

# Verb Patterns: Other Structures

Grammar Lesson, Examples & 30 Practice Questions

## Verb Patterns: Other Structures

At C1 level, you already know that some verbs are followed by an infinitive (*to do*) and others by a gerund (*doing*). However, English has a wide range of **other verb patterns** that go beyond these two basic forms. Mastering these patterns will make your writing and speaking far more natural and precise.

In this lesson, we will explore advanced verb patterns including verbs followed by a **bare infinitive**, verbs followed by a **preposition + gerund**, verbs used with **that-clauses**, verbs with **wh- clauses**, verbs followed by an **object + infinitive or gerund**, and other less common but important structures.

Understanding these **verb patterns** will help you express complex ideas accurately and avoid common errors that even advanced learners make.

## Rule Breakdown: The Main Verb Patterns

### 1. Verbs Followed by a Bare Infinitive (Without "to")

Some verbs are followed directly by the base form of another verb, **without** the word *to*. This is called the **bare infinitive**.

#### Pattern:

*verb + bare infinitive*

These verbs include modal verbs and a small group of special verbs:

| Verb / Structure                                      | Example                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| make + object + bare infinitive                       | The teacher <b>made</b> the students <b>repeat</b> the exercise.                           |
| let + object + bare infinitive                        | She <b>let</b> him <b>leave</b> early.                                                     |
| have + object + bare infinitive                       | I'll <b>have</b> the technician <b>check</b> the system.                                   |
| help + object + bare infinitive (or to-infinitive)    | He <b>helped</b> me <b>carry</b> the bags. / He <b>helped</b> me <b>to carry</b> the bags. |
| hear/see/watch/notice/feel + object + bare infinitive | I <b>heard</b> her <b>sing</b> . / We <b>saw</b> them <b>leave</b> .                       |

**Important note on perception verbs:** When we use verbs of perception (*hear, see, watch, notice, feel*) with an object, we can use either the **bare infinitive** or the **-ing form**, but the meaning differs slightly:

- ⇒ I **saw** him **cross** the road. (the whole action, from start to finish)
- ⇒ I **saw** him **crossing** the road. (I saw part of the action in progress)

## 2. Verbs Followed by a Preposition + Gerund

Many verbs in English are followed by a fixed preposition, and any verb that follows the preposition must be in the **-ing form** (gerund). There is no shortcut here — you need to learn which preposition goes with which verb.

### Pattern:

*verb + preposition + gerund*

| Verb + Preposition   | Example                                                             |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| insist on            | She <b>insisted on attending</b> the meeting herself.               |
| object to            | He <b>objected to being</b> treated unfairly.                       |
| succeed in           | They <b>succeeded in negotiating</b> a better deal.                 |
| result in            | The delay <b>resulted in missing</b> the deadline.                  |
| apologise for        | He <b>apologised for causing</b> so much trouble.                   |
| look forward to      | We're <b>looking forward to hearing</b> from you.                   |
| refrain from         | Please <b>refrain from using</b> your phone during the performance. |
| resort to            | He <b>resorted to borrowing</b> money from friends.                 |
| accuse someone of    | She <b>accused him of lying</b> .                                   |
| prevent someone from | Nothing will <b>prevent us from achieving</b> our goals.            |

**A common trap:** The phrase *look forward to* contains the word *to*, but this is a **preposition**, not part of a to-infinitive. So it must be followed by a gerund, not a bare infinitive.

✗ I look forward to **hear** from you.

✓ I look forward to **hearing** from you.

## 3. Verbs Followed by a That-Clause

Many verbs, especially verbs of thinking, saying, believing, and feeling, can be followed by a **that-clause**. In informal English, the word *that* is often omitted, but it is always correct to include it.

### Pattern:

*verb + (that) + subject + verb*

| Verb        | Example with "that"                                                                 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| believe     | I <b>believe that</b> a solution can be found.                                      |
| assume      | She <b>assumed that</b> the meeting had been cancelled.                             |
| acknowledge | He <b>acknowledged that</b> mistakes had been made.                                 |
| claim       | They <b>claimed that</b> no one had been informed.                                  |
| recommend   | The doctor <b>recommended that</b> he <b>rest</b> for a week. (subjunctive)         |
| suggest     | She <b>suggested that</b> we <b>consider</b> other options. (subjunctive)           |
| demand      | They <b>demanded that</b> the report <b>be</b> submitted immediately. (subjunctive) |
| insist      | He <b>insisted that</b> everyone <b>attend</b> the briefing. (subjunctive)          |

