ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerunds and Infinitives Advanced Level MCQs Test With Answers 1

Gerunds and Infinitives Tests · 35 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-advanced-level-mcqs-test-with-answers-1/

1	**A**	2	**B**	3	**B**	4	**C**	5	**D**	6	**E**	7	**E**	8	**B**	9	**C**	10	**D**
11	**C**	12	**D**	13	**D**	14	**E**	15	**B**	16	**A**	17	**B**	18	**C**	19	**D**	20	**C**
21	**B**	22	**C**	23	**A**	24	**E**	25	**D**	26	**B**	27	**C**	28	**C**	29	**A**	30	**E**
31	**E**	32	**A**	33	**B**	34	**C**	35	**A**										

Explanations

1. The museum is known _____ an extensive collection of paintings.
✔ **A) to have**
After passive reporting verbs such as **is known**, **is said** and **is thought**, we use the infinitive. The simple infinitive **to have** describes a present state: the museum has the collection now. Not **to have had**: the perfect infinitive would refer to the past. **Having** is wrong because **be known** is not followed by a gerund here.

2. Please play something else instead of Chris Rea. His music is too slow _____ at a party.
✔ **B) to play**
The pattern **too** + adjective is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **too slow to play**, **too hot to drink**. The subject (his music) is the object of **play**, but English still uses the active infinitive here. Not **being played**, because **too** + adjective never takes a gerund.

3. _____ the cottages, we raised enough money to renovate the manor house.
✔ **B) By selling**
By + gerund shows the method or means of doing something: **By selling the cottages**, we got the money. Not **For selling**: **for** + -ing gives the purpose of a thing, not the way a result was achieved.

4. As Sheila is moving house on Monday, she's asked me _____ her _____ up all her belongings.
✔ **C) to help / pack**
Ask + object takes a **to**-infinitive: **she asked me to help**. **Help** + object is then followed by a bare infinitive (or **to**-infinitive): **help her pack up**. The other combinations use a gerund, a passive or a continuous form, which are not possible after these verbs.

5. My son has scribbled with a ballpoint pen on the kitchen wall. In an effort to remove it, I've tried _____ it, but that didn't work, so I intend _____ the kitchen at the weekend.
✔ **D) cleaning / to repaint**
Try + -ing means doing something as an experiment to see if it solves a problem: **I've tried cleaning it, but that didn't work. Intend** is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **I intend to repaint the kitchen.** Not **to clean / to be repainted**: the passive infinitive would mean I will be repainted, which makes no sense.

6. The teacher tries _____ the pupils _____ her by giving them extra homework when they misbehave.
✔ **E) to make / obey**
Try + **to**-infinitive means make an effort: **tries to make**. **Make** + object is followed by a bare infinitive without **to**: **make the pupils obey her**. Not **to obey**: **make** never takes **to** in the active voice.

7. When you telephone Lisa _____ her of the departmental meeting, please make it clear that we don't blame her _____ the order.
✔ **E) to inform / for losing**
The **to**-infinitive shows purpose: you telephone Lisa **to inform** her. **Blame** someone is followed by **for** + gerund: **blame her for losing the order**. Not **about losing** or **on losing**, because **blame** only takes the preposition **for**.

8. I will be sorry _____ this company, but I was offered an opportunity _____ in a field which I really enjoy.
✔ **B) to leave / to work**
Sorry + **to**-infinitive refers to an action happening now or soon: **I will be sorry to leave**. The noun **opportunity** is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **an opportunity to work**. Not **having left**: that would refer to an action already completed.

9. I was surprised at the low level of service offered by them as I had believed them _____ a respected company.
✔ **C) to be**
Believe + object + **to**-infinitive is a formal reporting pattern: **I had believed them to be a respected company**. Not **being** or **having been**, because **believe** + object does not take a gerund.

10. There is no point in going _____ when you haven't got enough money _____ anything.
✔ **D) shopping / to buy**
Activities often take the form **go** + -ing: **go shopping**, **go swimming**. **Enough** + noun is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **enough money to buy anything**. Not **to shop**: **go to shop** means going somewhere in order to shop, and it is not the fixed expression for this activity.

