

Englisch für Anfänger Band 4, Units 40 – 51



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Englisch für Anfänger

Band 4, Units 40 – 51

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Dieser Band enthält das Arbeitsmaterial zu den vom Bayerischen Rundfunk produzierten Lehrsendungen »Englisch für Anfänger« Units 40 – 51.
Der gesamte Kurs ist in Originalfassung auch auf DVD lieferbar.

Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliographie; detaillierte bibliographische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.de> abrufbar.

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wbg Academic ist ein Imprint der wbg.
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Umschlaggestaltung: schreiberVIS, Seeheim
Umschlagabbildung: © Juli M. - stock.adobe.com
Gedruckt auf saurefreiem und alterungsbestandigem Papier
Printed in Germany

Besuchen Sie uns im Internet:
www.wbg-wissenverbindet.de

ISBN 978-3-534-27176-4

Elektronisch sind folgende Ausgaben erhältlich:
eBook (PDF): 978-3-534-27177-1
eBook (epub): 978-3-534-27178-8

VORWORT

Die vorliegende Veröffentlichung schließt mit den Units 40–51 den Englischkurs ab. Sie erreichen damit ein Niveau, das ungefähr dem mittleren Schulabschluß für Englisch entspricht. Das Kernstück jeder Unit ist auch in diesem vierten Teil des Kurses wieder die Geschichte. Die humorvollen, gelegentlich grotesken Spielszenen lassen trotz ihrer grammatikalischen Ausrichtung typisch englische und amerikanische Verhaltensformen erkennen. In den Dialogen steckt erneut eine Fülle von sorgfältig ausgewählten Aussagen und Redewendungen, die Sie selber beim aktiven Sprechen anwenden können. Zu einer wirklichen Vertiefung und Festigung Ihrer Englischkenntnisse gelangen Sie, wenn Sie frühere Units, auch solche aus den Bänden 1–3, wiederholen. Unterstreichen Sie sich Sätze, von denen Sie glauben, Sie werden sie einmal selber verwenden und sprechen Sie diese laut nach. (Beispiele: *Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...? Is this seat taken? Have a nice day! I'll ring you back. I'd like to speak to... Can I have a word with you? You're welcome. etc.*)

Auf dem Gebiet der Grammatik finden Sie in diesem Band einige Strukturen, die über die Umgangssprache hinausgehen, die aber in der Schriftsprache (Zeitungen, Bücher, Vorträge) häufig vorkommen, wie z. B. die satzverkürzenden Partizipformen in Unit 48 und 50. In einer Abschlußprüfung spielen diese Sprachelemente eine Rolle.

Auf die Lektüre narrativer Texte bereiten wir Sie durch die *summaries* vor, in denen das Geschehen der Spielszenen nacherzählt wird. Die *summaries* sind auch zur Übertragung ins Deutsche geeignet.

Weitere Lesetexte sind die landeskundlichen Einleitungen, die am Anfang jeder Unit stehen. Sie sollen Ihr Wissen um Land und Leute bereichern.

Wir hoffen, daß Sie nach dem Studium dieses vierten Bandes in der Lage sind, die sprachlichen Situationen mit englischsprechenden Gesprächspartnern gut zu bewältigen und wünschen Ihnen weiterhin viel Freude und Erfolg mit unserem Englischkurs.

