ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerunds and Infinitives Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3

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Explanations

1. It's a long way off before we have such a promising system _____ here in Turkey.
✔ **C) run**
This is the causative pattern **have + object + past participle**: someone else will run the system for us (**have such a system run**). The full infinitive (**to run**, **to be run**) cannot follow the object after causative **have**. Not **to be run**: **have** takes a bare participle here, not an infinitive.

2. We went from _____ on the other side of the world to _____ everything together.
✔ **E) living / doing**
From and **to** are prepositions in the pattern **go from doing X to doing Y**, so both gaps need a gerund: **from living … to doing**. Not **to live / to do**: the **to** here is a preposition, not part of an infinitive.

3. The governor had opposed _____ any foreign aid but was overruled and sent on the mission _____ what he disapproved of doing.
✔ **A) seeking / to do**
Oppose is followed by a gerund (**opposed seeking aid**). The second gap expresses purpose after **the mission**, so it needs a to-infinitive: **sent on the mission to do** what he disapproved of. Not **to seek**: **oppose** does not take an infinitive.

4. For the early settlers, as for most travellers of the time, the mountains were an obstacle _____.
✔ **B) to overcome**
A to-infinitive after a noun can describe what must be done with it: **an obstacle to overcome** = an obstacle that people had to overcome (compare **a problem to solve**). Not **overcoming**: an -ing form after the noun would mean the obstacle itself was doing the overcoming.

5. _____ happiness, we need both history and science.
✔ **D) In order to understand**
The gap expresses purpose (why we need history and science), so we use **in order to + infinitive**: **In order to understand happiness, …**. Not **Understanding**: an -ing participle clause would mean 'because we understand', which makes no sense with **we need**.

6. He witnessed his family _____, his home city _____ to the ground.
✔ **C) die / burn**
Perception verbs like **witness**, **see** and **watch** take **object + bare infinitive** for a complete action: **witnessed his family die, his home city burn to the ground**. Here **burn** is intransitive ('be destroyed by fire'), so no passive is needed. Not **to die / to burn**: the full infinitive is not used after perception verbs in the active.

7. The board was re-elected twice by a large majority of shareholders, and it is a rival group that has tried _____ the company by _____ a campaign against the chairman.
✔ **C) to destabilize / sponsoring**
Try + to-infinitive means 'make an effort': **has tried to destabilize the company**. After the preposition **by** (showing the method) we need an active gerund: **by sponsoring a campaign**. Not **being sponsored**: the group is doing the sponsoring, so the passive is wrong.

8. Sanctions are one of the tools of the UN _____ peacekeeping aims, but with developments in Iraq and Yugoslavia, they have proven _____ rather ineffective.
✔ **B) to achieve / to be**
A to-infinitive after a noun phrase shows purpose: **tools of the UN to achieve peacekeeping aims**. **Prove** is followed by **to be** + adjective (or the adjective alone): **have proven to be rather ineffective**. Not **achieving / having been**: **prove** does not take a perfect gerund.

9. Recent advances in technology and functional neuro-anatomic techniques may provide an opportunity for psychosurgery _____ a more attractive option for the treatment of psychiatric diseases.
✔ **E) to become**
The pattern is **an opportunity for + someone/something + to-infinitive**: **an opportunity for psychosurgery to become a more attractive option**. Not **to have become**: the perfect infinitive refers to the past, but this opportunity is about the future.

10. Angiography has been considered _____ the gold standard to judge the success of treatment for cerebral arteriovenous malformations.
✔ **A) to be**
The passive of **consider** is followed by a to-infinitive: **X has been considered to be the gold standard** (= people have considered it the best method). Not **being**: **be considered being** is not used.

11. A clinical trial is a research study in human volunteers _____ specific health questions.
✔ **E) to answer**
The to-infinitive shows the purpose of the study: **a research study … to answer specific health questions**. The study answers the questions, so the active form is needed. Not **to be answered**: that would mean the study itself is answered.

12. Local residents are now asking for fines against the factory for pressing ahead with its plan _____ the site and _____ a February 21 council deadline to stop.
✔ **A) to expand / ignoring**
Plan is followed by a to-infinitive: **its plan to expand the site**. The second gap is parallel to **pressing** after the preposition **for**, so it needs a gerund: **for pressing ahead … and ignoring a deadline**. Not **ignored**: a past form cannot be joined to the gerund **pressing**.

