ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Gerund – Infinitive (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 12

English Grammar Tests · 27 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/mcq-quiz-exercise-pdf-1359/

1	**D**	2	**B**	3	**D**	4	**C**	5	**A**	6	**B**	7	**D**	8	**C**	9	**A**	10	**C**
11	**D**	12	**C**	13	**A**	14	**C**	15	**C**	16	**B**	17	**C**	18	**D**	19	**D**	20	**B**
21	**D**	22	**D**	23	**A**	24	**A**	25	**C**	26	**C**	27	**C**						

Explanations

1. It's said that he retired last month. He is said _____ last month.
✔ **D) to have retired**
After **is said**, use a perfect infinitive (**to have** + past participle) for an action that happened before now. The clue is **last month**: **He is said to have retired last month.** Not **to retire**, because that would mean he retires now or usually.

2. Do you happen _____ when the first man walked on the Moon?
✔ **B) to know**
Happen is followed by a **to**-infinitive. **Do you happen to know...?** is a polite way to ask if someone knows something. Not **to have known**, because the question is about what you know now.

3. I happen _____ him in 1983.
✔ **D) to have met**
Happen takes a **to**-infinitive. Here the meeting was in the past (**in 1983**), so we use the perfect infinitive: **I happen to have met him in 1983.** Not **to meet**, because that refers to the present, not to 1983.

4. It's well worth _____ that book again.
✔ **C) studying**
The expression **(well) worth** is followed by the **-ing** form: **It's worth studying**, **The film is worth seeing.**

5. It's no good _____ that. I've tried it before.
✔ **A) doing**
It's no good and **It's no use** are followed by the **-ing** form: **It's no good doing that.** It means the action will not help.

6. It's a waste of time _____ his advice.
✔ **B) asking**
It's a waste of time is usually followed by the **-ing** form: **It's a waste of time asking his advice.** Not **ask** or **asked**, because a gerund is needed here.

7. The children have their teeth _____ every six months.
✔ **D) checked**
We use **have** + object + past participle when someone else does a job for us: **have their teeth checked** means a dentist checks their teeth. Not **checking**, because the children don't do the checking themselves.

8. Mind you don't get your fingers _____ in the door.
✔ **C) caught**
Get + object + past participle can describe something bad that happens to us: **get your fingers caught in the door.** The fingers are caught, so the past participle is needed.

9. I had my binoculars _____ when I was at the stadium.
✔ **A) stolen**
Have + object + past participle can describe something unpleasant that happened to you: **I had my binoculars stolen** means someone stole them. Not **stole**, because a past participle is needed after the object.

10. The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. As a result, many new stadiums and hotels were built. As a result of the Olympic Games _____ in Tokyo in 1964, many new stadiums and hotels were built.
✔ **C) being held**
After the preposition **of** we need an **-ing** form. The Games were held by someone, so the meaning is passive: **being held**. Not **having held**, because that is active and would mean the Games held something.

11. Murat studied until late last night. As a result, he did very well on today's English test. As a result of _____ until late last night, Murat did very well on today's English test.
✔ **D) (his) studying**
As a result of is a preposition, so it is followed by a noun or a gerund, not a clause with a subject and verb. We can add a possessive before the gerund: **(his) studying**. Not **he studied**, because a full clause cannot follow **of**.

12. The population of Moscow has increased rapidly. As a result, there is a housing shortage. As a result of the population of Moscow _____ rapidly, there is a housing shortage.
✔ **C) having increased**
After **as a result of** we need a gerund. The perfect gerund **having increased** shows that the increase happened before the present shortage. Not **has increased**, because a finite verb cannot follow the preposition **of**.

13. Because we didn't hurry, we were late. Because of _____, we were late.
✔ **A) our not hurrying**
Because is followed by a clause, but **because of** is a preposition and needs a noun or gerund. The negative gerund goes **not** + **-ing**, often with a possessive: **our not hurrying**. Not **we didn't hurry**, because a clause cannot follow **because of**.

