



# Gerunds and Infinitives:

## C1 Advanced Gerund and Infinitive Forms: Perfect, Passive & Continuous

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The politician claims \_\_\_\_ in three different countries before settling in the UK.  
a) to live  
b) to have lived  
c) living  
d) having lived
- She appears \_\_\_\_ quite a fortune during her years in finance.  
a) accumulating  
b) to accumulate  
c) having accumulated  
d) to have accumulated
- The author is said \_\_\_\_ over a hundred rejection letters before her first novel was finally published.  
a) to have received  
b) receiving  
c) to receive  
d) having received
- The new policy is expected \_\_\_\_ at the next board meeting.  
a) announcing  
b) to announce  
c) to be announced  
d) having announced
- No one wants \_\_\_\_ for a mistake they did not make.  
a) blaming  
b) to be blamed  
c) being blamed  
d) to have blamed
- She recalled \_\_\_\_ the document on his desk during her visit the previous week.  
a) to see  
b) to have seen  
c) see  
d) having seen
- Despite \_\_\_\_ for the position three times, she remained determined to apply again.  
a) having been rejected  
b) to be rejected  
c) rejecting  
d) to have rejected
- The artist resented \_\_\_\_ to conform to commercial trends in her work.  
a) asking  
b) to be asked  
c) being asked  
d) to ask
- The diplomat avoided \_\_\_\_ in the scandal by maintaining a low profile.  
a) to implicate  
b) being implicated  
c) implicating  
d) to be implicated
- The ancient temple is believed \_\_\_\_ over two thousand years ago.  
a) constructing  
b) to construct  
c) having been constructed  
d) to have been constructed





## Answers

1. b) to have lived
2. d) to have accumulated
3. a) to have received
4. c) to be announced
5. b) to be blamed
6. d) having seen
7. a) having been rejected
8. c) being asked
9. b) being implicated
10. d) to have been constructed
11. a) Having been informed
12. c) to be playing
13. b) to be travelling
14. a) to have been working
15. d) to have been lying
16. b) to have leaked
17. c) being detained
18. a) to inform
19. d) to reveal
20. c) to have been lost



# Explanations

## 1. “to have lived” (b)

After 'claim', we use a to-infinitive. The perfect infinitive 'to have lived' indicates the living happened before the present claim. 'Living' and 'having lived' are gerund forms, which cannot follow 'claim'. 'To live' (simple infinitive) would suggest a present or habitual action, not a completed one.

## 2. “to have accumulated” (d)

'Appear' is followed by a to-infinitive, not a gerund. The perfect infinitive 'to have accumulated' shows the accumulation happened over a past period ('during her years in finance'). 'To accumulate' (simple infinitive) would suggest a present or ongoing process, which doesn't match the completed time reference.

## 3. “to have received” (a)

After impersonal passive constructions like 'is said', we use a to-infinitive. The perfect infinitive 'to have received' indicates the receiving happened in the past, before the novel was published. 'To receive' (simple infinitive) would wrongly suggest she currently receives rejections. 'Receiving' and 'having received' are gerunds and cannot follow 'is said'.

## 4. “to be announced” (c)

After 'is expected', we use a to-infinitive. Since the policy is the thing being announced (it receives the action), the passive infinitive 'to be announced' is required. 'To announce' would incorrectly suggest the policy itself is doing the announcing. Gerund forms ('announcing', 'having announced') cannot follow 'is expected'.

## 5. “to be blamed” (b)

'Want' is followed by a to-infinitive. Since the subject receives the action of blaming, the passive infinitive 'to be blamed' is correct. 'Blaming' (active gerund) would mean doing the blaming, which reverses the meaning. 'Being blamed' is a passive gerund, but 'want' requires a to-infinitive, not a gerund.

## 6. “having seen” (d)

'Recall' is followed by a gerund, not a to-infinitive. The perfect gerund 'having seen' correctly indicates the seeing happened before the recalling, with 'the previous week' confirming this time gap. 'To see', 'to have seen', and bare 'see' cannot follow 'recall'.

## 7. “having been rejected” (a)

After the preposition 'despite', we need a gerund form. 'Having been rejected' is a perfect passive gerund: 'having been' marks the action as completed and passive (she was rejected, not rejecting). 'Rejecting' is active and would wrongly suggest she rejected something. To-infinitive forms cannot follow a preposition.

