

Exercices gérondif et infinitif

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices gérondif et infinitif progressent du repérage à la production : choix entre to et V-ing, verbes qui changent de sens, structures infinitives, make et let, causatifs, puis un texte sur Rosa Parks et une petite production.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

Les exercices

Des exercices gérondif, infinitif et causatifs

Exercice 1 : Le gérondif sujet

Réécrivez chaque phrase en commençant par un gérondif.

1. It is difficult to learn a language.
2. It is a citizen's duty to vote.
3. It can be dangerous to protest.
4. It takes time to change the law.
5. It is exhausting to work night shifts.
6. It is not easy to admit a mistake.

Exercice 2 : To ou V-ing ?

Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme correcte.

1. The workers decided (go) ___ on strike.
2. He avoided (answer) ___ the journalist's question.
3. We can't afford (lose) ___ this case.
4. Do you mind (wait) ___ a few minutes?
5. The government refused (negotiate) ___.
6. She kept (ask) ___ the same question.
7. They managed (collect) ___ ten thousand signatures.
8. The suspect denied (steal) ___ the car.

Exercices gérondif : partie 2

Exercice 3 : Après une préposition

Complétez avec la préposition proposée et le verbe au gérondif.

1. She is interested (in / join) ___ the debating club.
2. He left (without / say) ___ goodbye.
3. I'm looking forward (to / hear) ___ from you.
4. They are used (to / live) ___ abroad.
5. (Instead of / complain) ___, write to your MP.
6. (After / win) ___ the case, the lawyer gave a speech.

Exercice 4 : Stop, remember, forget, try

Choisissez la forme qui correspond au sens indiqué entre crochets.

1. He stopped (to buy / buying) a newspaper. [il s'est arrêté pour en acheter un]
2. I remember (to see / seeing) her at the march. [souvenir]
3. Don't forget (to lock / locking) the door. [chose à faire]
4. Try (to open / opening) the window, it might help. [essayer pour voir]
5. She stopped (to eat / eating) meat in 2020. [elle a arrêté]
6. We regret (to inform / informing) you that your application has been rejected.
[formule officielle]

Exercices gérondif : partie 3

Exercice 5 : Want somebody to

Transformez avec la structure verbe + complément + to.

1. My parents say: "You must study law." (want)
2. The teacher said to us: "Read the article." (tell)
3. I'd like that you come with me. (would like)
4. The coach said: "I think you will win." (expect)
5. She said to him: "Please call me back." (ask)
6. The law says women can vote. (allow)

Exercice 6 : Make, let ou be allowed to

Complétez avec make, let ou be allowed to, au temps qui convient.

1. My parents ___ me stay out until midnight on Saturdays.
2. The teacher ___ us rewrite the essay because it was too short.
3. Visitors ___ not ___ take photos inside the court.
4. The guards ___ the prisoners work in the fields in 1850.

5. She ___ her brother borrow her bike yesterday.
6. We were ___ wait for two hours.

Exercices gérondif : partie 4

Exercice 7 : Faire faire

Réécrivez avec have + objet + participe passé ou get + quelqu'un + to.

1. A translator translated her speech. (She had...)
2. A mechanic repaired our car. (We had...)
3. I persuaded my brother to help me. (I got...)
4. Someone will print the posters. (They will have...)
5. She convinced the mayor to come. (She got...)
6. A photographer took his portrait. (He had...)

Exercice 8 : Les structures résultatives

Associez chaque phrase anglaise à sa traduction.

1. She pushed the door open.
2. They painted the fence green.
3. He shouted himself hoarse.
4. The cold froze the river solid.
5. We wiped the table clean.

a. Il s'est cassé la voix à force de crier. b. Le froid a gelé la rivière en profondeur. c. Elle a ouvert la porte en la poussant. d. Nous avons nettoyé la table. e. Ils ont peint la barrière en vert.

Exercices gérondif : partie 5

Exercice 9 : Un texte sur Rosa Parks

Lisez le texte puis répondez aux questions.

On 1 December 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. The driver threatened to call the police, but she kept sitting. "People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired," she later wrote, "but the only tired I was, was tired of giving in." Her arrest made thousands of Black residents boycott the city buses for more than a year. Walking to work became an act of resistance. In 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional, and the city finally let Black passengers sit wherever they wanted.

1. Relevez deux verbes suivis de to + base verbale.
2. Relevez deux gérondifs. Quelle est la fonction de chacun ?
3. Relevez une structure avec make et une avec let. Que remarquez-vous après le complément ?
4. Why did Rosa Parks refuse to move, according to her own words?
5. What was the consequence of her arrest? Answer with a full sentence.

Exercices gérondif : partie 6

Exercice 10 : Corriger les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrigez-la.

1. I want that you listen to me.
2. She suggested to go to the museum.
3. They made him to apologise.
4. I look forward to see you.
5. To smoke is forbidden here, but swimming is allowed.
6. He let me to use his phone.

Exercice 11 : Traduire en anglais

Traduisez en anglais.