11. It will cost too much money _____ a full-colour leaflet. The advertising agency has advised us to have one _____ in black and white.
✔ C) to produce / produced
It will cost (money) is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **It will cost too much to produce**. **Have** + object + past participle means someone else does it for us: **have one produced in black and white**. Not **being produced**: **have something being produced** is not the causative pattern.

12. Your willingness _____ new things resulted in your _____ this management training.
✔ D) to learn / being offered
The noun **willingness** takes a **to**-infinitive: **willingness to learn**. After the preposition **in** (**resulted in**) we need a gerund. It must be passive here because you received the training: **your being offered**. Not **having been offered**: it is paired with the wrong form **learnt**.

13. I don't think it is a good time _____ Linda. She'll be busy _____ thirty exam papers this evening, which won't be easy.
✔ D) to visit / marking
A good time is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **a good time to visit**. **Busy** is followed by -ing: **busy marking exam papers**. Not **to mark**: **busy** never takes an infinitive.

14. She was furious when she found her younger sister _____ on her clothes.
✔ E) trying
Find + object + -ing describes catching someone in the middle of an action: **she found her sister trying on her clothes**. Not **to try**: **find** + object + infinitive is used with **to be** for opinions, not for actions in progress.

15. It is a lovely drawing, but I think it needs _____ to look its best.
✔ B) to be framed
Need with a passive meaning is followed by either a passive infinitive (**needs to be framed**) or an -ing form (**needs framing**). Not **being framed**: after **need**, the -ing form already has a passive meaning, so **being** is wrong. **To frame** would mean the drawing frames something.

16. The new football stadium is said _____ seating for 100,000 spectators.
✔ A) to have
After **is said** we use a **to**-infinitive. The simple infinitive **to have** describes a present fact: the stadium has seats for 100,000 people now. Not **to have had**: the perfect infinitive would refer to the past.

17. I managed _____ the tall bottle of cola into the refrigerator _____ the middle shelf.
✔ B) to fit / by moving
Manage is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **I managed to fit**. **By** + gerund shows how: **by moving the middle shelf**. Not **fitting / to move**: **manage** never takes -ing.

18. The company is estimated _____ more than two million phones during the sales campaign, which lasted six months.
✔ C) to have sold
After passive reporting verbs such as **is estimated**, a finished past action is expressed with the perfect infinitive: **is estimated to have sold**. The campaign is over, so the selling happened before the estimate was made. Not **to sell**: the simple infinitive would refer to the present or the future.

19. Sonia got accustomed to her job at the private hospital quickly because, apart from _____ richer patients, it is quite similar to _____ for the health authority.
✔ D) having / working
Apart from and **similar to** end in prepositions, so both are followed by a gerund: **apart from having richer patients**, **similar to working for the health authority**. Not **to have / work**: here **to** is a preposition, not part of an infinitive.

20. I know she isn't here at the moment because I saw her _____ the building, but I don't know if she intends _____ later today.
✔ C) leaving / to return
See + object + -ing describes an action in progress: **I saw her leaving the building**. **Intend** is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **intends to return**. Not **to leave**: **see** + object never takes a **to**-infinitive in the active voice.

21. I was worried about my sister's _____ divorced from her husband, and for days, I couldn't help _____ how she'd cope with it.
✔ B) getting / wondering
After the preposition **about** we use a gerund, here with a possessive subject: **my sister's getting divorced**. **Can't help** (= can't stop myself) is always followed by -ing: **couldn't help wondering**. Not **to wonder**: **can't help** never takes an infinitive.

22. I was unable to help my friends _____ for 'Help the Aged' because my boss had asked me _____ the Saturday.
✔ C) campaign / to work
Help + object takes a bare infinitive (or **to**-infinitive): **help my friends campaign**. **Ask** + object takes a **to**-infinitive: **my boss had asked me to work**. Not **to campaign / work**: **asked me work** is wrong without **to**.

