nice present.
7. In Mexico, you should avoid (*drink*) water and (*eat*) ice cream.
8. Mary pretended (*listen*) to me, but her thoughts were somewhere else.
9. I'd like (*know*) how you managed (*finish*) the project without (*ask*) for help.
10. Betty likes (*make*) her own dresses. She's quite good at (*do*) it, too.
11. Matt used (*play*) the violin and he seemed (*like*) it, but then he stopped.
12. What made you (*tell*) my parents about the exam? You know I hate (*quarrel*) with them.
13. The train station is very close. It's not worth (*take*) the bus.
14. Harry is tired from (*play*) tennis all day, so he doesn't feel like (*go*) out.
15. We happened (*meet*) Sue in town yesterday. She seemed (*be*) rather sad.
16. I've got a cold. Do you mind (*shut*) the window, please?
17. Our house is getting too small, so we are thinking of (*buy*) a larger one.
18. Can you (*come*) with me? I'm afraid of (*walk*) home all by myself.
19. I would never (*go*) to an open air concert. I can't stand (*be*) in a crowd.
20. Grandma is tired. She's not used to (*walk*) so far any more.
21. Mark has moved to England, and he seems (*enjoy*) (*live and work*) there.
22. I don't want (*speak*) with Mr. Gordon. I'd rather (*keep*) my mouth shut.
23. Harry is proud of (*play*) for the team, but he did not expect them (*win*).
24. What a boring evening! Fred insisted on (*tell*) us everything about his time in hospital. I felt like (*fall*) asleep once or twice.
25. After (*read*) the book, I began (*understand*) why it is so famous.
26. Where have you been? You promised (*be*) here in time. I'm tired of (*wait*).
27. I must remember (*call*) Judy today. I want (*apologise*) for (*be*) so rude.
28. After (*lose*) our way in the old town, we stopped (*ask*) for help.
29. Who suggested (*go*) to “Gino's” for lunch?
30. Girls, have you finished (*do*) your make up? We have (*leave*) now.
31. I'd like (*take*) a shower now. Would you mind (*close*) the door?
32. Nick managed (*answer*) all the questions. I can't imagine (*do*) that.
33. Detective: Sir, do you admit (*speak*) to this man before (*leave*) the room?
34. We expect (*hear*) great things about you in future.
35. Have you ever considered (*become*) a professional photographer?
36. Remember (*visit*) the Eiffel Tower before (*leave*) Paris.
37. I'm interested in (*know*) more about China, so I've decided (*go*) there.
38. We tried (*pay*) with dollars, but they refused (*accept*) them.
39. We're hoping (*hear*) everything about your trip, so please go on (*talk*).
40. You can't put off (*speak*) with Jane, you know? You'd better (*call*) her now.