1. Voter est un droit et un devoir.
2. Je veux que tu signes la pétition.
3. Ils ont nié avoir menti.
4. Mes parents me laissent sortir le samedi.
5. Elle a fait réparer son vélo.
6. N'oublie pas d'appeler ta grand-mère.

Exercices gérondif : partie 7

Exercice 12 : À vous d'écrire

Vous préparez un discours pour le conseil de la vie lycéenne. Écrivez une phrase pour chaque consigne.

1. Une phrase qui commence par un gérondif.
2. Une phrase avec want + quelqu'un + to.
3. Une phrase avec make ou let.
4. Une phrase avec look forward to + V-ing.
5. Une phrase avec have + objet + participe passé.

Exercice 13 : le gérondif passé

Réécrivez chaque phrase en remplaçant la proposition en *that* par un gérondif passé (*having* + participe passé).

1. He admitted that he had stolen the car.
2. She denied that she had broken the vase.
3. I regret that I didn't tell her the truth.
4. They were proud that they had won the cup.
5. She was sorry that she had missed the party.
6. He apologised because he had arrived late.

Exercice 14 : used to, be used to ou get used to ?

Choisissez la forme qui convient.

1. When I was a child, I (used to / was used to) walk to school.
2. I've lived in London for years, so I (used to / am used to) the traffic.
3. It took her months to (get used to / used to) working nights.
4. He (didn't use to / wasn't used to) eat fish, but now he loves it.
5. We aren't used to (live / living) in such a small flat.
6. My grandfather used to (smoke / smoking) a pipe.
7. Soon you will get used to (wear / wearing) a uniform.

Exercice 15 : perception et gérondif

Réécrivez chaque couple de phrases en une seule, avec le verbe de perception suivi de l'infinitif sans *to* ou du V-ing, selon le sens.

1. The crowd shouted. I heard it.
2. A child was crying in the street. She noticed it.
3. The train left. We watched it.
4. Someone was following them. They felt it.
5. The lights went out. He saw them.
6. Two men were talking behind the door. I overheard it.

Exercice 16 : adjectif + préposition

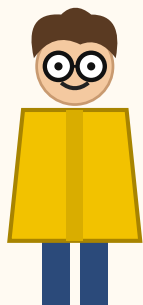
Complétez avec la préposition ou *to* qui convient, puis mettez le verbe à la forme correcte (V-ing ou infinitif).

1. She is capable ___ (run) a company.
2. He is likely ___ (win) the election.
3. Who is responsible ___ (organise) the event?
4. I'm interested ___ (learn) Japanese.
5. They were reluctant ___ (speak) to the press.

6. We are tired ___ (wait) for answers.
7. He is good ___ (explain) difficult ideas.

Exercice 17 : l'affiche du conseil des élèves

Observez l'affiche et utilisez ses verbes pour compléter chaque phrase avec la forme qui convient.



STUDENT COUNCIL

Join us! Your school needs you!

Verbs to use in exercise 17

- **organise** - **help** - **vote**
- **share** - **make** - **plan**

Next meeting : Friday, 1 pm, room 12
Everybody is welcome!

A poster for the Student Council

1. Do you enjoy (help) ___ others?
2. We would like (organise) ___ a charity concert.
3. Don't forget (vote) ___ on Friday!
4. We look forward to (share) ___ your ideas.
5. Thanks to you, we succeeded in (make) ___ the school greener.
6. Come and discuss (plan) ___ the next school trip!

Exercice 18 : nom + préposition

Complétez avec la préposition ou *to* qui convient, puis mettez le verbe à la forme correcte.

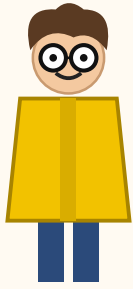
1. She had no intention ___ (leave) the country.
2. There is no chance ___ (win) now.
3. We have the right ___ (protest) peacefully.
4. He made the decision ___ (resign).
5. What's the point ___ (argue) ?
6. They have the ability ___ (adapt) quickly.
7. She had the idea ___ (open) a café.

Exercice 19 : enquête dans la classe

Observez le tableau. Pour chaque personne, écrivez deux phrases complètes : une avec

le premier verbe, une avec le second.

Class survey



Name	Likes / dislikes	Future
Lily	enjoy / paint	hope / travel to Peru
Omar	avoid / eat meat	plan / become a vet
Sara	can't stand / get up early	dream / run a marathon

Class survey

1. Lily (enjoy / paint) : _____
2. Lily (hope / travel to Peru) : _____
3. Omar (avoid / eat meat) : _____
4. Omar (plan / become a vet) : _____
5. Sara (can't stand / get up early) : _____
6. Sara (dream / run a marathon) : _____

Exercice 20 : le vote doit-il être obligatoire ?

Rédigez un paragraphe de 8 à 10 phrases pour répondre à la question : *Should voting be compulsory?* Utilisez au moins cinq de ces structures : *avoid + V-ing, it is worth + V-ing, can't help + V-ing, be used to + V-ing, having + participe passé, make somebody + verbe, decide to, look forward to + V-ing.*