ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerund – Infinitive (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 5

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Explanations

1. Many people think that the Vikings sailed to Canada. The Vikings are thought _____ to Canada.
✔ **C) to have sailed**
After passive reporting verbs like **are thought**, use a perfect infinitive (**to have** + past participle) for an action that happened earlier: **The Vikings are thought to have sailed**. Not **to have been sailed**, because the Vikings did the sailing themselves, so the verb is active.

2. Tenzing and Hillary were the first men _____ Everest.
✔ **D) to climb**
After **the first**, **the last**, **the only** and superlatives, we use a **to**-infinitive: **the first men to climb Everest**. Not **climbing**, because the **-ing** form is not used after **the first**.

3. The last one who was caught was a bank robber. The last one _____ was a bank robber.
✔ **C) to be caught**
After **the last one**, a **to**-infinitive can replace a relative clause. The meaning is passive (**who was caught**), so we use the passive infinitive **to be caught**. Not **to catch** or **to have caught**, because these are active and would mean that the robber caught someone else.

4. I saw him _____ to a taxi driver.
✔ **A) speaking**
Verbs of perception (**see, hear, watch**) take an object + **-ing** form for an action in progress: **I saw him speaking**. The bare infinitive (**I saw him speak**) is also possible, but it is not among the options. Not **to speak**, because **see** is not followed by **to**.

5. They don't allow _____ in the hall.
✔ **B) smoking**
Allow with no object is followed by the **-ing** form: **They don't allow smoking**. With an object, it takes a **to**-infinitive: **They don't allow people to smoke**.

6. I don't allow my students _____ during an exam.
✔ **A) to smoke**
Allow + object is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **I don't allow my students to smoke**. Not **smoking**, because the **-ing** form is used only when there is no object.

7. The developing countries that are producers of primary products are those that have minerals and foodstuffs _____ by the _____ countries.
✔ **C) needed / industrialized**
Needed is a past participle with a passive meaning (**minerals that are needed by…**). **Industrialized** is an adjective meaning 'already developed with industry', the opposite of **developing countries**.

8. A: I've got a headache. Shall I take an aspirin?

B: Well, you can try _____ an aspirin if you like.
✔ **C) taking**
Try + **-ing** means 'do something as an experiment to see if it helps': **try taking an aspirin**. Not **to take**, because **try to do** means 'make an effort to do something difficult'.

9. _____ his job, he is now unemployed.
✔ **A) Having lost**
A perfect participle (**Having** + past participle) shows that one action happened before another and caused it: he lost his job first, so now he is unemployed. Not **Losing**, because that suggests both actions happen at the same time.

10. _____ some money, he didn't need to work any more.
✔ **A) Having made**
Having made shows a completed earlier action that is the reason for the result: he made money first, so he didn't need to work. Not **Making**, which suggests the actions happened at the same time.

11. You should have your visa _____ before it expires.
✔ **A) extended**
Have + object + past participle is the causative: someone else does the action for you. **Have your visa extended** means ask the authorities to extend it.

12. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test.
✔ **B) show**
Make + object is followed by a bare infinitive (no **to**): **made us show**. Not **to show**, because **make** in the active voice never takes **to**.

13. Robert was absent this morning because he had his tooth _____.
✔ **B) filled**
Have + object + past participle (causative) means a professional did it for him: **he had his tooth filled** by the dentist.

14. It is probably about time we _____ the car serviced.
✔ **C) had**
After **It's (about/high) time** + subject, we use the past simple with a present meaning: **It's about time we had the car serviced**. Not **have**, because this structure needs the past form.

15. _____ him do some of the work.
✔ **B) Make**
Only **make** is followed by object + bare infinitive: **Make him do**. **Tell**, **allow** and **ask** need a **to**-infinitive (**Tell him to do**).

16. Jack’s parents should _____ study because his grades are poor.
✓ **B) make him**
Make + object + bare infinitive means 'force someone to do something': because his grades are poor, his parents should **make him study**. Not **get him**, because **get** needs **to** (**get him to study**).

17. If you don’t get out of my house, I’ll have you _____.
✓ **C) arrested**
Have + object + past participle (causative) means you arrange for someone else, here the police, to do it: **I'll have you arrested**.

18. If you ask nicely, Mother will probably _____ a piece of cake.
✓ **A) let you have**
Let + object + bare infinitive means 'give permission': **Mother will let you have a piece of cake**. Not **make you have**, because that means 'force', which does not fit **if you ask nicely**.

19. What made you _____ it?
✓ **A) do**
Make + object is followed by a bare infinitive: **What made you do it?** Not **to do**, because **make** doesn't take **to** in the active voice.

20. If the car won’t start, try _____ it.
✓ **C) pushing**
Try + **-ing** means 'do something to see if it solves the problem': if the car won't start, **try pushing it**. **Try to push** means 'make an effort to push', which is not the idea here.

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