

Gerund / Infinitive

Level: Upper-Advanced

Test: 1

Explanations

1. The structure “recall having been confused” seamlessly combines the reporting verb “recall” with a perfect gerund passive, emphasizing a past experience of being affected, which matches the context of remembering a specific, completed feeling.
2. After “decided,” we use the infinitive form (“to postpone”), not the gerund (“postponing”). Some verbs, including “decide,” must be directly followed by the infinitive for grammatical accuracy.
3. After “claim,” an infinitive (“to have”) is required because this verb is typically followed by the infinitive to indicate the reported or stated action, rather than describing an ongoing or past experience.
4. After “committed to,” we always use the gerund form, because “to” here is a preposition, not part of an infinitive. Gerunds function as nouns after prepositions in English.
5. After the verb “encourage,” we use an object (“the students”) followed by the infinitive form (“to develop”) to express what someone is urged or persuaded to do, making “to develop” the correct structure.
6. The verb “take pride in” requires a gerund form after the preposition “in.” “Having developed” is a perfect gerund, expressing satisfaction with a completed action before another event.
7. The gerund phrase “having circulated” conveys a completed past action that Miriam now regrets. This structure clearly links her regret to her prior action, matching the sentence’s meaning and tense perfectly.
8. “Defer” is typically followed by the gerund form, not the infinitive. Using the gerund “making” creates a formal and natural-sounding construction—ideal for elevated narrative and precise academic contexts.
9. “Having given” forms a perfect participle phrase, indicating an action completed before the main clause. It shows the committee’s prior lack of consideration, providing necessary chronological clarity and coherence.
10. After certain verbs like “attempt,” we use the infinitive (“to convince”) rather than

the gerund (“convincing”). The verb “attempt” is typically followed by the to-infinitive form.

11. The phrase “accustomed to” is always followed by a gerund, not an infinitive or noun alone. “To” here is a preposition, so “to working” correctly links to the habit described.

12. “Regret” is followed by a gerund when referring to past actions someone has done. Here, “taking” describes the executives’ feelings about their earlier decision to take the risk.

13. The verb “afford” is always followed by an infinitive structure (“to” + base verb), not a gerund or clause. “Afford to risk” clearly expresses potential, not ongoing, obligation.

14. Option b) uses the advanced verb pattern “induce + object + to-infinitive.” Verbs like “induce,” “encourage,” and “persuade” often require an object followed by a to-infinitive to show causation.

15. The verb “warn” is followed by an object and then an infinitive (“to trust”), not a gerund. Using “to trusting” is ungrammatical; it should be “to trust” instead.

16. “Try” and “manage” are both followed by the infinitive form when focusing on effort or achievement. “To meet the deadline” correctly expresses the successful completion after effort; gerunds would be incorrect here.

17. “Admit” is commonly followed by a gerund or “to having + past participle” to express acknowledgment of past actions. The structure in option d is both idiomatic and grammatically precise.

18. Here, “insist on” requires a gerund, so “insisted on members reviewing” correctly follows the verb–preposition–gerund structure, ensuring clarity and grammatical accuracy in formal, precise communication.

19. The verb “request” is correctly followed by an object plus an infinitive, allowing clear communication of who should perform the action, unlike “insist,” which does not take this construction in formal English.

20. Causative verbs like “make” are directly followed by a bare infinitive without “to.” Option a correctly uses “make” with “reconsider,” producing a formal, concise, and grammatically accurate structure.