Hannelore Gottschalk
Hanns Höfer

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

Unit	Situation	strukturelle Lernziele	kommunikative Lernziele	Seite
40	Washington D.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ing-Form (II) nach Verben wie <i>enjoy, mind, dislike</i> nach Verb + Präposition wie <i>apologise for</i> mit eigenem Subjekt wie <i>it's no use, it's no good, David forgetting to come</i> - ing-Form im Wechsel mit Infinitiv 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nach dem Weg fragen - sich für eine Störung entschuldigen - jdn. willkommen heißen - Erstaunen zeigen - Rückfragen stellen - jdn. für etwas interessieren - etwas definieren - Mutmaßungen anstellen 	7
41	Crime in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verwendung von Singular und Plural 	<p>produktiv:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - höfliche Redewendungen im amerikanischen Sprachgebrauch - einen Weg beschreiben - einen Rat erteilen - jdn. warnen - Instruktionen erteilen - auf Vor- und Nachteile hinweisen <p>rezeptiv:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verstehen von Kurznachrichten - Erfassen von Slangausdrücken 	18
42	On campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indirekte Rede (I) einleitendes Verb in der Gegenwart - Fragesatz in der indirekten Rede 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - die Aussage eines Dritten weitergeben - indirekte Fragen stellen - jdn. um eine Gefälligkeit bitten 	28
43	Rehearsal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indirekte Rede (II) einleitendes Verb in der Vergangenheit Zeitverschiebung - Befehle oder Aufforderungen in der indirekten Rede 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - über Vergangenes in der indirekten Rede berichten - ein Telefongespräch wiedergeben - ein Kompliment aussprechen - Kritik üben - Mißfallen ausdrücken 	38

Unit	Situation	strukturelle Lernziele	kommunikative Lernziele	Seite
44	At the dentist's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passiv (II) Verlaufsform des Passivs persönliches Passiv Passivbildung mit 2 Objekten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - jdn. warnen - Gewohnheiten ausdrücken - Angst, Befürchtung ausdrücken - sich einen Termin geben lassen - Empfindungen formulieren - jdm. gute Besserung wünschen 	47
45	The new sports car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ing-Form (III) nach Adjektiv + Präposition wie <i>afraid of, good at</i> nach Substantiv + Präposition wie <i>chance of, interest in</i> nach Präpositionen wie <i>without, by, instead of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - einen Vorgang schildern - um Erlaubnis bitten - sich für ein Mißgeschick entschuldigen - Überraschung ausdrücken - seine Betroffenheit vorbringen 	55
46	Going on strike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infinitiv mit und ohne <i>to</i> - Objekt- und Infinitivkonstruktion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notwendigkeit, Gleichgültigkeit, Unzufriedenheit ausdrücken - eine Sorge äußern - Vorbehalte machen - Zustimmung ausdrücken - Änderungsvorschläge machen 	63
47	Car maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>have (make, let, get)</i> in der Bedeutung „lassen, veranlassen“ - <i>do</i> und <i>make</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erstaunen ausdrücken - Absicht und Entschlossenheit äußern - eine Entscheidung fällen - einen Rat geben - eine Befürchtung äußern - Hilfe anbieten 	73
48	An accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partizipien - Partizipialsätze (I) anstelle von Kausalsätzen, Temporalsätzen Relativsätzen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - jdn. aufmuntern - Bedauern äußern - einen Vorgang beschreiben (auch schriftlich) - Rückfragen stellen 	81

Unit	Situation	strukturelle Lernziele	kommunikative Lernziele	Seite
49	The Darts Champion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gradadverbien <i>terribly, extremely, very, very much, fairly, rather, pretty, quite</i> - Absichtssätze - Verbindungen mit <i>ever</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eine Verzögerung ausdrücken und begründen - sich wegen einer Verspätung entschuldigen - einen Vorschlag machen - Bewunderung äußern - Anweisungen geben - Zuversicht äußern 	90
50	Breakfast Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partizipialsätze (II) unverbundenes Partizip 	<p>produktiv:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eine Wunschvorstellung ausdrücken - eine Enttäuschung ausdrücken - Möglichkeiten zur Wahl stellen - etwas begründen - etwas in Aussicht stellen <p>schriftliche Kommunikation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abfassen eines Lebenslaufs 	99
51	How a car is made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passiv (III) Wiederholung sämtlicher Passivformen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - einen technischen Vorgang beschreiben 	107
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THE CONSTITUTION

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and electors shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, or such shorter Term as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Persons, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland one, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three ClASSES. The Choice of the Senators of the first Class, shall be vested in the Electors of the several States; of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year; and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Course of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be chosen in the same Manner, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

CB

Washington was planned and built as a capital city on a site chosen by George Washington himself. D.C. stands for District of Columbia. It's the seat of the US government.

