ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerund – Infinitive (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 9

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/mcq-quiz-exercise-pdf-1356/

1	**C**	2	**B**	3	**A**	4	**D**	5	**D**	6	**B**	7	**A**	8	**C**	9	**A**	10	**A**
11	**A**	12	**D**	13	**C**	14	**A**	15	**B**	16	**D**	17	**C**	18	**C**	19	**C**	20	**A**

Explanations

1. Excuse me. Would you mind _____? It makes it impossible for me to enjoy my meal.
✔ **C) not smoking**
Would you mind is followed by a gerund (-ing form). To ask someone to stop doing something, we use **not** + gerund: **Would you mind not smoking?** Not **not to smoke**, because **mind** is never followed by an infinitive.

2. _____ a horseshoe on the door is supposed _____ good luck.
✔ **B) Having / to bring**
A gerund (**Having**) works as the subject of the sentence, and **be supposed** is followed by a to-infinitive: **is supposed to bring**. Not **To have / bringing**, because **supposed** needs **to** + infinitive, not an -ing form.

3. I'd intended _____ on you, but was prevented from _____ so.
✔ **A) to call / doing**
Intend is followed by a to-infinitive (**intended to call on you**). **Prevent somebody from** takes a gerund, because **from** is a preposition: **prevented from doing so**.

4. He knows enough English and German to make himself _____ and _____ other people.
✔ **D) understood / understand**
Make yourself understood is a fixed expression with the past participle: other people understand you. After **and**, the second verb continues the infinitive **to make**, so we use the bare form: **(to) understand other people**. Not **understand / understanding**, because **make himself** needs a past participle here.

5. I'm not accustomed to _____ in that way.
✔ **D) being treated**
In **be accustomed to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by a gerund. Here the meaning is passive (other people treat me), so we use **being treated**. Not **be treated**, because **to** here is not part of an infinitive.

6. Don't let yourself _____ by your failure.
✔ **B) be depressed**
Let + object is followed by a bare infinitive (no **to**). The meaning is passive, so we use **be depressed**: **Don't let yourself be depressed.** Not **to be depressed**, because **let** never takes **to**.

7. He wanted nothing except _____ in peace.
✔ **A) to be left**
Want is followed by a to-infinitive, and that does not change after **nothing except**. The meaning is passive (he wanted other people to leave him alone), so **to be left in peace** is right. Not **to leave**, because he is not the one leaving.

8. Was she very upset at not _____ the job?
✔ **C) being offered**
After the preposition **at**, we use a gerund. The job was offered to her, so the gerund is passive: **at not being offered the job**. Not **to be offered**, because a preposition cannot be followed by an infinitive.

9. What makes me _____ all the time, stuffs up my nose, and makes my eyes _____?
✔ **A) cough / water**
Make + object is followed by a bare infinitive (no **to**): **makes me cough**, **makes my eyes water**. Not **to cough / to water**, because **make** in the active voice does not take **to**.

10. He saw me _____ in the garden and asked me what I _____.
✔ **A) working / was doing**
See + object + -ing describes an action in progress: **He saw me working**. Because the action was in progress, the question uses the past continuous: **what I was doing**. Not **worked**, because after **see** + object we use the -ing form or the bare infinitive, never the past simple.

11. It's very expensive _____ by ship.
✔ **A) to go**
The pattern **It is** + adjective + to-infinitive is used to give an opinion about an activity: **It's very expensive to go by ship.** Not **for going**, because this pattern needs **to** + infinitive.

12. Always put medicine away after _____ it.
✔ **D) taking**
After is a preposition here, so it is followed by a gerund: **after taking it**. Not **you took**, because the sentence is a general instruction, not about the past.

13. You should always check your tires before _____ your car.
✔ **C) driving**
Before can be followed by a gerund when the subject is the same: **before driving your car**. Not **you're driving**, because after **before** we use the present simple (**before you drive**), not the present continuous.

14. Mary's father approved of _____ in England for another year in order to improve her English.
✔ **A) her staying**
Approve of ends with a preposition, so it is followed by a gerund. A possessive (**her**) can come before the gerund to show who does the action: **approved of her staying**. Not **her to stay**, because a preposition cannot be followed by an infinitive.

15. Little boys like _____ trees.
✓ **B) climbing**
Like is often followed by a gerund to talk about enjoyable activities: **like climbing trees**. Not **climb**, because **like** needs **-ing** or **to** + infinitive, not the bare form.

16. I couldn't help _____ when you fell down.
✓ **D) laughing**
Can't/couldn't help (= can't stop yourself) is always followed by a gerund: **I couldn't help laughing.** Not **to laugh**, because **help** in this meaning never takes an infinitive.

17. Don't be nervous. I want you _____.
✓ **C) to relax**
Want + object is followed by a to-infinitive: **I want you to relax.** Not **relax**, because **want** always needs **to** before the verb.

18. Excuse me, officer, I'd like you _____ me.
✓ **C) to help**
Would like + object is followed by a to-infinitive: **I'd like you to help me.** Not **help**, because **would like** needs **to** before the verb.

19. If you're not careful in the crowd, you _____ your money _____.
✓ **C) will get / stolen**
This is a first conditional, so the main clause uses **will**. **Get** + object + past participle means something bad happens to you, done by someone else: **you will get your money stolen**. Not **will get / steal**, because this structure needs a past participle.

20. We are both looking forward _____ next Saturday.
✓ **A) to going on vacation**
In **look forward to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by a gerund: **looking forward to going on vacation**. Not **to go**, because this **to** is not part of an infinitive.

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