ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerund – Infinitive (Elementary / Pre-Intermediate) Test 5

English Grammar Tests · 19 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/mcq-quiz-exercise-pdf-1347/

1	**A**	2	**C**	3	**D**	4	**D**	5	**B**	6	**A**	7	**B**	8	**C**	9	**A**	10	**C**
11	**D**	12	**C**	13	**D**	14	**B**	15	**A**	16	**C**	17	**B**	18	**A**	19	**C**		

Explanations

1. The plane has _____ off.
✔ **A) taken**
After **has** we use the past participle: **has taken off**. Not **took**, because **took** is the past simple and is not used after **has**.

2. Our house was _____ in 1984.
✔ **C) built**
This is the passive in the past: **was** + past participle, **was built**. Someone built the house; the house didn't build itself.

3. He is too ill _____.
✔ **D) to move**
After **too** + adjective we use **to** + verb: **too ill to move**.

4. Does she have _____ up early?
✔ **D) to get**
Have to means it is necessary. It is followed by the base verb: **Does she have to get up early?**

5. _____ in Ankara is expensive.
✔ **B) Living**
A verb used as the subject of a sentence takes the **-ing** form: **Living in Ankara** is expensive.

6. You must _____ at once.
✔ **A) apologize**
After **must** we use the base verb without **to**: **must apologize**. Not **to apologize**, because **must** never takes **to**.

7. You ought _____ exercise regularly.
✔ **B) to take**
Ought is always followed by **to** + verb: **ought to take**. Not **take**, because **ought** needs **to**, unlike **should**.

8. The man _____ in that car is my father.
✔ **C) sitting**
Sitting in that car describes the man. It means **the man who is sitting in that car**.

9. She punished the child for _____ lies.
✔ **A) telling**
After a preposition like **for** we use the **-ing** form: **for telling lies**.

10. You can't live without _____.
✔ **C) eating**
After the preposition **without** we use the **-ing** form: **without eating**.

11. They can _____ in now.
✔ **D) come**
After **can** we use the base verb without **to**: **can come**.

12. I saw the bus _____ towards me.
✔ **C) coming**
After **see** + object we can use the **-ing** form for an action that was in progress: **I saw the bus coming towards me**. Not **came**, because after **saw the bus** we do not use a past form again.

13. His father was _____ in a car accident.
✔ **D) killed**
This is the passive in the past: **was** + past participle, **was killed**. Not **be killed**, because **was** is already the form of **be**.

14. English is an easy language _____.
✔ **B) to learn**
After **adjective + noun** we often use **to** + verb: **an easy language to learn**.

15. Could you tell me where _____ off the bus?
✔ **A) to get**
After question words like **where**, **how** or **what** we can use **to** + verb: **where to get off**.

16. When I was young I used _____ to school on my bicycle.
✔ **C) to go**
Used to + base verb talks about a past habit: **I used to go to school on my bicycle**. Not **to going**, because here **to** is part of the verb, not a preposition.

17. This problem is hard _____ because it is very complicated.
✔ **B) to solve**
After adjectives like **hard**, **easy** and **difficult** we use **to** + verb: **hard to solve**.

18. I expected Mary _____ me last night but she didn't.
✔ **A) to phone**
Expect + person + **to** + verb: **I expected Mary to phone me**.

19. I'll never again ask you _____ me.
✔ **C) to help**
Ask + person + **to** + verb: **ask you to help me**. Not **help**, because **ask** needs **to** before the verb.