The whole system of American government is based on the principles established in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The Constitution divides the powers of the government into three branches – the Executive branch, headed by the President, the Legislative branch, which includes both Houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Judicial branch, which is headed by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution limits the powers of each branch and prevents any one branch from gaining too much power. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. The President is chosen in a national election for a four-year term of office. He may be re-elected for a second term. The two great political parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, nominate the Presidential candidates.

The Capitol is the meeting-place of the American parliament, known as Congress. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are a hundred Senators, two from each of the fifty states. One third of the Senate is elected every two years for a six-year term.

The House of Representatives has 435 members, who are elected every two years. Both Houses of Congress can introduce new laws. The Judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court. The Court decides whether laws passed by Congress and the President are in line with the Constitution. Each of the fifty states has its own government. The chief executive in each state is the Governor. His position is similar to that of the President in the Federal Government.

40 A **Washington D.C.** ○○

(J = Jane, R = Russell, S = Senator Gatewater, P = Miss Pendlebury)

(Massachusetts Avenue in Washington D.C.)

- J Where are we?
 R We're on Massachusetts Avenue.
 J No. It must be "K" Street. What do the street signs say?
 R That one says "Ped X-ing". That doesn't mean anything.
 J Yes, it does. It means "Pedestrian Crossing".
 R It's no use trying to find your way with such a small map. We don't even know where we are.
 J Yes, look, there's another sign - "H" Street.
 R Ah, "H" Street. Good! Now, I'm going to walk from here to the National Portrait Gallery. I'm looking forward to seeing the pictures there.
 J Aren't you getting tired? Is it really worth walking around Washington all day?
 R I like sightseeing, and I prefer to walk. I hate going on buses.
 J So do I. I prefer taking a taxi. And I'm going to take one now - to the Capitol.
 R Ah, yes. You've got to interview a Senator.
 J Senator Gatewater. I've got to be at the Senator's office in ten minutes.

(Senator's office)

- S Yeah!
 P Excuse me interrupting, Senator, but Miss Egan is here, from the London Weekend Chronicle.
 S Show her in and bring us some tea.

(Jane comes in)

- S Ah! Miss Egan. It's a pleasure to welcome you to Washington D.C. and to Capitol Hill.
 J And it's a pleasure being here, Senator Gatewater. Thank you for giving me some of your time.
 S You're welcome. I've been looking forward to giving an interview to such a charming lady.



The Capitol, Washington D.C.

(secretary comes in with tea and cookies)

- S Thank you, Miss Pendlebury. And as of now, no more interruptions, please. We're busy. Have some tea, and a cookie.
 J Cookie? I don't understand.
 S This is a cookie!
 J Oh, I see. A biscuit!
 S Yes. A cookie! Take two.
 J Er - thank you.
 S I enjoy eating cookies. And they're very important politically.
 J Really?
 S Yes. The President - President Turpin - eats cookies - he insists on eating

S them all day long. Sometimes they stop him from talking.

J I see what you mean.

S So everyone in Washington eats cookies. Well, everyone who needs the support of the President.

J I don't mind eating them, but you see –

S Young lady, there's no denying that cookies are important for the defense of freedom and the American way of life.

J I'm pleased to hear that because my boy-friend makes biscuits – er – cookies.

S You don't say!
He manufactures cookies! Gee! Where is he? Is he here, in Washington?

J Yes. He's busy sightseeing.
By now he's probably touring the FBI building.

S I insist on meeting him. He could be very valuable politically.

J Why?

S Because this is election year.

J But you don't have Presidential elections this year, do you?

S No. We elect the President every four years. But there are some elections every two years.

J I'm afraid you'll have to explain.

S I'd be delighted to explain, Miss Egan. And it's perhaps worth mentioning for the readers of your paper that I'm running for Governor of my State this year.

J But you're a Senator.

S You're not letting me explain!
I've been in Congress for twelve years.

(secretary puts her head round the door)

P I apologise for interrupting you, Mr Gatewater.

S Miss Pendlebury, I asked you –

P It's a Mr Russell Grant calling Miss Egan. He says he's lost –

S What has he lost?

