

## INFINITIVE AND GERUND

- 1- **Infinitive or infinitive phrase can be the subject of the verbs ‘appear’, ‘be’, ‘seem’.**  
**The infinitive can be placed first:**  
To lean out of the window is dangerous.  
To save money seems impossible.
- 2- **It is usually to put ‘it’ at the beginning of the sentence, and move the infinitive or infinitive phrase to the end of the sentence:**  
It is dangerous to lean out of the window.
- 3- **Structure of this kind, normally follows: It + be + adjective + infinitive:**  
It would be a crime/ a mistake/ a pity to cut down any more trees.
- 4- **The verbs “cost”, and “take” can also be used in this way:**  
It would cost millions to build the roads.
- 5- **The gerund can be used when the action is considered in a general sense. When we want to refer to one particular action, we must use the infinitive:**  
He said, ‘Do come.’ It was impossible to refuse. (one particular case)  
Refusing invitations is not always easy. (general sense)
- 6- **The verbs: ‘appear’, ‘happen’, ‘seem’, ‘turn out’, when used with ‘that’ construction, require an introductory ‘it’:**  
It turned out that his country house was very expensive.
- 7- **“Verb + infinitive” is not always the same meaning with ‘that clause’:**  
He learnt to look after himself.  
He learnt (= was told) that it would cost \$100.  
He forgot to leave the car keys on the table. (He didn’t leave them)  
He forgot that his brother wanted to use the car. (He didn’t know)
- 8- **Agree/ Decide + infinitive => An intention to act.**  
**Agree + that clause => express an opinion**  
**Decide + that clause -> express a conclusion or a decision not necessarily leading to an action.**  
I agree to go to the party. (I am going to the party now)  
I agree that the tax should be reduced.  
They decided that they would go home early.
- 9- **After the verbs: ‘appear’, ‘happen’, ‘pretend’, ‘seem’ -> we can use continuous infinitive:**  
I happened to be looking out of the window when they arrived.  
He seems to be following us.
- 10- **Verbs + how/ what/ when/ where/ which/ why + infinitive.**  
The verbs following this pattern are: ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show, think, understand, want to know, wonder:  
He discovered how to open the safe.  
I found out where to buy fruit cheaply.
- 11- **Whether + infinitive can be used similarly after ‘want to know’, wonder:**  
I wonder/ want to know whether to write or phone.
- 12- **Learn how + infinitive => acquire a skill**  
She learnt how to make cakes.  
**If the skill is a fairly usual one, the word ‘how’ is dropped:**  
She learnt to drive a car.

- 13- **The infinitive after the verb or verb + object:**  
**The most important verbs which can be used in this way are: ask, beg, expect, would hate, help, intend, like, would like, would love, mean, prefer, want, wish:**  
 He likes to eat well.  
 He likes his staff to eat well.
- 14- **‘Ask’ and ‘Beg’:**  
**“ask” + infinitive has a different meaning from ask + object + infinitive:**  
 I asked to speak to Mrs. Jones  
 I said, “Could I speak to Mrs. Jones?”  
**With ‘beg’, there is a similar difference, though ‘beg’ is not often followed directly by the infinitive:**  
 I begged (to be allowed) to go.  
 I begged him to go.
15. **“Expect” + infinitive and Expect + object + infinitive can have the same meaning:**  
 I expect to arrive tomorrow.  
 I think it is likely that I will arrive tomorrow.
16. **But very often, Expect + Object + to-infinitive -> conveys ideas of duty**  
 He expects his wife to bring him breakfast in bed.
17. **Show/ Teach/ Tell + how:**  
**Show used with an Infinitive requires ‘How’:**  
 He showed me how to change a tyre.  
**Tell + how + infinitive = instruct**  
 He told me how to replace the fuse. (He gave me the necessary information or instructions.)  
**But: Tell + object + infinitive = Order:**  
 He told me to change the fuse = He said, “Change the fuse.”  
**Teach how:**  
**We can teach someone (how) to swim, dance, type, ride ...**  
 He taught me how to light a fire without matches.  
**When the skill is a very usual one, the word “how” is often dropped:**  
 He taught me to ride.  
**Teach + object + infinitive (without How) can also mean to teach or train someone to behave in a certain way:**  
 He taught me to obey all commands without asking questions.
18. **Remind, show, teach, tell can also be followed by ‘that’:**  
 He reminded me that the road was dangerous.  
 She showed me that it was quite easy.
19. **Note: “Tell + that ...” does not have the same meaning as Tell + infinitive:**  
 He told (=ordered) me to go.  
 He told (=informed) me that I was late.
20. **“Request” also can be followed by “ ... that + should ...”. This is used together with passive voice:**  
 He requested that the matter should be discussed in secret.
21. **The verbs: assume, believe, consider, feel, know, suppose, understand, ... can be followed by Object + to be:**  
 I consider him to be the best candidate.  
**But it is common to be that clause:**  
 I consider that he is the best player.

