

# PASSIVE AND PERFECT FORMS OF INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS...

KNOW YOUR GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

# Know your gerunds and infinitives...

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- What you are about to learn is going to be a lot easier if you remember how to use gerunds and infinitives!

Remember the passive infinitive...

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□ To be + the past participle

I expect to be invited to the party this weekend.

And the passive gerund...

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□ Being + past participle

I love being given candy  
on Halloween!

# Now...the perfect (past) forms...

- As you know, for certain verbs, when we use them with gerunds, we automatically think of the past:

Gina remembers traveling to Disney World when she was a kid.

I regret giving you that quiz last week. I didn't mean to hurt you.

For others, we can use perfect gerund / infinitive forms to express the past.

- Perfect (Active) Gerund → having + past participle

The **perfect gerund** refers to a time before that of the verb in the main clause. However, it is only used if the time of the action expressed by the gerund is not obvious from the context...

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# The simple gerund...

- He *enjoyed eating* the cake. (the simple gerund *eating* refers to the same time as *enjoyed*: He enjoyed that he was eating the cake.)


- He *enjoyed having eaten* the cake.  
(the perfect gerund *having eaten* refers to a time before *enjoyed*:  
He enjoyed that he had eaten that cake.)



- If it is clear that an earlier time is meant, we use the simple gerund:
- He denied **stealing** the car. (He denied that he had stolen the car.)
- He denied **having stolen** the car. (Perfect gerunds can be used for emphasis.)

# We also have a perfect passive gerund...

- Perfect passive gerund:  
having + been + past participle
- *He denied **being married**.* (the passive gerund *being* refers to the same time as *denied*: He denied that he was married.)
- *He denied **having been married**.* (the perfect gerund *having been* refers to a time before *denied*: He denied that he had been married.)  
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- *He complained of **having been unjustly accused.*** (passive perfect gerund: He complained that they had unjustly accused him.)

# The infinitive forms...

- Perfect Infinitive (active): to have + past participle

The **perfect infinitive** refers to a time before that of the preceding verb:

- *I'm glad **to have studied** at that school.* (I am glad → now...that before this time, I studied at that school.)
- *Luis deserved **to have earned** that promotion.*

# Passive perfect infinitive...

- Passive perfect infinitive:  
to have + been + past participle

*This sonnet seems **to have been written** by Shakespeare. (passive perfect infinitive)*

Luis is driving around in a new car. He appears to **have been given** a raise.

Luis is lucky **to have been given** a raise. I don't know how he still has a job.

# Please know...

- These forms are similar to the present perfect. Remember how to use the present perfect: to show that something happened at some point before the present...we just do not know when.

- Also be careful with using perfect forms with certain verbs: avoid, expect, plan, etc. Only use these perfect forms if you want to stress they happened before the main verb. How can you plan something after it happened?

# However...

- A time when you can use the perfect forms with those kinds of verbs is if you use them like you would the future perfect:

I will have studied a lot of English by the time I finish Fulbright.

I expect to have studied a lot of English by the time I finish Fulbright.



# Now...you try some...

- Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of a gerund or infinitive: perfect, perfect passive, or just passive:

Tom avoided being hit by a truck by swerving off of the road.

# Use the gerund structures as instructed...

- Salome recollects \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect gerund
- Felipe recalls \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect passive gerund
- Ana appreciates \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect gerund
- I appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ → passive gerund
- Sue enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ → gerund
- Sue enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect gerund
- Sue enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect passive gerund
- Sue enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ → gerund
- Sue enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ → passive gerund

# Use the infinitive structures as instructed...

- David plans \_\_\_\_\_ before he leaves class tonight. → perfect infinitive → like the future perfect
- The rain seems \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect infinitive
- Pablo was awarded a scholarship. He is lucky \_\_\_\_\_ → perfect passive infinitive
- Luis loves \_\_\_\_\_ by his nurse. → perfect passive infinitive