P He hasn't lost anything, Senator. He's gotten lost somewhere in Washington.

J That's my boy-friend, Senator.

S Well, help him, Miss Pendlebury! See that he gets where he wants to go! Take him there! Get him a car! Find a helicopter! Mr Grant is important.



J That's very good of you, Senator.

S Your boy-friend's cookies, Miss Egan, are going to help me win the support of the President. How long are you thinking of staying in Washington?

J We intend to stay here two weeks.

S And I intend to be frontrunner in the race for Governor. I'll be ahead of the other candidates. I ran for Governor last time, but this time I'll succeed in becoming Governor. You'll see.

J I'd like to know more about your political system, Senator Gatewater.

S Yes. Well. Now, where shall I start?

J Would you mind explaining the Constitution?

S Well, in 1787 . . .

(*secretary interrupts again*)

P Excuse me –

S Stop interrupting, Miss Pendlebury.

P There was a call from the White House, sir.

S Why didn't you tell me?

P I didn't want to disturb you, sir.

S Well, you've begun disturbing me now, Miss Pendlebury. Carry on!

P The President called –

S Oh, my God! Give me another cookie, Miss Pendlebury.

P He said, "Thank you for sending Mr Grant to the White House."

S But I didn't send him to the White House.

P No, Senator. I sent him. Mr Grant was sightseeing, and he wanted to go to the White House, and you told me –

S Well, what happened? Go on! You keep stopping.

P You keep stopping me, sir. Mr Grant is having tea with the President and the First Lady –

S Mr and Mrs Turpin having tea with Mr Grant?

P Yes. The President is going to make a new trade agreement with Great Britain, for importing Mr Grant's cookies –

J So you'll get the President's support –

S Maybe I'll be Trade Secretary or . . .

J (*interrupting*) Secretary of State. After all, this will be an important international agreement



The White House, Washington D.C.

40 B Questions

What are the two Houses of Congress called?

What is the American parliament called?

Where is the seat of the American parliament?

What's the official residence of the American President?

How often can the President be re-elected?

When do Presidential elections take place?

Name the two main political parties in the United States.

Who is the chief executive in each state?

How many Senators are there in the US?

For what period of time are Senators elected?

The minister who advises the President on foreign affairs is called...?

40 C And you?

What is the Head of State in the Federal Republic of Germany called?

Compare his office with that of the American President.

40 D The ing-form (II)

ing-Form

40

a) ing-form after certain verbs

He enjoys eating cookies.	<i>Er ißt gerne Kekse.</i>
I don't mind queuing	<i>Es macht mir nichts aus, anzustehen.</i>
We dislike waiting .	<i>Wir warten nicht gerne.</i>

Nach folgenden hier aufgeführten Verben muß die ing-Form stehen:

admit	detest	finish	mention
appreciate	dislike	forgive	mind
avoid	enjoy	give up	miss
can't help	excuse	imagine	pardon
can't stand	feel like	keep	practise

b) ing-form after verb + preposition

I've been looking forward to giving an interview.	<i>Ich habe mich darauf gefreut, ein Interview zu geben.</i>
I apologise for interrupting you, Senator.	<i>Es tut mir leid, wenn ich Sie unterbreche, Senator.</i>
How long are you thinking of staying in Washington?	<i>Wie lange beabsichtigen Sie, in Washington zu bleiben?</i>

Die ing-Form muß immer stehen nach der Verbindung Verb + Präposition.
Hierzu gehören folgende Verben:

apologise for	<i>sich entschuldigen wegen</i>
believe in	<i>glauben an, trauen</i>
care about	<i>sich kümmern um, sich sorgen um</i>
complain about	<i>sich beschweren über</i>
concentrate on	<i>sich konzentrieren auf</i>
dream (about) of	<i>träumen von</i>
insist on	<i>bestehen auf</i>
look forward to	<i>sich freuen auf</i>
object to	<i>protestieren, einwenden</i>
prevent from	<i>abhalten von, hindern an</i>
rely on	<i>sich verlassen auf</i>
specialise in	<i>sich spezialisieren auf</i>
succeed in	<i>gelingen</i>
talk about (of)	<i>sprechen über (von)</i>
thank for	<i>danken für</i>
think (about) of	<i>denken an</i>
worry about	<i>sich ärgern über</i>