**22. The verb “suppose” when used in the passive voice will convey the meaning of duty.**

You are supposed to know the laws of your own country. -> It is your duty to know ...

**23. The verb ‘suppose’ can also be used in Continuous:**

He is thought to be hiding in the room.

He is supposed to be washing the car.

**24. The verb “feel, hear, see, and watch” will be followed by Bare infinitive:**

I heard him lock the door.

I saw/ watched him drive off.

**25. The verb “see” and “hear” in the passive take the full infinitive:**

He was seen to enter the office.

He was heard to say that he’s a millionaire.

**26. But the verbs “feel, hear, see, watch” are more often used with present participles:**

I heard them shouting.

**27. Verb “make” in the active takes the bare infinitive:**

He made me move my car.

**28. But the verb “make” in the passive takes the full infinitive:**

I was made to move my car.

**29. The verb ‘help’ may be followed by full or bare infinitives:**

He helped us (to) push it.

**30. The words “but” and “except” take the bare infinitive when they follow do + anything/ nothing/ everything:**

He does nothing but complain.

My dog does everything but speak.

There’s nothing to do but wait.

**31. The infinitive is used after “only” to express a disappointing sequel:**

He hurried to the house only to find that it was empty = He hurried to the house and was disappointed when he found that it was empty.

**32. The infinitive can be used after the first, the second, ... , the last, the only and after superlatives comparison:**

He loves the parties; he is always the first to come and the last to leave.

She was the only one to survive the crash.

**33. ... too + adjective + Full infinitive -> The infinitive can refer to the subject of the sentence. It then has an active meaning:**

You are too young to understand. (You are so young that you cannot understand.)

**The infinitive can also refer to the object of a verb. It then has a passive meaning:**

The plate was so hot that we could not touch it. -> The plate was too hot for us to touch.

**34. ... too + adjective + a/ an + noun + infinitive:**

He was too experienced a conductor to mind what the critics say.

**35. Too + adverb + infinitive:**

It is too soon for me to say whether the project will succeed or not.

### GERUND

1. **“Agree” takes the infinitive. It is the opposite of refuse + infinitive:**

When I asked them to wait, Tom agreed to wait a week but Bill refused to wait another day.

2. **“Agree” cannot take a noun/ pronoun object. The opposite of refuse + object is accept + object:**

- He refused any reward.  
She accepted the post.
3. **“Agree to” (preposition) can be followed by Possessive adjective + gerund:**  
He agreed to my leaving early on Friday.
  4. **“Agree to” can be followed by Noun/ Pronoun:**  
He agreed to the changes of the plan.
  5. **The verb “mean” means “intend” -> takes the infinitive:**  
I mean to get the top of mountain by surprise.
  6. **The verb “mean” with the meaning “involve” -> takes the gerund:**  
He is determined to get a seat even if it means standing in a line.
  7. **The verb ‘go on’ = continue and is normally followed by a Gerund.**  
He goes on talking about himself.
  8. **The verb ‘go on’ usually has to be used with Infinitive when the following verbs are explain, talk, tell -> the speaker continues talking about the same topic but introduce a new aspect of it:**  
He began by showing us where the house was and went on to tell us about the decoration.
  9. **The verb ‘stop’ (=cease) is followed by Gerund: Stop talking!**  
**It can also be followed by: Object + gerund:**  
I can’t stop him talking to the press.
  10. **The verb ‘stop’ = halt -> can be followed by an Infinitive of purpose:**  
I stopped to ask the way. (I stopped in order to ask the way)
  11. **‘Try’ means ‘Attempt’ is followed by the Infinitive:**  
They tried to put the lights around the fence. -> This sentence doesn’t tell us they were successful or not.
  12. **Try + gerund -> ‘make the experiment’**  
They tried putting all the lights on the fence. -> WE know that they did it, but we don’t know whether they got the desired result or not
  13. **To be afraid of + gerund -> an action which the subject fears may happen/ an involuntary action.**  
He never swam far out. He was afraid of getting cramp.
  14. **Be afraid + infinitive -> the subject is too frightened to perform the action.**  
He was afraid to jump -> So he didn’t jump.
  15. **Be sorry for + gerund means ‘apologize/ regret’ -> refers to a previous action.**  
I am sorry for making so much noise last night.
  16. **Be sorry + infinitive -> regret/ sadness:**  
I’m sorry to hear that you’ve been ill.
  17. **Be ashamed of + gerund -> a previous action:**  
You should be ashamed of lying to him.
  18. **Be ashamed + infinitive -> subsequent action:**  
I’m ashamed to tell you what this carpet cost.
  19. **Would be ashamed + infinitive -> implies that the subject’s feelings will prevent him from performing the action.**  
I’d be ashamed to ask for help. (So I wouldn’t ask.)
  20. **The basic verbs of sensation see, hear, feel, smell, and the verbs listen (to), notice and watch -> can be followed by object + present participle:**  
I see him passing my house.  
Didn’t you hear the clock striking?

