**INFINITIVE - GRUNDFORM**

Zeit Aktiv Passiv

**Present Tense Simple** (to) write (to) be written

**Present Tense Continuous** (to) be writing

**Present Perfect Simple** (to) have written (to) have been written

**Present Perfect Continuous** (to) have been writing

Der Infinitiv kann mit oder ohne `to´ stehen.

Der Infinitiv **ohne `to'** steht:

\* nach den **modalen** (unvollständigen) **Hi**l**fsverben** (außer: ought, used), nach dem Hilfsverb `**do'**, nach `**dare'** und `**need'**.

Beispiel: You need not tell me about it, I have been informed about it.

\* nach Ausdrcken wie: **had better**  **why not**

**would rather why should we / you (not)**

**would sooner**

Beispiel: She would rather go to the Turkish restaurant.

**\* nach Verben der Sinneswahrnehmung** + **Objekt** (z.B. to see, to hear, to feel, to watch), wenn ausgedrckt werden soll, daß die **Handlung beendet** ist.

Beispiel: We saw him enter the plant.

Soll der Ablauf einer Handlung betont werden, benutzt man nach Verben der Sinneswahrnehmung das Partizip Präsens (-ing-Form)

Beispiel: We watched him entering the plant.

\* nach `**let' + Objekt** (erlauben, zulassen) nach `**let's´ (Vorschlag)**

Beispiel: I let them go. Let's go to the fitness club.

\* nach `**make' + Objekt** (jemanden veranlassen).

Beispiel: He made us stay longer.

Der Infinitiv mit **`to ´**

Der Infinitiv mit 'to' kann stehen:

\* in der Funktion eines indirekten Fragesatzes oder Objektsatzes, oft nach Fragew?tern oder nach `**whether / if ', nach Verben des Denkens, Sagens und Vermutens** (z.B. *to ask, to**consider, to**decide, to find out, to forget, to know, to learn, to remember, to see, to show, to* *teach, to wonder, ..)*

Beispiel: He didn't know what to do. (He didn't know what he should do.)

\* als adverbiale Bestimmung in der Funktion eines Zwecksatzes oder eines Folgesatzes. Der Infinitiv mit `**so that'**, `**such that', `in order that'** etc. eingeleitet werden.

Beispiel: Fresh air helps the flowers to grow.

\* nach Verben wie `**to seem'**, **`to appear'**, die eine Ergänzung benötigen.

Beispiel: He seemed to be at home.

\* nach Verben des **Befehlens, Veranlassens** (außer: to make) und des **Zulassens (**außer: to let), wie z.B. *to allow, to ask, to cause, to expect, to order, to tell (befehlen),* *to want etc. + Objekt.*

Beispiel: The teacher allowed him to go.

Nach `to want? steht immer der Infinitiv mit to, nie `that?. z.B: She wants me to come.

**\*nach Ordnungszahlen** und **Superlativen**, wie z.B. the first, the second, the last, the next, the only etc.

Beispiel: Our neighbours were the first to have a swimming pool.

**\* nach too + Adjek**tiv

Beispiel: He is too young to go to the disco.

**\* nach Adjektiv** + **enough.**

Beispiel: The child is old enough to do it herself.

**\* nach for + Objekt**.

Beispiel: It's easy for her to obtain a good grade in her favourite subject.

**\* nach den** **meisten Adjektiven** und ihren **Steigerungsformen**.

Beispiel: It's more expensive to stay in a hotel than in a pension.

\* zum **Ausdruck eines Zwecks**.

Beispiel: He must learn hard (in order) to pass his exam.

Der Infinitiv Passiv

Bei passivischem Sinn steht in der Regel auch der Infinitiv Passiv. Anders als im deutschen steht er aber auch nach den Verben 'to be', 'to remain', und `to leave'. Es handelt sich hier um den Infinitiv mit 'to'.

Beispiel: The old people are to be pitied.

Ausnahmen

Trotz Passivsinn steht der Infinitiv Aktiv mit 'to'..

\*oft nach `there'+ form von `to be'.

Beispiel: There are some bills to pay.

\* nach Adjektiven wie `difficult, `easy, hard', `pleasant',

Beispiel: This question is easy to answer.

\* bei den Verben `to blame (tadeln) und `to let (vermieten.

Beispiel: The house is to let.

`You are to blame.´

Decide whether to use the infinitive with or without `to'

1. The windowscreen is still too much covered with ice ................................. (to see) through.
2. After her A-levels she wanted .....................................(to study) arts.
3. Can you tell me how ..................................... (to get) to the cinema?
4. The fans waited for the pop star .......................................(to arrive).
5. Margret Thatcher was the first woman .......................................(to rule) Great Britain as a Prime Minister.
6. The heating system must ............................................................... (to be repaired) at once.
7. You ought ................................................(to inform) them immediately.
8. Have you said this .............................................. (to praise) your friend?
9. Our father doesn?t consider this .............................................(to be) true.
10. She made her son ..................(to do) the exercises of the new CD-ROM.
11. They let them .........................................(to play) baseball twice a week.
12. After her stroke she forgot how .............................. (to spell) her family members names.

Decide whether to use the infinitive active or passive voice with or without `to':

1. Who is ............................................ (to blame)?
2. Our friend wanted her daughter .............................................. (to become) a nurse.
3. Leave the door open for grand-pa ......................................... (to hear) the phone.
4. It's difficult for the pupils ...................................................... (to distinguish) the notes by hearing them.
5. Grand-ma forgot ............................................ (lock) the front door, so the burglar could easily ..................................... (to get) into the house.
6. The pornographic graffitti ought (to cover) .....................................................instantly.
7. Our new friend seems (to be able to compose) .......................................................................

lovely music.

1. The problem is (to discuss) .............................................................
2. The girl shouldn?t (to leave) ....................................................... alone.
3. The danger of avalanches caused many tourists (to cancel) ................................................... their bookings.
4. The club members were not sure whether (to elect)..................................................... Mathilda chairwoman.

Shorten the sentences by using infinitive constructions:

1. My colleague doesn´t know whether he should accept the job offer.
2. The doctor told her how she should take the medicine.
3. Mrs. Ulbright was the only person who could not be found in the masses of snow after the avalanche.
4. Our uncle is always the first person who arrives and the last person who leaves the plant.
5. This dog is the only dog which deserves the punishment.
6. My great grand-dad is the oldest person who lives in our federal state.
7. My cousin can show you how you can repair a tire.
8. Last month our neighbours urgently needed someone who could look after their children.
9. Could you come next Thursday so you could help me with the preparations for my move.