14. I expect her _____ the job by five o'clock.
✔ **C) to have completed**
Expect + object + **to**-infinitive. With **by five o'clock**, we use the perfect infinitive (**to have completed**) because the action will be finished before that time. Not **to be completed**, because **her** is the person doing the job, so the verb must be active.

15. Tokyo was destroyed during World War II. As a result of _____ during World War II, there's nothing remaining of old Tokyo.
✓ **C) Tokyo's being destroyed**
As a result of needs a noun or gerund, not a clause. The subject of the gerund is shown with a possessive, and the meaning is passive: **Tokyo's being destroyed**. Not **Tokyo was destroyed**, because a full clause cannot follow **of**.

16. _____ a dancer myself, I have excellent posture.
✓ **B) Being**
A present participle clause (**Being…**) can give a reason: **Being a dancer myself** = Because I am a dancer. Not **To be**, because an infinitive here would show purpose, not reason.

17. Anyone _____ in seeing the film can leave now.
✓ **C) not interested**
Anyone not interested in… is a shortened relative clause (= anyone who is not interested). We use **interested** for people's feelings and **interesting** for the thing that causes them. Logic: people who don't want to see the film can leave.

18. Planners who want to eliminate heavy traffic have suggested that people _____ to share their cars.
✓ **D) be asked**
After **suggest that**, formal English uses the base form of the verb (the subjunctive) for every subject. The meaning is passive (someone asks people), so we use **be asked**. Not **have been asked**, because a suggestion is about a future action.

19. Can you swear to his _____ in your house that evening?
✓ **D) having been**
Swear to (= say under oath that something is true) is followed by a noun or gerund because **to** is a preposition here. The event was in the past (**that evening**), so the perfect gerund is used: **his having been**. Not **to have been**, because an infinitive cannot follow the preposition **to**.

20. We were made _____ still with our arms folded.
✓ **B) to sit**
In the active, **make** is followed by the bare infinitive (**They made us sit**). In the passive, **to** is needed: **We were made to sit.** Not **sitting**, because **be made** is never followed by **-ing**.

21. When fully _____, the trees had all their lower branches cut off.
✓ **D) grown**
When fully grown is a shortened clause meaning **when they were fully grown**. The past participle **grown** describes the finished state of the trees, and the trees are the subject of the main clause. Not **growing**, because **fully** describes a finished state.

22. Would you approve if I had this article _____?
✓ **D) copied**
Have + object + past participle means you arrange for someone else to do something: **I had this article copied.** Not **to be copied**, because this pattern never uses an infinitive after the object.

23. _____ them, she didn't answer.
✓ **A) Not having heard**
A perfect participle clause gives a reason for the main action: **Not having heard them** = Because she hadn't heard them. **Not** goes before the participle, and the active form is needed because she did the hearing. Not **Not having been heard**, because that would mean nobody heard her.

24. Mr. Walker, _____ the opportunity, could become a first-class mathematician.
✓ **A) given**
Given the opportunity is a past participle clause with passive meaning (= if he were given the opportunity). Mr Walker receives the opportunity; he does not give it. Not **giving**, because that would be active.

25. It is essential that he _____ the computer test.
✓ **C) take**
After **It is essential that**, formal English uses the subjunctive (the base form of the verb) for all subjects: **that he take**. British English also uses **should take**. Not **will take**, because **will** is not used after **essential that**.

26. I should _____ the exam in January, but I was ill.
✓ **C) have taken**
Should have + past participle talks about something that was planned or right in the past but did not happen. The clue is **but I was ill**: **I should have taken the exam.** Not **have been taken**, because I take the exam; it is not done to me.

27. All relevant documents, duly _____, should _____ in at the secretary's office one week before the start of term.
✓ **C) completed / be handed**
Both gaps are passive because the documents are completed and handed in by people. **Duly completed** is a past participle clause, and after the modal **should** we need **be** + past participle: **should be handed in**. Not **completed / hand**, because **should hand** is active and documents cannot hand anything in.

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