- I felt the car skidding.
21. **See, Hear, Feel and sometimes Listen (to), Notice and Watch -> can be followed by Object + bare infinitive:**  
We saw him leave the house.  
I heard him make arrangements for his journey.
22. **Catch/ Find/ Leave + object + present participle:**  
I caught them stealing the money. (I found them doing this)  
-> The action expressed by the Participle is always one which displeases the subject:
23. **With the verb Find, there is no feeling of displeasure:**  
I found him standing at the door. -> no intention to be annoyed.
24. **Leave can be used with Participle:**  
I left him talking to Bob = He was talking to Bob when I left.
25. **Go and Come can be followed by participles of verbs of Physical Activity and the verb shop:**  
They are going riding/ skiing/ sailing.
26. **When two actions of the same subject happen simultaneously, it is usually to express one of them in participle, before or after:**  
He rode away. He whistled as he went. -> He rode away whistling.
27. **When the second action is part of the first action -> we can express the second action in the present participle:**  
She went out, slamming the door.  
He fired, wounding one of the robbers.

## EXERCISES

### I. Complete the following sentences, using Gerund:

1. I can't help (**feel**) anxious about the political situation.
2. I don't like (**she, read**) my letter.
3. I think most people prefer (**ride**) to (**walk**).
4. She loves (**swim**) in the sea.
5. I can't understand (**he, forget**) to answer my letter.
6. There's no (**deny**) that he enjoys (**listen**) to his own voice.
7. Don't keep on (**shout**) like that, we must avoid (**annoy**) our neighbours.
8. I enjoy (**rest**) in the afternoon after (**try**) to finish (**do**) my homework.
9. Do you mind (**I, see**) your photos again?
10. I can't understand (**he, be**) in love with a bad-tempered girl like Maisie.
11. She likes (**begin**) pieces of knitting but hates (**finish**) them.
12. I'm sure the librarian will remember (**I, return**) the dictionary last week.
13. It won't be any use (**you, try**) to borrow any more money.
14. I remember (**he, ask**) for this book last Friday.
15. I dread (**take**) examinations for fear of (**fail**).
16. I can't insist on (**you, leave**) early, but if you'r set on (**stay**) any longer, you risk (**lose**) the last train home.
17. I didn't mind (**they, come**) late to the lecture, but I objected to (**they, make**) so much noise.
18. Last week, you mentioned (**get**) us a different reading book, we've nearly finished (**read**) this one.

19. This change of time table will mean **(we, leave)** much later every day instead of **(get)** home before evening.
20. We've gone on **(write)** to his office regularly for weeks and can't help **(wonder)** why we never get an answer.
21. Your friend's idea is worth **(go into)** more carefully.
22. I know you won't mind **(I, point out)** that very small children need **(look after)** more than older ones.
23. Please excuse **(we, come)** a little late without **(inform)** you beforehand.
24. Your doctor advised **(go)** to bed early, so I really can't understand **(you, want)** to stay up late.
25. My wife hates **(I, read)** a newspaper at breakfast.

