

Infinitive or gerund? (verb + prep + verb)

1. Verb + to - infinitive

I want to have a nice car.

I tried to find a cheap one.

I hope to see you next week. ->I hope that I see you next week.

afford (<i>sich leisten (können)</i>)	claim*(<i>behaupten, beanspruchen</i>)	hesitate (<i>zögern</i>)	propose (<i>etw. vorschlagen</i>)
agree*	decide*	hope*	prove (= <i>sich erweisen</i>)
aim	demand*	learn	refuse
appear †	expect	long (<i>sich sehnen</i>)	seek
arrange* (0)	fail	manage	seem †
bother	guarantee*	offer	swear*
can't wait (= want)	happen †	pretend* (<i>etw. vortäuschen</i>)	threaten*
care	hasten	promise*	trouble

The verbs marked * can also be followed by a **'that-clause'**

† These verbs can only be followed by a **'that-clause'** when they have the subject 'it'.

e.g. *It appeared that no-one had locked the door.*

2. verb + prep + ing-Form (GERUND)

Man bildet das Gerund, indem man die Endung -ing an die Grundform des Verbs anhängt. Die Verneinung bildet man, indem man vor das Gerund ein not stellt.

agree with	feel like
apologize for	get used to
believe in	insist on (<i>bestehen auf</i>)
blame for (<i>beschuldigen</i>)	look forward to
complain about	rely on sth. (<i>sich auf etwas verlassen</i>)
concentrate on	succeed in
congratulate sb. on	specialize in
cope with (<i>bewältigen/ zurecht kommen</i>)	stop sb. from
depend on (<i>abhängen von</i>)	talk about/of
dream about/of	think of

Achtung:

looking forward **to** +ing
Das to ist kein zu + Infinitiv
sondern die Präposition bei:
sich freuen **auf** ...!

worry about

3. GERUND nach bestimmten Adjektiven und Präpositionen:

afraid of	famous for	opposed to
angry about	fond of	pleased about,
bad at	frightened of	proud of,
capable of (<i>fähig zu ...</i>)	good at,	responsible for(<i>verantwortlich für</i>)
clever at	happy about,	scared of
crazy about	interested in,	successful in,
different from	keen on (<i>wild auf, ich mag ... sehr</i>)	tired from
disappointed with	known for	tired of,
excited about	nervous about,	worried about

4. Gerund nach bestimmten Wendungen:

be no use (keinen Zweck haben),

be worth (wert sein/sich lohnen),

what about/how about (wie wäre es mit...?),

can't help (nicht anders können)