**The Subjunctive in That-Clauses:** With verbs such as *recommend, suggest, demand, insist, propose, request, require*, English uses the **subjunctive mood** in the that-clause. This means the verb in the clause stays in the **base form** regardless of the subject:

- ➔ The committee **recommended that** the policy **be** reviewed. (not *is* reviewed)
- ➔ She **insisted that** he **apologise** publicly. (not *apologises*)

#### 4. Verbs Followed by Wh- Clauses

Some verbs can be followed by a **wh- word** (what, where, when, how, why, whether) followed by a clause. These are sometimes called **indirect questions** or **embedded questions**.

##### Pattern:

*verb + wh- word + subject + verb*

*verb + wh- word + to-infinitive*

| Verb       | Example (wh- + clause)                       | Example (wh- + to-infinitive)                         |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| know       | I don't <b>know where</b> she went.          | I don't <b>know where to</b> start.                   |
| understand | He doesn't <b>understand why</b> it matters. | She didn't <b>understand how to</b> use the software. |
| wonder     | I <b>wonder whether</b> she'll agree.        | I <b>wonder whether to</b> accept the offer.          |
| decide     | They <b>decided what</b> they wanted.        | She <b>decided what to</b> say.                       |
| explain    | He <b>explained how</b> it worked.           | She <b>explained how to</b> apply.                    |
| discover   | We <b>discovered what</b> had gone wrong.    | We <b>discovered how to</b> fix it.                   |

**Key rule for embedded questions:** The word order in a *wh-* clause is **statement order**, not question order. Do not use auxiliary *do/does/did* in the embedded clause.

✗ *I don't know **where did she go**.*

✓ *I don't know where she went.*

## 5. Verbs Followed by an Object + To-Infinitive

Many verbs in English require an **object** (a noun or pronoun) between the main verb and the to-infinitive. This structure is very common and important at C1 level.

### Pattern:

*verb + object + to-infinitive*

| Verb      | Example                                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| advise    | The doctor <b>advised</b> him <b>to</b> rest.                       |
| allow     | They <b>allowed</b> us <b>to</b> leave early.                       |
| cause     | The storm <b>caused</b> the event <b>to be</b> postponed.           |
| encourage | She <b>encouraged</b> me <b>to</b> apply.                           |
| expect    | We <b>expected</b> them <b>to</b> arrive on time.                   |
| force     | The circumstances <b>forced</b> him <b>to</b> reconsider.           |
| instruct  | The manager <b>instructed</b> the team <b>to</b> review the report. |
| invite    | She <b>invited</b> them <b>to</b> attend the ceremony.              |
| persuade  | He <b>persuaded</b> her <b>to</b> stay longer.                      |
| remind    | Can you <b>remind</b> him <b>to</b> send the report?                |
| warn      | She <b>warned</b> me <b>not to</b> trust him.                       |

**Negative form:** To make the infinitive negative, place *not* directly before the *to*:

⇒ She **warned** us **not to** be late.

⇒ He **told** them **not to** worry.

## 6. Verbs Followed by an Object + Bare Infinitive or Gerund (Perception Verbs)

As mentioned earlier, verbs of perception such as *see*, *hear*, *watch*, *notice*, *feel*, *observe*, *overhear* follow this important pattern:

### Pattern A:

*verb + object + bare infinitive* → completed action

*I **watched** the surgeon **perform** the operation.* (the whole procedure)

### Pattern B:

verb + object + -ing form → action in progress

I **watched** the surgeon **performing** a delicate procedure. (part of it)

## 7. Verbs That Can Be Followed by an Object + Past Participle

This is a more advanced pattern often used to describe situations where something is done to an object, or to describe results. It is common with verbs like *have*, *get*, *want*, *like*, *need*, *prefer*.

### Pattern:

verb + object + past participle

| Verb | Example                                           | Meaning                                |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| have | I need to <b>have</b> my car <b>serviced</b> .    | A professional will service it for me. |
| get  | She <b>got</b> her hair <b>cut</b> .              | Someone cut it for her.                |
| want | He <b>wants</b> the figures <b>checked</b> again. | He wants someone to check them.        |
| like | She <b>likes</b> her coffee <b>served</b> black.  | She prefers it that way.               |
| need | These documents <b>need</b> to be <b>signed</b> . | Someone must sign them.                |

**Note:** *Have* + object + past participle is sometimes called the **causative have**. *Get* + object + past participle is slightly more informal and is called the **causative get**. Both are widely used in formal and informal English.

