PASSIVE AND PERFECT FORMS OF INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS...
Know your gerunds and infinitives…

- 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...

- To be + the past participle

I expect to be invited to the party this weekend.
And the passive gerund...

- 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...

(www.grammariking.com)
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.)

(www.grammaring.com)
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:

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