## II. Put the verbs between brackets into their correct form:

1. Have you ever watched people **(try)** **(catch)** fish?
2. If you dislike **(peel)** onions, try **(hold)** them under water while **(do)** so.
3. There'll be an opportunity **(ask)** questions before **(leave)** the hall after **(hear)** the lecture.
4. His ideas are worth **(listen to)** in spite of **(they, sound)** so impractical.
5. I hoped **(arrange)** **(come)** early **(help)** **(put)** the room in order for the party.
6. I know you will pardon **(I, say)** so, but you keep **(give)** us too many hard words **(spell)** in English.
7. I've had occasion **(complain)** of **(he, come)** late again.
8. It's silly **(risk)** **(get)** your feet wet.
9. Stop **(make)** a fool of yourself by **(keep on)** **(repeat)** the same question.
10. I must remember **(remind)** my boy friend Cyril that the garden needs **(water)**.
11. I remember **(allow)** them **(play)** in my garden without first **(ask)** for permission.
12. We mustn't risk **(be)** late for the concert. I put off **(go)** last week, and I don't want **(miss)** **(hear)** him again.
13. I appreciate **(you, not, want)** **(mention)** **(he, have)** been to prison before **(come)** to work for us.
14. Is it any use **(I, ask)** you **(insist)** on **(John, be)** present without **(wait)** for any further invitation?
15. I recollect **(my grandfather, say)** that if a job was worth **(do)** at all it was worth **(do)** well.
16. He likes **(read)** crime stories so I can't understand **(he, be)** unable to resist **(look at)** the end of the book first.
17. I don't mind **(the children, play)** in the garden, but I won't have **(they, walk)** over my flowers.
18. There's no **(know)** what might happen if we start **(they, work)** on plans that won't bear **(look into)**.
19. Don't **(keep)** **(I, wait)** long before **(answer)** my question.
20. Hark at **(the baby, cry)**! He can't stand **(have)** to wait for his food, and he won't leave off **(cry)** till he gets it.
21. I advise you **(wait)** before **(decide)** **(accept)** the job.
22. Is **(boil)** or **(fry)** the best way of **(cook)** this fish?
23. I should like **(watch)** these farmworkers **(cut)** the corn for a few minutes before **(go)** any farther.
24. Did you forget **(remind)** John **(ask)** his friend **(pay)** back the money he owes us?

25. Please **(begin)** **(eat)** now without **(wait)** for the others to come. There's no **(tell)** when they'll manage **(get)** there.

**III. Put the verbs into correct forms (gerund or infinitive):**

1. He hates **(answer)** the phone, and very often just lets it **(ring)**.
2. If you go on **(let)** your dog **(chase)** cars, he'll end by **(be)** run over.
3. I prefer **(drive)** to **(be driven)**.
4. I advise you **(start)** **(look)** for a flat at once.
5. Would you mind **(lend)** me sixpence? I want **(make)** a phone call.
6. **(Lie)** on this beach is much more pleasant than **(sit)** in the office.
7. She likes her children **(go)** to a dentist every six months.
8. By **(neglect)** **(take)** ordinary precautions, he endangered the life of his crew.
9. An instructor is coming **(show)** us how **(use)** the aqualung.
10. I have no intention of **(go)** to that film, I couldn't bear **(see)** my favourite actress in such a dreadful part.
11. I suggest **(telephone)** the hospitals before **(ask)** the police **(look)** for him.
12. After **(hear)** the conditions, I decided **(not enter)** for the competition.
13. Some people seem **(have)** a passion for **(write)** to the newspapers.
14. He expects me **(answer)** by return but I have no intention of **(reply)** at all.
15. I tried **(pacify)** him but he refused **(be pacified)** and went on **(grumble)**.
16. By **(offer)** enormous wages, he is persuading men **(leave)** their present jobs and **(work)** for him.
17. He postponed **(make)** a decision till it was too late **(do)** anything.
18. Imagine **(have)** **(get up)** a five a.m. every day!
19. Try **(forget)** it, it isn't worth **(worry)** about.
20. There is no point in **(remain)** in a dangerous place if you can't do anything **(help)** the people who have **(stay)** there.
21. The horse won't be well enough **(run)** in tomorrow's race. He doesn't seem **(have recovered)** from his long journey.
22. At first, I enjoyed **(listen)** to him but after a while I got tired of **(hear)** the same story again and again.
23. It is usually easier **(learn)** a subject by **(read)** books than by **(listen)** to lectures.
24. It wouldn't be safe **(start)** down now, we'll have **(wait)** till the mist clears.
25. After **(discuss)** the matter for an hour, the committee adjourned without **(have reached)** any decision.
26. It's not much use **(have)** a bicycle if you don't know how **(ride)** it.
27. He didn't dare **(leave)** the house because he was afraid of **(meet)** someone who might **(recognize)** him.
28. I distinctly remember **(pay)** him. I gave him \$50.
29. Did you remember **(give)** him the key of the safe? No, I didn't, I'll go and do it now.
30. Please forgive me for **(interrupt)** you but would you mind **(repeat)** that last sentence?
31. I know my hair wants **(cut)** but I never have time **(go)** to the hairdresser's.
32. He made a lot of money by **(buy)** tickets in advance and **(sell)** them for twice the price on the day of the match.
33. She rushed out of the room without **(give)** me a chance **(explain)**.
34. He keeps **(ask)** me the time and I keep **(tell)** him **(buy)** himself a watch.
35. He has a theory that it is possible **(tell)** the time in daylight by **(look)** into a cat's eyes.