23. I started my journey without _____ at the map, but I soon regretted _____ so, as I drove a long way off the route.
✔ A) looking / doing
The preposition **without** is followed by a gerund: **without looking**. **Regret** + -ing means being sorry about something you did in the past: **regretted doing so**. Not **to do**: **regret to** + verb is used for giving bad news (**We regret to inform you...**).

24. Johnny, will you stop _____ your father so many questions? He's busy _____ out his tax return.
✔ E) asking / filling
Stop + -ing means end an activity: **stop asking so many questions**. **Busy** is followed by -ing: **busy filling out his tax return**. Not **to ask**: **stop to ask** would mean stop doing something else in order to ask.

25. Veronica is so vain that every time she passes a mirror, she stops _____ at her reflection.
✓ D) to look
Stop + **to**-infinitive means stop one activity (walking past) in order to do another: **she stops to look at her reflection**. Not **looking**: **stops looking** would mean she no longer looks at it, which is the opposite of the meaning.

26. The workers would even be willing _____ lower wages if it meant the factory _____ open.
✓ B) to accept / staying
Willing is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **willing to accept**. **Mean** in the sense of **result in** takes an object + -ing: **if it meant the factory staying open**. Not **stayed**: **mean** in this sense is not followed by a clause in the past tense.

27. My clearest memory of my childhood is of _____ with the street dogs and I also remember _____ to the beach, which was very close to our house.
✓ C) playing / going
After the preposition **of** we use a gerund: **a memory of playing**. **Remember** + -ing refers to recalling a past experience: **I remember going to the beach**. Not **to go**: **remember to go** means not forgetting to do something in the future.

28. _____ when I don't feel well is the worst thing about acting in stage plays.
✓ C) Performing
A gerund can be the subject of a sentence: **Performing when I don't feel well is the worst thing**. Not **By performing**: a phrase with **by** cannot be the subject of **is**.

29. Customers deserve _____ from dishonest sellers and online scams.
✓ A) to be protected
Deserve is followed by a **to**-infinitive. Here the meaning is passive, because customers receive the protection: **deserve to be protected**. Not **to protect**: the active form would mean customers protect someone else.

30. Asbestos is thought _____ around the time of Aristotle, and during Roman times, it was used _____ fireproof clothing.
✓ E) to have been discovered / to make
Is thought + passive perfect infinitive reports a belief about a past event that happened to the subject: asbestos **is thought to have been discovered**. **Be used** + **to**-infinitive expresses purpose: **it was used to make fireproof clothing**. Not **to have discovered**: that is active and would mean asbestos discovered something.

31. It was such an unruly class that the teacher struggled just _____ order, but she endeavoured _____ those students who were willing to learn.
✓ E) to keep / to teach
Struggle and **endeavour** (= try hard) are both followed by a **to**-infinitive: **struggled to keep order**, **endeavoured to teach**. Not **keeping / teach**: neither verb takes a gerund or a bare infinitive.

32. Some developing countries spend so much of their annual budgets _____ interest on loans that there is little left over with which _____ social problems.
✓ A) paying / to tackle
Spend (time/money) is followed by -ing: **spend money paying interest**. After **with which** we can use a **to**-infinitive meaning **in order to**: **little left over with which to tackle social problems**. Not **to pay**: **spend money to pay** is not the normal pattern with **spend**.

33. He regretted _____ the contract without _____ the small print on the back of the form.
✓ B) signing / reading
Regret + -ing means being sorry about a past action: **He regretted signing the contract**. The preposition **without** is followed by a gerund: **without reading**. Not **having signed / read**: **having signed** is possible after **regret**, but **without read** is wrong.

34. I think Julia dislikes _____ the documents although she claims _____ it willingly.
✓ C) filing / to do
Dislike is followed by -ing: **dislikes filing**. **Claim** is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **she claims to do it willingly**. Not **to file / doing**: these are the reverse of the correct patterns.

35. The Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten, who ruled in the 14th century BC, is thought _____ the father of Tutankhamun.
✓ A) to have been
After **is thought** we use a **to**-infinitive. Because the belief is about the past, we need the perfect infinitive: **is thought to have been**. Not **having been**: passive reporting verbs are not followed by a gerund.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com