



Gerunds (-ing Form):

Advanced Gerunds: Perfect, Passive & Possessive

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

1. He denied ____ the money from the safe.
a) to have taken
b) have taken
c) had taken
d) having taken
2. She regrets not ____ harder when she was in college.
a) to study
b) having studied
c) to have studied
d) studied
3. I appreciate ____ the chance to speak at the conference.
a) to give
b) to be given
c) being given
d) been given
4. Nobody enjoys ____ at in public.
a) being laughed
b) to be laughed
c) laughing
d) to laugh
5. She admitted ____ about her previous experience.
a) to lie
b) to have lied
c) lie
d) having lied
6. I don't mind ____ by my first name at work.
a) to call
b) being called
c) to be called
d) calling
7. He resented ____ unfairly by his colleagues.
a) to treat
b) treated
c) being treated
d) to be treated
8. The politician denied ____ involved in the scandal.
a) having been
b) to have been
c) was
d) had been
9. I was surprised at ____ the competition. No one expected it.
a) he to win
b) him to win
c) he winning
d) his winning
10. She recalled ____ the door before leaving the house.
a) to lock
b) having locked
c) to have locked
d) locked
11. Most people dislike ____ what to do all the time.
a) told
b) to tell
c) being told
d) been told

12. ___ arriving late upset the entire team.
a) His
b) Him
c) He
d) He's
13. She remembered ___ introduced to him at a party years ago.
a) to be
b) to have been
c) was
d) having been
14. He was angry about ___ promoted despite his hard work.
a) to be
b) not being
c) not to be
d) not been
15. I object to ___ like a child.
a) been treated
b) to be treated
c) being treated
d) treating
16. The teacher was annoyed by ___ during the lesson.
a) his talking
b) him to talk
c) he talking
d) him talked
17. He recalled ___ warned about the danger but ignoring the advice.
a) to be
b) to have been
c) be
d) having been
18. She avoided ___ near the crime scene.
a) to be seen
b) being seen
c) seeing
d) been seen
19. She resents ___ to do all the housework on her own.
a) to expect
b) expect
c) being expected
d) to be expected
20. He thanked me for ___ him move to his new apartment.
a) having helped
b) to help
c) helped
d) have helped



Answers

1. d) having taken
2. b) having studied
3. c) being given
4. a) being laughed
5. d) having lied
6. b) being called
7. c) being treated
8. a) having been
9. d) his winning
10. b) having locked
11. c) being told
12. a) His
13. d) having been
14. b) not being
15. c) being treated
16. a) his talking
17. d) having been
18. b) being seen
19. c) being expected
20. a) having helped



Explanations

1. “having taken” (d)

After 'deny', use a gerund. The perfect gerund 'having taken' emphasises that the action (taking) happened before the denial. 'Deny' never takes an infinitive.

2. “having studied” (b)

'Regret + gerund' refers to feeling sorry about a past action. The perfect gerund 'having studied' shows the action happened before the regret. Note: 'regret + to-infinitive' means a different thing (e.g., 'I regret to inform you').

3. “being given” (c)

After 'appreciate', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being given' shows that the subject received the chance (was given), not that they gave it. 'Appreciate' does not take an infinitive.

4. “being laughed” (a)

After 'enjoy', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being laughed at' means being the target of laughter. 'Enjoy' never takes an infinitive. Note the active form 'laughing' would change the meaning entirely.

5. “having lied” (d)

After 'admit', use a gerund. The perfect gerund 'having lied' emphasises that the lying happened before the admission. 'Admit' does not take an infinitive.

6. “being called” (b)

After 'mind', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being called' means other people call me. 'Mind' never takes an infinitive. The active 'calling' would change the meaning (I call someone).

7. “being treated” (c)

After 'resent', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being treated' means he was treated unfairly and he felt angry about it. 'Resent' does not take an infinitive.

8. “having been” (a)

This is a perfect passive gerund: 'having been involved'. After 'deny', use a gerund. The perfect form 'having been' shows the involvement happened before the denial.

9. “his winning” (d)

After a preposition, use a gerund. In formal English, use a possessive (his/her/my/your) before a gerund: 'his winning'. This is the possessive + gerund pattern.

10. “having locked” (b)

'Recall + gerund' refers to remembering a past action. The perfect gerund 'having locked' emphasises that the locking happened before the recalling.

11. “being told” (c)

After 'dislike', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being told' means that someone tells them (they receive the action). 'Dislike' does not take an infinitive.

12. “His” (a)

In formal English, use a possessive adjective (his/her/my/your) before a gerund. 'His arriving late' is the correct formal pattern. 'Him arriving' is used informally but is not considered standard.

13. “having been” (d)

This is a perfect passive gerund: 'having been introduced'. 'Remember + gerund' means remembering a past experience. The perfect passive form shows she was introduced (passive) and it happened before (perfect).

14. “not being” (b)

After a preposition ('about'), use a gerund. To negate a gerund, put 'not' before it: 'not being promoted'. This is a negative passive gerund meaning he wasn't promoted.

15. “being treated” (c)

In 'object to', the word 'to' is a preposition. After a preposition, use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being treated' means I receive the treatment and I don't like it.

16. “his talking” (a)

After a preposition ('by'), use a gerund. In formal English, use a possessive adjective (his/her/my/your) before a gerund: 'his talking'. This is the possessive + gerund pattern. 'Him talking' is common in informal speech but not standard.

17. “having been” (d)

This is a perfect passive gerund: 'having been warned'. It means he was warned (passive) before the time of recalling (perfect). After 'recall', always use a gerund.

18. “being seen” (b)

After 'avoid', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being seen' means she didn't want people to see her. 'Avoid' never takes an infinitive.

19. “being expected” (c)

After 'resent', use a gerund. The passive gerund 'being expected' means that other people expect her to do it, and she feels angry about it.

20. “having helped” (a)

After the preposition 'for', use a gerund. The perfect gerund 'having helped' emphasises that the helping happened before the thanking.