36. I'd hate **(be)** beside a volcano when it started **(erupt)**.

**IV. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form. When more than one form is possible, it will be noted in the key.**

1. When the painter felt the ladder **(begin)** **(slip)**, he grabbed the gutter **(save)** him from **(fall)**.
2. The snow kept **(fall)** and the workmen grew tired of **(try)** **(keep)** the roads clear.
3. He offered **(lend)** me the money. I didn't like **(take)** it but I had no alternative.
4. What was in the letter? I don't know. I didn't like **(open)** it as it wasn't addressed to me.
5. Do you remember **(hear)** the bombs **(drop)**? No, in the last war, I was too young **(realize)** what was happening.
6. Did you remember **(book)** seats for the theater tomorrow?
7. Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like **(keep)** them? I am inclined **(lose)** theatre tickets.
8. Try **(avoid)** **(be)** late. He hates **(be)** kept **(wait)**.
9. I didn't know how **(get)** to your house so I stopped **(ask)** the way.
10. I wish my refrigerator would stop **(make)** that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone **(speak)**.
11. This book tells you how **(win)** at games without actually **(cheat)**.
12. The enemy began **(fire)**. He felt bullets **(strike)** the wall behind him.
13. He heard the clock **(strike)** six and knew that it was time for him **(get)** up.
14. I can hear the bell **(ring)** but nobody seems **(be coming)** **(open)** the door.
15. Did you advise him **(go)** to the police? No, I didn't like **(give)** any advice on such a difficult matter.
16. He wanted **(put)** my chameleon on a tartan rug and **(watch)** it **(change)** color.
17. It is easy **(see)** animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult **(avoid)** **(hit)** them.
18. The fire seems **(be)** out. It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood **(crackle)**.
19. I caught him **(climb)** over my wall. I asked him **(explain)** but he refused **(say)** anything, so in the end I had **(let)** him **(go)**.
20. When at last I succeeded in **(convince)** him that I wanted **(get)** home quickly, he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car **(leap)** forward.
21. I'm not used to **(drive)** on the left. When you see everyone else **(do)** it you'll find it easy **(do)** yourself.
22. It is pleasant **(sit)** by the fire at night and **(hear)** the wind **(howl)** outside.
23. There was no way of **(get)** out of the building except by **(climb)** down a rope and Ann was too terrified **(do)** this.
24. We heard the engines **(roar)** as the plane **(move)** and we saw the people on the ground **(wave)** good-bye.
25. It's no good **(write)** to him, he can't read. The only thing **(do)** is **(go)** and **(see)**.
26. Why did you go all round the field instead of **(walk)** across it? I didn't like **(cross)** it because of the bull. I never see a bull without **(think)** that it wants **(chase)** me.
27. The people in the flat below seem **(be having)** a party. You can hear the champagne corks **(thud)** against the ceiling.
28. I don't like **(get)** bills but when I do get them I like **(pay)** them promptly.
29. Ask him **(come)** in, don't keep him **(stand)** at the door.

30. Her small son used **(like)** **(sit)** beside the railway line and **(watch)** the trains **(go)** by. He got very good at **(know)** the different types of engine.
31. I know I wasn't the first **(arrive)**, for I saw smoke **(rise)** from the chimney.
32. We watched the men **(saw)** the tree and as we were walking away we heard it **(fall)** with a tremendous crash.
33. I hate **(see)** a child **(cry)**.
34. We watched the children **(jump)** from a window and **(fall)** into a blanket held by the people below.
35. It is very unpleasant **(wake)** up and (hear) the rain **(beat)** on the windows.
36. He saw the lorry **(begin)** **(slide)** forwards but he was too far away **(do)** anything **(stop)** it.
37. There are people who can't help **(laugh)** when they see someone **(slip)** on a banana skin.