## 8. “being asked” (c)

'Resent' is followed by a gerund. Since the artist was asked (she received the request), the passive gerund 'being asked' is correct. 'Asking' (active gerund) would mean she was doing the asking, which reverses the meaning. 'To be asked' and 'to ask' are to-infinitives, which cannot follow 'resent'.

## 9. “being implicated” (b)

'Avoid' is followed by a gerund, not a to-infinitive. Since the diplomat could be implicated (passive — others would implicate him), the passive gerund 'being implicated' is required. 'Implicating' (active) would mean the diplomat was implicating someone else, which doesn't match the context.

## 10. “to have been constructed” (d)

After 'is believed', we use a to-infinitive. The perfect passive infinitive 'to have been constructed' combines three elements: 'to have' (perfect — past action), 'been' (passive — the temple was constructed), and 'constructed' (past participle). 'Having been constructed' is a gerund form and cannot follow 'is believed'.

### 11. “Having been informed” (a)

This sentence uses a participle clause to show a completed action before the main clause. 'Having been informed' (perfect passive gerund) correctly shows the informing was completed before the preparing began. 'Informing' is active voice — the employees were informed, they didn't do the informing. To-infinitive forms ('To be informed', 'To have informed') cannot open a participle clause in this structure.

### 12. “to be playing” (c)

'Seem' is followed by a to-infinitive. The continuous infinitive 'to be playing' indicates an action in progress right now, which matches the present evidence ('from the noise upstairs'). 'To play' (simple infinitive) would suggest a habitual action, not one happening at this moment. 'To have played' would refer to a completed past action. 'Playing' is a gerund and cannot follow 'seem'.

### 13. “to be travelling” (b)

'Appear' takes a to-infinitive. The continuous infinitive 'to be travelling' shows the action was in progress at the time of observation — the vehicle was moving at that specific moment before the collision. 'To travel' (simple infinitive) would suggest a habitual action, not one in progress. 'To have travelled' would refer to completed travel. 'Travelling' is a gerund and cannot follow 'appear'.

### 14. “to have been working” (a)

The perfect continuous infinitive 'to have been working' combines perfect aspect (the activity started in the past) with continuous aspect (it has been ongoing). 'For decades' requires this extended duration meaning. 'To be working' (continuous only) would show current activity but not the decades of duration. 'To work' (simple) doesn't convey the ongoing nature. 'Working' is a gerund and cannot follow 'appear'.

### 15. “to have been lying” (d)

The perfect continuous infinitive 'to have been lying' shows an action that had been in progress for a duration ('for several hours') up to a past reference point ('by the time help arrived'). 'To be lying' (continuous only) doesn't convey the duration. 'To lie' (simple) doesn't show the ongoing or completed nature. 'Lying' is a gerund and cannot follow 'seemed'.

### 16. “to have leaked” (b)

After 'is reported', we use a to-infinitive. The perfect infinitive 'to have leaked' is essential here because 'in the 1990s' places the action firmly in the past. 'To leak' (simple infinitive) would suggest the ambassador currently leaks documents, which contradicts the past time reference. 'Leaking' and 'having leaked' are gerunds and cannot follow 'is reported'.

### 17. “being detained” (c)

'Risk' is followed by a gerund, not a to-infinitive. Since the journalist would be detained by authorities (passive — she receives the action), the passive gerund 'being detained' is correct. 'Detaining' (active) would mean the journalist was detaining someone, which reverses the meaning. To-infinitive forms cannot follow 'risk'.

### 18. “to inform” (a)

'Regret to do' is used to formally announce bad news — it means 'I'm sorry to tell you now.' This is different from 'regret doing', which means feeling sorry about a past action. Here, the speaker is delivering bad news in the present, so 'to inform' is correct. 'Informing' would mean the speaker regrets having informed someone in the past.

### 19. “to reveal” (d)

'Go on to do' means to proceed to a new or different activity. After years of silence (one state), the scientist then moved on to revealing details (a new action). 'Go on doing' means to continue the same activity, which doesn't match the context of changing from silence to speaking. 'To have revealed' and 'having revealed' would incorrectly suggest the revealing was completed before going on.

## 20. “to have been lost” (c)

After 'are thought', we use a to-infinitive. The perfect passive infinitive 'to have been lost' combines three meanings: 'to have' marks the action as past (during the civil war), 'been' marks it as passive (the artefacts were lost), and 'lost' is the past participle. 'To lose' is active and present, wrongly suggesting the artefacts are currently losing something. Gerund forms cannot follow 'are thought'.