## 8. Verbs Followed by "-ing" or "to-infinitive" With a Change in Meaning

At C1 level, it is essential to know the verbs that change meaning depending on whether they are followed by a gerund or a to-infinitive. These are some of the most tested verb patterns at advanced level.

| Verb            | + Gerund (-ing)                                                        | + To-Infinitive                                                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>remember</b> | <i>I remember locking the door.</i> (I recall doing it — past action)  | <i>Remember to lock the door.</i> (Don't forget — future action) |
| <b>forget</b>   | <i>I'll never forget meeting her.</i> (I recall the experience — past) | <i>Don't forget to call her.</i> (A task you must do — future)   |
| <b>stop</b>     | <i>She stopped smoking.</i> (She gave up the habit)                    | <i>She stopped to smoke.</i> (She paused in order to smoke)      |
| <b>try</b>      | <i>Try adding more salt.</i> (Experiment — see what happens)           | <i>Try to add less salt.</i> (Make an effort)                    |
| <b>mean</b>     | <i>This means working overtime.</i> (It involves / results in)         | <i>I didn't mean to offend you.</i> (I didn't intend to)         |

| Verb   | + Gerund (-ing)                                                    | + To-Infinitive                                                   |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| regret | <i>I regret saying that.</i> (I'm sorry I said it — past)          | <i>I regret to inform you...</i> (Formal: sorry to say this now)  |
| go on  | <i>He went on talking for hours.</i> (He continued the same thing) | <i>She went on to become a director.</i> (She did something next) |

## Important Differences and Special Cases

### Verbs That Appear to Take Both Patterns Without Meaning Change

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or a to-infinitive with **very little or no difference in meaning**. These include:

- begin, start, continue, intend, prefer, propose, cease, attempt*

⇒ She **began to cry** / **began crying**.

⇒ They **continued to negotiate** / **continued negotiating**.

**One exception:** After *begin, start, continue*, if the main verb is already in the *-ing* form, we prefer the to-infinitive to avoid repetition of *-ing*:

✗ It is beginning **raining**.

✓ It is beginning to rain.

### The Difference Between "Make" and "Let"

Both *make* and *let* are followed by an object and a **bare infinitive**, but they have very different meanings:

⇒ **Make** = to force or cause someone to do something (often against their will)

The boss **made** everyone work late.

⇒ **Let** = to allow or permit someone to do something

She **let** the children stay up late.

**Passive transformation:** When *make* is used in the passive voice, the to-infinitive is used (not the bare infinitive):

Active: They **made** him **sign** the contract.

Passive: He **was made to sign** the contract.

### "Need" + Gerund vs. "Need" + To-Infinitive

The verb *need* has two important patterns:

⇒ **Need + to-infinitive** (active meaning):

I **need to** review the report before the meeting.

⇒ **Need + gerund** (passive meaning — the thing needs to have something done to it):

The report **needs reviewing**. (= the report needs to be reviewed)

The car **needs fixing**. (= the car needs to be fixed)

## Reported Speech and Verb Patterns

Verbs used to report what someone said often follow specific verb patterns. Compare:

| Reporting Verb Pattern        | Example                                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| verb + object + to-infinitive | She <b>told</b> him <b>to</b> leave immediately.   |
| verb + that-clause            | He <b>said that</b> the project was on track.      |
| verb + -ing (gerund)          | She <b>admitted taking</b> the money.              |
| verb + preposition + -ing     | He <b>apologised for interrupting</b> the meeting. |

**Note:** Say cannot take an object before a to-infinitive. Only *tell* can.

✗ She **said** me to leave.

✓ She **told me to leave**.

### Common Mistakes

✗ I'm looking forward to **hear** your feedback.

✓ I'm looking forward to **hearing your feedback**. (*To* is a preposition here, so a gerund must follow.)

✗ She made him **to apologise** in front of everyone.

✓ She made him **apologise in front of everyone**. (*Make* + object takes a bare infinitive, not a to-infinitive.)

✗ The manager recommended that he **should reconsider** his approach.

✓ The manager recommended that he **reconsider his approach**. (Use the subjunctive base form, not *should* + verb, in formal British English.)

✗ I don't know **where did they go**.

✓ I don't know **where they went**. (Use statement word order in embedded questions.)

✗ She **said** me to come back later.