**V. Join the sentences by using Present Participles, Past Participles, Perfect Participle.**

1. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare.
2. We barricaded the windows. We assembled in the hall.
3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned off the wireless.
4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.
5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.
7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk.
8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.
11. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before.
12. They found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
15. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
16. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
17. He found his revolver. He loaded it. He sat down facing the door.
18. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't move it alone.
19. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
20. He addressed the congregation. He said he was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come.
21. In this chapter, the characters have an unintelligible conversation. They are lying face downwards in a sea of mud.
22. I have cooked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date.
23. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale.
24. People were sleeping in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass.
25. I knew that the murderer was still at large. I was extremely reluctant to open the door.
26. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.
27. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.
28. I sat in the front row. I was equipped with a pair of binoculars. I saw everything beautifully.
29. One day you will be sitting by the fire. You will take down this book.
30. I don't like to cross the field. I knew that the bull was bad-tempered.





7. I really hate \_\_\_\_\_ late for appointments.  
A. being B. to be
8. The cake was starting \_\_\_\_\_ when I took it out of the oven.  
A. burning B. to burn
9. She's so impatient! She can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in line for anything.  
A. waiting B. to wait
10. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ my bicycle to work because the automobile traffic is too heavy.  
A. riding B. to ride
11. Lillian prefers \_\_\_\_\_ to taking the bus.  
A. walking B. to walk
12. Tim prefers \_\_\_\_\_ than to jog for exercise.  
A. walking B. to walk
13. The baby loves \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.  
A. riding B. to ride
14. Near the end of the performance, the audience began \_\_\_\_\_ their feet on the floor.  
A. stamping B. to stamp
15. The audience began to clap and \_\_\_\_\_ their feet on the floor.  
A. stamping B. (to) stamp
16. The audience began clapping and \_\_\_\_\_ their feet on the floor.  
A. stamping B. (to) stamp
17. My son sometimes forgets \_\_\_\_\_ the stove when he's finished cooking.  
A. turning off B. to turn off
18. Alex will never forget \_\_\_\_\_ his first helicopter ride.  
A. taking B. to take
19. Would you please remember \_\_\_\_\_ away all the tapes when you're finished listening to them?  
A. putting B. to put
20. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ them away when I finished with them last night.  
A. putting B. to put
21. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ Bolivia for the first time. It's a beautiful country.  
A. visiting B. to visit
22. What am I going to do? I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ my calculus text, and I need it for the review today.  
A. bringing B. to bring
23. My boss regrets \_\_\_\_\_ his secretary now that she's gone.  
A. firing B. to fire

**IX- Complete the sentences with Gerund or Infinitive:**

1. The doctor was forced \_\_\_\_\_ immediately to save the patient's life. (**operate**)
2. The newspaper hired Bill \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of the championship match between the two boxers. (**shoot**)
3. Most passengers dislike \_\_\_\_\_ to sit in small, uncomfortable seats on transoceanic flights. (**have**)
4. I chose \_\_\_\_\_ to Stanford University for my undergraduate studies. (**go**)
5. I must drive more carefully. I can't risk \_\_\_\_\_ another speeding ticket. (**get**)
6. All of the members agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the emergency meeting. (**attend**)
7. Jack promised \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting. (**come**)



**XI. Passive infinitive:**

1. I don't appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm speaking.  
A. interrupting B. being interrupted
2. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ your houseplants too much water.  
A. giving B. being given
3. The mountain climbers are in danger of \_\_\_\_\_ by an avalanche.  
A. killing B. being killed
4. Does Dr. Johnson mind \_\_\_\_\_ at home if his parents need his help?  
A. calling B. being called
5. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ my communication skills.  
A. improving B. being improved
6. Mrs. Gate appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in bed when she wasn't feeling well.  
A. serving B. being served
7. Jack Welles has a good chance of \_\_\_\_\_. I know I'm going to vote for him.  
A. electing B. being elected
8. Sally's low test scores kept her from \_\_\_\_\_ to the university.  
A. admitting B. being admitted
9. Mr. Miller gave no indication of \_\_\_\_\_ his mind.  
A. changing B. being changed
10. Sometimes adolescents complain about not \_\_\_\_\_ by their parents.  
A. understanding B. being understood

**XII. Passive infinitive and gerunds:**

1. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ about the good news, Tom seemed to be indifferent.  
A. exciting B. being excited  
C. to excite D. to be excited
2. The new students hope \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the school's social activities.  
A. including B. being included  
C. to include D. to be included
3. The owner of the building supply store doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ his customers discounts when they buy in large quantities.  
A. giving B. being given  
C. to give D. to be given
4. Jack got into trouble when he refused \_\_\_\_\_ his briefcase for the customs officer.  
A. opening B. being opened  
C. to open D. to be opened
5. Barbara didn't mention \_\_\_\_\_ about her progress report at work, but I'm sure she is.  
A. concerning B. being concerned  
C. to concern D. to be concerned
6. The City Parks Department is putting in several miles of new trails because so many people have said that they enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ on them.  
A. walking B. being walked  
C. to walk D. to be walked
7. You'd better save some money for a rainy day. You can't count on \_\_\_\_\_ by your parents every time you get into financial difficulty.  
A. rescuing B. being rescued

