

# The gerund

➔ The -ing form (gerund) ...

a) ... steht oft am Anfang und kann Subjekt eines Satzes sein.

Beispiel: **Cheerleading** is a great sport.

b) ... folgt oft auf bestimmte **Verben** und kann Objekt eines Satzes sein.

Beispiel: I **love going** to band practice.

c) ... wird oft nach Wendungen mit **Präpositionen** (to, at, with ...) gebraucht.

Beispiel: I look forward **to hearing** from you.

1. She is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).
2. He is crazy about \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).
3. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards.
4. They are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the sea.
5. You should give up \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke).
6. Sam dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a popstar.
7. He is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (make) friends.
8. My uncle is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by plane.
9. We insist on \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) the dinner ourselves.

## The infinitive

Der Infinitiv ist die Grundform des Verbs, also das bloße Verb ohne irgendwie angepasst zu sein. Er wird entweder mit oder ohne die Präposition *to* gebildet. Nach Modalverben wie *can, must, shall, should, may, might, will, ought, need* etc. wird **kein to** gesetzt.

### Infinitiv mit / ohne *to*

Entscheide, ob du den Infinitiv mit oder ohne *to* verwenden musst.

1. I can \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English.
2. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our homework.
3. You must \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
4. I will \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
5. He cannot \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.
6. My little sister learns \_\_\_\_\_ (speak).
7. They want \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
8. You should \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) your parents.

## Infinitive (Grundform des Verbs) or gerund?

Part 1: Entscheide, ob du Infinitiv (mit/ohne *to*) oder Gerundium einsetzen musst.

1. We go \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) every week.
2. Let it \_\_\_\_\_ (be).
3. He dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ (become) an actor.
4. They enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle).
5. It is not easy \_\_\_\_\_ (find) good friends.
6. My friend is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (fly).
7. Jane is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
8. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer game.
9. I am crazy about \_\_\_\_\_ (kiss).
10. You must \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my party.

Part 2: Entscheide, ob du Infinitiv (mit/ohne *to*) oder Gerundium einsetzen musst.

1. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you again soon.
2. We enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).
3. He dreamt about \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an astronaut.
4. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) another holiday in Spain.
5. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema tonight?
6. His jokes made us \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).
7. They practised \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar.
8. I told him \_\_\_\_\_ (shut) his mouth.
9. She was busy \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for her exams.
10. There is no reason for \_\_\_\_\_ (cry.)