✓ She **told me to come back later**. (*Say* cannot be followed by an object + to-infinitive.)

✗ He **was made sign** the documents.

✓ He **was made to sign the documents**. (In the passive, *made* must be followed by a to-infinitive.)

✗ I remember **to lock** the door last night.

✓ I remember **locking the door last night**. (Remembering a past action = gerund.)

✗ He **stopped to smoke** — it was ruining his health.

✓ He **stopped smoking — it was ruining his health**. (*Stopped to smoke* means he paused in order to have a cigarette. To give up the habit = gerund.)

✗ The system **needs to be checking** regularly.

✓ The system **needs checking regularly**. (Or: *The system needs to be checked regularly*.)

✗ She **suggested me to apply** for the position.

✓ She **suggested that I apply for the position.** (Or: She suggested applying for the position. The verb *suggest* cannot take an object + to-infinitive.)

## Verb Patterns: Other Structures — Quick Summary

Here is a concise overview of the key verb patterns covered in this lesson:

| Pattern                                          | Key Verbs                                         | Example                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Verb + object + bare infinitive                  | make, let, have, help, see, hear, watch           | She <b>let</b> me <b>leave</b> early.                        |
| Verb + preposition + gerund                      | insist on, object to, look forward to, succeed in | I look forward to <b>hearing</b> from you.                   |
| Verb + that-clause                               | believe, claim, acknowledge, recommend, demand    | She <b>recommended</b> that he <b>attend</b> .               |
| Verb + wh- clause / wh- + to-infinitive          | know, understand, decide, explain, wonder         | I don't know <b>where to</b> start.                          |
| Verb + object + to-infinitive                    | advise, encourage, expect, warn, persuade         | She <b>warned</b> us <b>not to</b> be late.                  |
| Verb + object + past participle                  | have, get, want, need, like                       | I'll have my car <b>serviced</b> .                           |
| Verb + gerund OR to-infinitive (meaning changes) | remember, forget, stop, try, mean, regret, go on  | She <b>stopped smoking</b> . / She <b>stopped to smoke</b> . |

- Always check whether a verb is followed by a **bare infinitive, to-infinitive, or gerund** — these are not interchangeable.
- After a **preposition**, always use the **gerund** (never the to-infinitive).
- After verbs of **recommending, suggesting, demanding, or requesting**, use the **subjunctive** base form in the that-clause.
- Perception verbs (*see, hear, watch*) with an object take either the **bare infinitive** (completed action) or the **-ing form** (action in progress).
- Several verbs (*remember, forget, stop, try, mean, regret, go on*) change **meaning** depending on whether they are followed by a gerund or to-infinitive.
- In the passive, *make* must be followed by a **to-infinitive**: *He was made to sign*.
- In embedded questions, always use **statement word order**, not question word order.

Now practise **verb patterns: other structures** in the exercises below.

# Verb Patterns: Other Structures – Practice Test

C1 | 30 Questions: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap & Fill-in-the-Blank

## Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

**1** The manager insisted that every employee \_\_\_\_ a formal report by the end of the week.

- A** submits
- B** submit
- C** to submit
- D** submitting

**2** I would rather you \_\_\_\_ the meeting without informing me first.

- A** don't reschedule
- B** not reschedule
- C** hadn't rescheduled
- D** not rescheduled

