Gerund oder Infinitiv? — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. I really enjoy _____ dinner for my friends on Fridays.
   a) to cook b) cooking c) cook d) to cooking

2. We've decided _____ to a smaller town next year.
   a) to move b) moving c) move d) to moving

3. Let me know when you finish _____ the report.
   a) to write b) write c) writing d) written

4. They can't afford _____ a new car this year, so they'll keep the old one.
   a) to buying b) to buy c) buy d) for buying

5. Would you mind _____ the window? It's cold in here.
   a) to close b) close c) closed d) closing

6. She promised _____ me as soon as her plane landed.
   a) calling b) call c) to call d) to calling

7. He keeps _____ his keys, so he's often late for work.
   a) losing b) to lose c) lose d) lost

8. My manager has agreed _____ me two days off next week.
   a) giving b) give c) to give d) to giving

9. My dad gave up _____ ten years ago, and he feels much healthier now.
   a) to smoke b) smoke c) to smoking d) smoking

10. After three hours we finally managed _____ the problem.
    a) solving b) to solve c) solve d) to solving

11. My parents want _____ a doctor, but I'd rather be an artist.
    a) me become b) that I become c) me becoming d) me to become

12. The teacher asked us _____ our phones off during the test.
    a) to turn b) turning c) turn d) that we turn

13. The hotel doesn't allow guests _____ in the rooms.
    a) smoke b) to smoke c) to smoking d) for smoking

14. The doctor told him _____ more water and get some rest.
    a) drinking b) drink c) that drink d) to drink

15. Are you interested in _____ our photography club?
a) joining b) to join c) join d) joined

16. Please make sure all the windows are closed before _____ the house.
a) to leave b) leave c) leaving d) left

17. I'm really looking forward to _____ you next month.
a) seeing b) see c) seen d) saw

18. _____ to work every day keeps me fit and saves money.
a) Walk b) Walking c) Walks d) To walking

19. These instructions are easy _____, even for beginners.
a) to follow b) following c) follow d) to following

20. She's gone to the station _____ her cousin, who's arriving at six.
a) for meeting b) for meet c) for to meet d) to meet

21. I've completely stopped _____ sweets, but today I stopped at a bakery _____ a cake for my sister.
a) to eat … buying b) eating … to buy c) eating … for buying d) to eat … to buy

22. Did you remember _____ the plants? — Yes, I clearly remember _____ them an hour ago.
a) watering … to water b) to water … to water c) to water … watering d) water … watering

23. I forgot _____ the birthday card, so it arrived a week late.
a) sending b) send c) sent d) to send

24. I don't mind _____ late, but I refuse _____ on Sundays.
a) to work … working b) working … working c) working … to work d) to work … to work

25. She suggested _____ a taxi, but he insisted on _____ home.
a) to take … to walk b) taking … walking c) taking … to walk d) to take … walking

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) We're looking forward to visit you in June.
b) We're looking forward to visiting you in June.
c) We're looking forward visiting you in June.
d) We're looking forward for visiting you in June.

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) He suggested us to go home early.
b) He suggested to go home early.
c) He suggested go home early.
d) He suggested going home early.

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) I'm trying to concentrate, but it's very noisy in here.
b) I'm trying concentrate, but it's very noisy in here.
c) I'm trying for concentrate, but it's very noisy in here.
d) I'm try to concentrate, but it's very noisy in here.

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) She went to the library for borrow some books.
b) She went to the library for to borrow some books.
c) She went to the library to borrow some books.
d) She went to the library to borrowing some books.

30. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) I'll never forget to see the sea for the first time — I was five.
b) I'll never forget seeing the sea for the first time — I was five.
c) I'll never forget see the sea for the first time — I was five.
d) I'll never forget saw the sea for the first time — I was five.

Lösungen

Gerund oder Infinitiv? Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/gerund-oder-infinitiv/

1. b) cooking
Nach enjoy folgt die -ing-Form: enjoy cooking dinner.

2. a) to move
Nach decide folgt to + Grundform: We've decided to move.

3. c) writing
Nach finish folgt die -ing-Form: when you finish writing the report.

4. b) to buy
Nach afford folgt to + Grundform: can't afford to buy a new car.

5. d) closing
Would you mind…? ist eine höfliche Bitte, und nach mind folgt die -ing-Form: mind closing the window.

6. c) to call
Nach promise folgt to + Grundform: She promised to call me.

7. a) losing
Keep + -ing heißt, dass man etwas immer wieder tut: He keeps losing his keys.

8. c) to give
Nach agree folgt to + Grundform: has agreed to give me two days off.

9. d) smoking
Give up heißt, mit einer Gewohnheit aufzuhören, und danach folgt die -ing-Form: gave up smoking.

10. b) to solve
Nach manage folgt to + Grundform: we finally managed to solve the problem.

11. d) me to become
Want + Person + to + Verb: My parents want me to become a doctor.

12. a) to turn
Ask + Person + to + Verb: asked us to turn our phones off.

13. b) to smoke
Allow + Person + to + Verb: doesn't allow guests to smoke.

14. d) to drink
Tell + Person + to + Verb gibt eine Anweisung: told him to drink more water.

15. a) joining
In ist eine Präposition, und ein Verb direkt nach einer Präposition steht in der -ing-Form: interested in joining.

16. c) leaving
Before ist hier eine Präposition, deshalb steht das Verb in der -ing-Form: before leaving the house.

17. a) seeing
In look forward to ist to eine Präposition und kein Teil eines Infinitivs, deshalb steht das Verb in der -ing-Form: looking forward to seeing you.

18. b) Walking
Ist eine Tätigkeit das Subjekt des Satzes, steht die -ing-Form: Walking to work … keeps me fit.

19. a) to follow
Nach einem Adjektiv wie easy, hard oder nice folgt to + Grundform: easy to follow — wie im Deutschen „leicht zu befolgen".

20. d) to meet
Wenn du sagst, warum jemand etwas tut, nimmst du to + Verb (dt. „um … zu"): gone to the station to meet her cousin.

21. b) eating … to buy
Stop + -ing beendet eine Gewohnheit: I've completely stopped eating sweets.

22. c) to water … watering
Remember to do = eine Aufgabe nicht vergessen: Did you remember to water the plants?

23. d) to send
Forget to do = etwas nicht tun, was man vorhatte: I forgot to send the card, deshalb kam sie zu spät.

24. c) working … to work
Nach mind folgt die -ing-Form (don't mind working late), nach refuse folgt to + Verb (refuse to work on Sundays).

25. b) taking … walking
Nach suggest folgt die -ing-Form (suggested taking a taxi), und insist on endet auf eine Präposition, also wieder -ing: insisted on walking.

26. b) We're looking forward to visiting you in June.
In look forward to ist to eine Präposition, deshalb steht das Verb danach in der -ing-Form: looking forward to visiting you.

27. d) He suggested going home early.
Nach suggest folgt die -ing-Form: He suggested going home early.

28. a) I'm trying to concentrate, but it's very noisy in here.
Try to do = sich bemühen: I'm trying to concentrate.

29. c) She went to the library to borrow some books.
Willst du sagen, wozu jemand etwas tut, nimmst du to + Grundform, wie dt. „um … zu": She went to the library to borrow some books.

30. b) I'll never forget seeing the sea for the first time — I was five.
Never forget + -ing = die Erinnerung an etwas Erlebtes immer behalten: I'll never forget seeing the sea.