- C. to rescue  
D. to be rescued
8. Please forgive me. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_ you.  
A. upsetting  
B. being upset  
C. to upset  
D. to be upset
9. I don't remember \_\_\_\_ of the decision to change the company policy on vacations. When was it decided?  
A. telling  
B. being told  
C. to tell  
D. to be told
10. Ms. Drake expects \_\_\_\_ about any revisions in her manuscript before it is printed.  
A. consulting  
B. being consulted  
C. to consult  
D. to be consulted
11. Sally gave such a good speech that I couldn't resist \_\_\_\_ loudly when she finished.  
A. applauding  
B. being applauded  
C. to applaud  
D. to be applauded
12. Tommy admitted \_\_\_\_ the rock through the window.  
A. throwing  
B. being thrown  
C. to throw  
D. to be thrown
13. If you want to develop inner tranquility, you have to stop \_\_\_\_ by every little thing that happens.  
A. bothering  
B. being bothered  
C. to bother  
D. to be bothered
14. Paul really didn't mind \_\_\_\_ by the party to celebrate his fortieth birthday, although he told his friends that they should not have done it.  
A. surprising  
B. being surprised  
C. to surprise  
D. to be surprised
15. Ann hoped \_\_\_\_ to join the private club. She could make important business contacts there.  
A. inviting  
B. being invited  
C. to invite  
D. to be invited

### **XIII. Past and Past-Passive Infinitives and Gerunds:**

1. Are you sure you told me? I don't really \_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. having told  
B. having been told  
C. to have told  
D. to have been told
2. Dan appears \_\_\_\_ some weight. Has he been ill?  
A. having lost  
B. to have lost  
C. having been lost  
D. to have been lost
3. Tom made a mistake at work, but his boss didn't fire him. He's lucky \_\_\_\_ a second chance.  
A. having given  
B. having been given  
C. to have given  
D. to have been given
4. Dir. Wilson is a brilliant and dedicated scientist who had expected to be selected as the director of the institute. She was very surprised not \_\_\_\_ the position.  
A. having offered  
B. having been offered  
C. to have offered  
D. to have been offered
5. By the time their baby arrives, the Johnsons hope \_\_\_\_ painting and decorating the new nursery.





21. I truly appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ to give the commencement address, but I wasn't able to accept the honor because of a previous commitment.  
 A. asking  
 B. to have asked  
 C. to ask  
 D. having been asked
22. The store manager caught the cashier \_\_\_\_\_ money from the cash register and promptly called the police. They discovered that it had been going on for a long time.  
 A. to sneak  
 B. sneaking  
 C. to have sneaked  
 D. being sneaked
23. My roommate's handwriting is very bad, so he had me \_\_\_\_\_ his paper for him last night.  
 A. to type  
 B. type  
 C. to have typed  
 D. typed
24. The municipal authorities advised \_\_\_\_\_ all drinking water during the emergency.  
 A. to boil  
 B. to be boiled  
 C. boiling  
 D. boil
25. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
 A. having  
 B. to have  
 C. having had  
 D. for having
26. Our schedule is not working out. We should discuss \_\_\_\_\_ our daily routine. I don't feel as though we're getting enough accomplished.  
 A. changing  
 B. to change  
 C. to have changed  
 D. being changed
27. I can't recall \_\_\_\_\_ that old movie, but maybe I did many years ago.  
 A. having seen  
 B. to have seen  
 C. to see  
 D. having been seen
28. Our school basketball team won the championship game by \_\_\_\_\_ two points in the last five seconds. It was the most exciting game I have ever attended.  
 A. being scored  
 B. to score  
 C. scoring  
 D. score
29. The flight attendants made all the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ their seat belts during the turbulence.  
 A. to buckle  
 B. to have buckled  
 C. buckling  
 D. buckle
30. It has become necessary \_\_\_\_\_ water in the metropolitan area because of the severe drought.  
 A. rationing  
 B. ration  
 C. to have rationed  
 D. to ration
31. You can't blame David for \_\_\_\_\_ to eat that desert. It looked delicious.  
 A. to be tempted  
 B. tempted  
 C. be tempted  
 D. having been tempted
32. Let's leave early, so we will be ahead of the rush of commuters. We can't risk \_\_\_\_\_ in heavy traffic during rush hour.  
 A. holding up  
 B. being held up  
 C. having held up  
 D. to hold up

**XVI. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The office staff decided \_\_\_\_\_ a retirement party for Helen.  
 A. having had  
 B. to have had  
 C. to have  
 D. having
2. I think I hear someone \_\_\_\_\_ the back window. Do you hear it, too?