**3** She was seen \_\_\_\_ confidential files from the director's office.

- A** remove
- B** to remove
- C** removed
- D** having remove

**4** He admitted \_\_\_\_ the contract without consulting his colleagues.

- A** to sign
- B** sign
- C** having signed
- D** to have sign

**5** The new legislation requires that all financial institutions \_\_\_\_ their data annually.

- A** audited
- B** audit
- C** auditing
- D** to audit

**6** It is high time the government \_\_\_\_ stricter environmental regulations.

- A** introduces
- B** introduce
- C** introduced
- D** to introduce

**7** The professor had his students \_\_\_\_ three research papers before the semester ended.

- A** to write
- B** written
- C** write
- D** writing

**8** She couldn't help \_\_\_\_ when she heard the unexpected news.

- A** but cry
- B** crying
- C** to cry
- D** cry

**9** The suspect is alleged \_\_\_\_ the country before the investigation was completed.

- A** to have left
- B** having left
- C** to leave
- D** to be leaving

**10** Rather than \_\_\_\_ the issue openly, the board chose to release a vague statement.

- A** address
- B** addressing
- C** to address
- D** having addressed

## Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

**11** The board members agreed \_\_\_\_ the merger until further financial analysis was completed.

- A** to postpone
- B** postponing
- C** postpone

**12** She resented \_\_\_\_ excluded from the executive meeting without any prior explanation.

- A** being
- B** to be
- C** have been

**13** The professor encouraged her students \_\_\_\_ beyond the standard curriculum to deepen their understanding.

- A** to read
- B** reading
- C** read

**14** I can't help \_\_\_\_ that his explanation for the missing funds was entirely unconvincing.

- A** thinking
- B** to think
- C** think

**15** He was made \_\_\_\_ the entire report from scratch after the system crashed and lost all data.

- A** to rewrite
- B** rewriting
- C** rewrite

**16** The manager proposed \_\_\_\_ the entire department restructured by the end of the quarter.

- A** having
- B** to have
- C** have

**17** They expected the negotiations \_\_\_\_ far longer than the two days initially scheduled.

- A** to last
- B** lasting
- C** last

**18** She admitted \_\_\_\_ misled the investors by withholding crucial information about the company's debts.

- A** to having
- B** having
- C** to have

**19** The architect suggested \_\_\_\_ the original design before submitting it to the planning committee.

- A** reconsidering
- B** to reconsider
- C** reconsider

**20** The consultant warned the CEO against \_\_\_\_ any public statements until the legal team had reviewed the situation.

- A** making
- B** to make
- C** make

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

**21** She deeply regrets \_\_\_\_\_ her colleague about the merger before the official announcement.

**22** The director had the entire script \_\_\_\_\_ after the lead actor withdrew from the project.

**23** I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal before the deadline than ask for an extension.

**24** It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ that the problem does not exist; we must address it immediately.

**25** The professor is known to \_\_\_\_\_ groundbreaking research in neuroscience decades ago.

**26** She couldn't help but \_\_\_\_\_ how uncomfortable everyone seemed during the presentation.

**27** The committee proposed that the budget \_\_\_\_\_ quarterly rather than annually.

**28** He went on \_\_\_\_\_ the full extent of the damage after briefly summarising the cause of the accident.

**29** The management team were seen \_\_\_\_\_ loudly in the boardroom shortly before the announcement.

**30** She is said \_\_\_\_\_ on a classified research project for the past three years.

# Answer Key & Explanations

Verb Patterns: Other Structures | C1

## Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **B** Correct Answer: submit ✓ Explanation: After verbs like insist, recommend, and suggest, a that-clause requires the subjunctive (base form of the verb), regardless of the subject. She insisted that he submit the report.
2. **C** Correct Answer: hadn't rescheduled ✓ Explanation: Would rather + subject + past perfect expresses a preference about a past event that has already happened. I would rather you hadn't rescheduled implies dissatisfaction with a past action.
3. **B** Correct Answer: to remove ✓ Explanation: In passive constructions with perception verbs like see, hear, and watch, the pattern is be + past participle + to-infinitive. She was seen to remove the files.
4. **C** Correct Answer: having signed ✓ Explanation: The verb admit is followed by a gerund. When the action precedes the main verb in time, having + past participle is used to show anteriority. He admitted having signed the contract.
5. **B** Correct Answer: audit ✓ Explanation: After require that in formal contexts, particularly in American English, the mandative subjunctive (base form) is used. The legislation requires that all institutions audit their data.
6. **C** Correct Answer: introduced ✓ Explanation: The expression it is high time is followed by a past simple form, even though it refers to present or future situations. This is a subjunctive-like construction. It is high time the government introduced stricter rules.
7. **C** Correct Answer: write ✓ Explanation: The causative have structure uses have + object + bare infinitive when someone causes another person to do something. He had his students write three papers.
8. **B** Correct Answer: crying ✓ Explanation: The fixed expression can't help is followed by a gerund (-ing form). It means being unable to stop oneself from doing something. She couldn't help crying when she heard the news.
9. **A** Correct Answer: to have left ✓ Explanation: With reporting verbs like allege, claim, and believe in passive structures, to have + past participle expresses that the action occurred before the time of reporting. He is alleged to have left the country.
10. **B** Correct Answer: addressing ✓ Explanation: The preposition structure rather than, when used as a conjunction of comparison at the start of a clause, is typically followed by a gerund (-ing) in formal registers. Rather than addressing the issue, they avoided it.

## Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: to postpone ✓ Explanation: The verb agree is followed by a to-infinitive, not a gerund. They agreed to postpone the decision. Using a gerund after agree is grammatically incorrect.
12. **A** Correct Answer: being ✓ Explanation: The verb resent is always followed by a gerund (-ing form). When the gerund refers to a passive situation, we use being + past participle. She resented being excluded.
13. **A** Correct Answer: to read ✓ Explanation: The verb encourage follows the pattern encourage + object + to-infinitive. She encouraged her students to read is the correct construction. A bare infinitive or gerund cannot follow this pattern.
14. **A** Correct Answer: thinking ✓ Explanation: The expression can't help must be followed by a gerund (-ing form). It means one is unable to avoid doing something. I can't help thinking that something is wrong.
15. **A** Correct Answer: to rewrite ✓ Explanation: In the passive voice, the verb make is followed by a to-infinitive: be made + to-infinitive. In the active voice, make takes a bare infinitive, but passively it requires to. He was made to rewrite the report.
16. **A** Correct Answer: having ✓ Explanation: The verb propose is followed by a gerund when referring to a plan or suggestion. The complex object structure having + object + past participle is used here. She proposed having the department restructured.
17. **A** Correct Answer: to last ✓ Explanation: The verb expect follows the pattern expect + object + to-infinitive. They expected the negotiations to last longer is correct. A gerund or bare infinitive cannot follow this structure.
18. **A** Correct Answer: to having ✓ Explanation: Admit can be followed by to + gerund (admit to doing) to indicate acknowledgment of a past action. The perfect gerund (having + past participle) emphasises that the action occurred before the admission. She admitted to having misled the investors.
19. **A** Correct Answer: reconsidering ✓ Explanation: The verb suggest is always followed by a gerund (-ing form), never a to-infinitive. She suggested reconsidering the design is correct. Using to reconsider after suggest is a common error.
20. **A** Correct Answer: making ✓ Explanation: The expression warn against is followed by a gerund (-ing form). The preposition against requires a gerund, not a to-infinitive or bare infinitive. He warned her against making any statements.

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **having told** Correct Answer: having told ✓ Explanation: After regret, we use a gerund. When the action happened before the regret, we use the perfect gerund (having + past participle) to show the sequence of events.

22. **rewritten** Correct Answer: rewritten ✓ Explanation: The structure have + object + past participle is a causative construction, indicating someone arranges for something to be done by another person. He had the report reviewed.
23. **had submitted** Correct Answer: had submitted ✓ Explanation: Would rather + subject + past perfect is used to express a preference about a past situation that did not happen as desired. This is a subjunctive-like structure.
24. **pretending** Correct Answer: pretending ✓ Explanation: The expression it is no use must be followed by a gerund (-ing form). It expresses that an action is pointless or futile. It is no use arguing with him.
25. **have conducted** Correct Answer: have conducted ✓ Explanation: The structure be known + to + perfect infinitive (to have + past participle) is used to describe something that happened in the past, viewed from the present. It conveys a completed past action.
26. **notice** Correct Answer: notice ✓ Explanation: The fixed expression cannot help but is followed by the bare infinitive (infinitive without to). Compare with cannot help + gerund: She couldn't help noticing.
27. **be reviewed** Correct Answer: be reviewed ✓ Explanation: After verbs of suggestion, recommendation, or proposal (e.g., propose, suggest, recommend), a that-clause uses the subjunctive form: the base form of the verb without inflection, even in the third person. She suggested that he be informed.
28. **to describe** Correct Answer: to describe ✓ Explanation: Go on + to-infinitive means to move on to a new or different action. This contrasts with go on + gerund, which means to continue the same action. The context shows a new action followed the summary.
29. **arguing** Correct Answer: arguing ✓ Explanation: After passive perception verbs (e.g., be seen, be heard, be noticed), we use a present participle (-ing) to describe an action that was in progress at the time it was observed. They were heard shouting.
30. **to have been working** Correct Answer: to have been working ✓ Explanation: The structure be said + to have been + -ing combines a reporting verb in passive with a perfect continuous infinitive to express a past ongoing action viewed from the present. It emphasises duration and distance from the speaker.

### Score Guide

- |                      |                                                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>27–30 Correct</b> | Excellent! You have mastered this topic.         |
| <b>23–26 Correct</b> | Very good! Review the rules you missed.          |
| <b>18–22 Correct</b> | Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.     |
| <b>0–17 Correct</b>  | Study the lesson again before retaking the test. |