13. Although more men die of heart disease than women, females tend _____, often to the point that it's too late to help them once the condition _____.
✔ **D) to be underdiagnosed / is discovered**
Tend takes a to-infinitive, and women are the ones who are (not) diagnosed, so the passive is needed: **tend to be underdiagnosed**. After **once** (meaning 'when') we use the present simple for a general fact: **once the condition is discovered**. Not **to have been underdiagnosed**: a general tendency does not need the perfect infinitive.

14. Most of the infections are believed _____ by exposure to infected poultry.
✔ **A) to have been caused**
In the pattern **subject + be believed + to-infinitive**, the perfect passive infinitive refers to an earlier event: the infections **are believed to have been caused** by exposure (the causing happened before the believing). Not **to have caused**: the infections did not cause something; they were caused.

15. Every bed has a 15-inch LCD screen attached to a pull-out arm on the wall that lets patients _____ TV or make phone calls.
✔ **C) watch**
Let is followed by **object + bare infinitive**: **lets patients watch TV or make phone calls**. The parallel verb **make** confirms the base form. Not **watching**: **let** never takes an -ing form.

16. The Visual Awards Program is designed _____ and promote excellence among military photographers in _____ the objectives of military photography arts.
✔ **B) to reward / furthering**
Be designed takes a to-infinitive of purpose, parallel with **promote**: **designed to reward and promote excellence**. After the preposition **in** we need a gerund: **in furthering the objectives**. Not **rewarding / to further**: both forms are the wrong way round.

17. Two tobacco experts have today accused transnational tobacco companies of _____ the concept of corporate social responsibility by _____ to use it as a means of directing attention away from the deadly effects of their products.
✔ **E) having corrupted / seeking**
Accuse someone of takes a gerund; the perfect gerund **having corrupted** stresses that the action has already happened. After **by** (method) we need an active gerund: **by seeking to use it**. Not **being corrupted**: the companies are the ones corrupting, so the passive is wrong.

18. We believe that schools have been given enough advice and grants _____ them _____ workable networks.
✔ **A) to enable / to build**
The first to-infinitive shows purpose: **grants to enable them**. **Enable** follows the pattern **enable + object + to-infinitive**: **enable them to build workable networks**. Not **to enable / built**: **enable** needs a to-infinitive after its object.

19. The reality is that there are many other problems _____ before they start _____ anything.
✔ **D) to be tackled / doing**
The problems still have to be dealt with by someone, so we use a passive infinitive after the noun: **many other problems to be tackled**. **Start** can take a gerund: **before they start doing anything**. Not **to tackle / to be doing**: **start to be doing** is not natural.

20. It will take the lead in _____ new industry practices aimed at conserving energy and _____ better heating systems for the end-user.
✔ **B) developing / providing**
Take the lead in is followed by a gerund: **in developing new industry practices**. The second gap is parallel, joined by **and**, so it is also an active gerund: **(aimed at) conserving energy and providing better heating systems**. Not **provide**: a base form cannot be joined to a gerund.

21. For parents, contrary to ghoulish popular conception, _____ on behalf of a disabled infant is not a way _____ rich.
✔ **D) suing / to get**
The subject of the sentence is an activity, so we use a gerund: **suing on behalf of a disabled infant**. **A way** is often followed by a to-infinitive: **a way to get rich**. Not **being sued**: the parents are the ones suing, not the ones being sued.

22. The national government was slow _____ to the pleas for help, and they were later reluctant _____ any ringleaders.
✔ **B) to respond / to prosecute**
The adjectives **slow** and **reluctant** are followed by a to-infinitive: **slow to respond**, **reluctant to prosecute**. Not **respond**: a bare infinitive cannot follow an adjective.

23. Deserts are dry; they are ideal places for human artefacts and fossils _____.
✔ **C) to be preserved**
The pattern is **for + noun + to-infinitive**. The artefacts and fossils do not preserve anything; they are preserved, so we need the passive: **ideal places for fossils to be preserved**. Not **to preserve**: that would mean the fossils preserve something.

24. Humans who travel into deserts _____, particularly without _____ an adequate supply of water, have a slim chance of survival.
✓ C) unprepared / carrying
Unprepared is an adjective describing the people as they travel: **travel into deserts unprepared**. After the preposition **without** we need a gerund: **without carrying an adequate supply of water**. Not **having carried**: the action happens at the same time as the travelling, so the perfect gerund is not needed.

25. These places owe their profound aridity to _____ very far from the nearest available sources of moisture.
✓ E) being
In **owe something to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by a gerund: **owe their aridity to being very far from moisture**. The state is still true now, so the simple gerund **being** is correct. Not **having been**: that would suggest the places are no longer far away.

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