- A. trying open  
C. try opening
- B. trying to open  
D. try to open
3. When Alan was questioned by the police, he admitted knowing about the embezzlement of funds from his company, but denied \_\_\_\_\_ in any way.  
A. to be involved  
B. involving  
C. having involved  
D. being involved
4. Mr. Lee was upset by \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth.  
A. our not having told  
B. us not tell  
C. we didn't tell  
D. not to tell
5. We considered \_\_\_\_\_ after work.  
A. to go shop  
B. going shopping  
C. going to shop  
D. to go to shop
6. Jack offered \_\_\_\_\_ care of my garden while I was out of town.  
A. take  
B. taking  
C. to have taken  
D. to take
7. Could you please come over? I need you \_\_\_\_\_ the refrigerator.  
A. help me moving  
B. helping me to move  
C. to help me move  
D. help me to move
8. I just heard that there's been a major accident that has all of the traffic tied up. If we want to get to the play on time, we'd better avoid \_\_\_\_\_ the highway.  
A. having taken  
B. take  
C. to take  
D. taking
9. The painting was beautiful. I stood there \_\_\_\_\_ it for a long time.  
A. for admiring  
B. being admired  
C. admire  
D. admiring
10. Jim should have asked for help instead \_\_\_\_\_ to do it himself.  
A. of trying  
B. to try  
C. try  
D. from trying
11. A plane with an engine on fire approached the runway. \_\_\_\_\_ was frightening. There could have been a terrible accident.  
A. Watch it landing  
B. Watching it land  
C. To watch it to land  
D. Watching to land it
12. The customs officer opened the suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ if anything illegal was being brought into the country.  
A. seeing  
B. for seeing  
C. see  
D. to see
13. Sometimes very young children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that dragons actually exist.  
A. to separate  
B. separating  
C. to be separated  
D. for separating
14. Do you have an excuse \_\_\_\_\_ late to class two days in a row?  
A. for to be  
B. for being  
C. to be  
D. being
15. Jack made me \_\_\_\_\_ him next week.  
A. to promise to call  
B. to promise calling  
C. promise to call  
D. promise calling
16. I got Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ her car for the weekend.

- A. to let me to borrow  
C. to let me borrow
- B. let me borrow  
D. let me to borrow
17. I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ that race. What a thrill!  
A. to win  
C. being won
- B. win  
D. winning
18. No one has better qualifications. Carol is certain \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.  
A. to choose  
C. to be chosen
- B. having chosen  
D. being chosen
19. I was enjoying my book, but I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a program on TV.  
A. reading to watch  
C. to read for watching
- B. to read to watch  
D. reading for to watch
20. Who is the woman talking to Mr. Quinn? I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_ her around the office before.  
A. to have seen  
C. to see
- B. seeing  
D. being seen

**XVII. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Roger proved that the accident wasn't his fault by \_\_\_\_\_ two witnesses who testified in his favor.  
A. produce  
C. to produced
- B. produced  
D. producing
2. The front door is warped from the humidity. We have a difficult time \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. open  
C. having opened
- B. to open  
D. opening
3. I stood up at the meeting and demanded \_\_\_\_\_. At last, I got the chance to express my opinion.  
A. to be heard  
C. to have heard
- B. to hear  
D. to have heard
4. Did you ever finish \_\_\_\_\_ the office for that new client of yours?  
A. to design  
C. designed
- B. designing  
D. having designed
5. It's a beautiful day, and I have my brother's boat. Would you like to go \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to sail  
C. to sailing
- B. sailing  
D. for sailing
6. I called a plumber \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen sink.  
A. for repairing  
C. to repair
- B. for to repair  
D. to be repaired
7. I'm angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. deceiving  
C. being deceived
- B. to deceive  
D. having deceived
8. A good teacher makes her students \_\_\_\_\_ the world from new perspectives.  
A. to view  
C. view
- B. viewing  
D. to be viewed
9. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ your hand during the test if you have a question.  
A. raising  
C. having raised
- B. to raise  
D. to have raised
10. It is important \_\_\_\_\_ care of your health.  
A. to take  
C. take
- B. to be taken  
D. taken