Nach "rely on" ist auch Objekt + Infinitiv mit "to" möglich, z. B.: Can I rely on you to come?

c) ing-form after certain expressions

It's no use trying to find your way with such a small map.	<i>Es hat keinen Sinn, Zweck . . .</i>
Is it really worth walking around Washington all day?	<i>Ist es wirklich wert, daß . . .</i>
It's no good calling him.	<i>Es ist zwecklos . . .</i>
It's a pleasure being here.	<i>Es hat keinen Sinn . . .</i>
He's busy sightseeing.	<i>Es ist ein Vergnügen . . .</i>
	<i>Er ist damit beschäftigt . . .</i>

Nach "it's a pleasure . . ." ist auch der Infinitiv mit "to" möglich: It's a pleasure to be here.

40 E Complete the sentences.

Use the ing-form and where necessary the correct preposition: ○○

- I'm sure you'll soon succeed ... English fluently. (speak)
- Don't prevent him ... (learn)
- I've given ... (smoke)
- It's no use ... that I enjoyed it. (say)
- We thought ... across the States. (drive)
- People don't mind ... in front of the White House. (queue)
- Someone suggested ... out for lunch. (go)
- Would you mind ... the window? (close)
- It's a pleasure ... in Washington. (be)
- I don't object ... on Sundays. (work)
- It's no use ... to find excuses. (try)

40 F The ing-form with pronouns or nouns

Excuse me interrupting, Senator.	<i>Entschuldigen Sie, wenn ich Sie unterbreche, Senator.</i>
Do you mind me smoking a pipe?	<i>Macht es Ihnen etwas aus, wenn ich eine Pfeife rauche?</i>
I can't imagine David forgetting to come.	<i>Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, daß David vergessen hat zu kommen.</i>

Das Sinnssubjekt (= logische Subjekt) dieser ing-Konstruktion kann durch ein vor der ing-Form stehendes Pronomen oder Substantiv ausgedrückt werden. In der gesprochenen Sprache ver-

wendet man die Objektpronomen me, you, him, her, it, us, them. In der Schriftsprache finden Sie meistens die Pronomen my, your, his etc., bzw. bei Substantiven das Genitiv-s. Excuse my interrupting. Do you mind my smoking a pipe? I can't imagine David's forgetting to come.

40 G Complete the sentences. Use the pronouns as in the spoken language: ○○

Example

Do you mind ... a suggestion? (I, make)
Do you mind me making a suggestion?

Beispiel

I don't like ... the conference. (she, interrupt)
Please excuse ... you by your first name. (we, call)
She doesn't like ... late every time. (he, come)
You must forgive ... him. (we, interrupt)
Fancy ... with us for six months. (he, live)
I remember ... to come to our party. (they, forget)
We can't understand ... through Central Park alone. (you, walk)

40 H ing-form or to-infinitive

ing-Form oder Infinitiv mit "to"

He began talking.

He began to talk.

I prefer working in the evening.

I prefer to work in the evening.

I don't like dancing.

I don't like to dance tonight.

Die ing-Form berührt sich häufig mit dem Infinitiv. Nach einigen Verben wie z. B. begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer kann sowohl die ing-Form als auch der Infinitiv mit "to" stehen. Dabei beschreibt die ing-Form mehr eine allgemeingültige Aussage, der Infinitiv mit "to" mehr einen bestimmten Einzelfall.

Wichtig: Nach "would like" oder "would love" kann nur der Infinitiv mit "to" stehen: I'd like to know more about America. I'd love to go there next year.

40 I Complete the following sentences with the ing-form or the to-infinitive.

Mark the sentences where both structures are possible: ○○

What do you intend ... today? (do)

I'd love ... you. (come and see)

He'd like ... a glass of wine. (drink)

I enjoy ... (travel)

Some people hate ... (queue)

I prefer ... (walk)

She doesn't mind ... disturbed while she's working. (be)