

<i>Sentence:</i>	<i>Answer:</i>	<i>Explanation:</i>
I finished _____ at 5:00 last night and went home.	<b>working</b>	* “finished” is commonly used with a gerund (* = check verb table)
I remember _____ the office door. I have a picture in my mind of the action.	<b>closing</b>	“remember” is used with a gerund if you mean remembering <b>information</b>
I didn't forget _____ the door. I locked it.	<b>to lock</b>	“forget” is <b>not</b> used with a gerund if you mean forgetting to <b>do something</b>
I missed _____ the ferry and had to wait 30 minutes.	<b>catching</b>	* “miss” is commonly used with a gerund
I stopped _____ after I missed ferry.	<b>rushing</b>	“stop” is used with a gerund if you mean you stopped the following verb (rush)
The ferry was late because it stopped _____.	<b>to refuel</b>	“stop” is <b>not</b> used with a gerund if you stopped something else for the verb (refuel)
Sometimes, it can't help _____ late.	<b>being</b>	* “being” is commonly used with a gerund
Commuters expect _____ on time.	<b>to leave</b>	* “expect” is <b>not</b> commonly used with a gerund: you are talking about what will happen, not what is currently happening.
I especially dislike _____ home late at night.	<b>getting</b>	* “dislike” is commonly used with a gerund
I recall _____ two hours late once!	<b>being</b>	* “recall” is commonly used with a gerund
Most people don't mind _____ delayed if there is a good reason.	<b>being</b>	* “mind” is commonly used with a gerund
However, we suggest _____ before the commute hour begins.	<b>refueling</b>	* “suggest” is commonly used with a gerund

For **suggest** and similar verbs: sometimes we can use a whole clause after the verb with no gerund, such as “We suggest that you avoid swimming with sharks,” but **note that this is neither a gerund or an infinitive.**