

## Infinitive

Formen: - mit "to" to go, to run, ...  
- ohne "to" see, read, ...  
- verneint: not to talk, ...

steht:

- (mit "to") **anstelle eines Relativsatzes nach ...**

~ **Nomen oder Pronomen**, wenn ein Zweck erläutert wird:  
*Where can I get a bus that takes me to the Tower? (Relativsatz)*  
*Where can I get **a bus to take** me to the Tower? (Infinitivsatz)*

~ **Zahlwörtern** wie "the first, the last, the only, ...":  
*We were **the first to come** home today.*

~ **Superlativen** wie "the best, the worst, the biggest, the fastest, ...":  
*This film is **the most exciting to be seen**.*

~ **Verben des (Nicht-) Wünschens** wie "to want, to expect, would like (!), ...":  
*I **want you to do** your homework properly.*

- (ohne "to") **nach ...**

~ **Verben des Lassens** (Zulassens und Veranlassens) wie "to let, to make, to have":  
*Please, **let him go**.*  
*The police **made him tell** the truth.*

~ **Verben der Wahrnehmung** wie "to see, to hear, to notice, to observe, to feel, to watch", wenn der beschriebene Vorgang als abgeschlossen angesehen wird:  
*He had often **heard** people **say** that the old castle was haunted.*

## Gerund

Form: - 1. Verbform + 'ing'  
z.B. going, running, ...

steht:

- **nach Verben des Anfangens, Weitermachens und Beendens** wie "to begin, to start, to go on, to continue, to stop, to finish, ...":

*He **began writing** a book last week.*  
*The bank-raider **continued running** along the street, although the police tried to stop him.*  
***Stop talking**, please!*

- **nach Verben des (Nicht-) Mögens** wie "to like, to love, to enjoy, to hate, to mind, ...":

*Mike **likes repairing** cars.*  
*He **enjoys swimming**.*  
*But he **hates working** long hours.*

- **nach präpositionalen Ausdrücken** wie "to complain of, to insist in, to be interested in, to be afraid of, to think of, to succeed in, (the) chance of, (the) danger of, (the) difficulty in, ...":

*Mr Brown **speaks of selling** his car.*  
*John **succeeded in passing** the test.*  
*I'm **tired of listening** to you.*  
*We were in **danger of missing** the train.*

## Participle

Formen: - Present: 1. Verbform + 'ing'  
z.B. going, running, ...  
- Past: 3. Verbform  
z.B. stolen, repaired, ...

Present Participle (bei aktiven Vorgängen) steht:

- **nach Verben der Wahrnehmung**, wenn der beschriebene Vorgang als noch im Verlauf angesehen wird:

*He **saw** the bank-raider **running** along the street.*

- **nach Verben der Ruhe und Bewegung** wie "to stand, to sit, to lie, to stay, to go, to run, to come, ...":

*They **stood waiting** for the bus.*  
*Mister Giles **came running** down the road.*  
*He **stayed talking** to his neighbour for thirty minutes.*

Past Participle ( bei passiven Vorgängen) steht:

- **nach Verben der Wahrnehmung**:

*I **felt** my arm **touched**.*  
*I **heard** my name **shouted**.*

- **nach "to have"** (= etwas veranlassen):

*I **have** my hair **cut**.*  
*She **had** her shoes **repaired**.*

- **nach "to have"** (= etwas erleiden, erleben, jdm. geschieht etwas):

*My sister **had** her bicycle **stolen**.*  
*We **had** our house **broken into**.*