

Gerunds and Infinitives: Passive Gerunds and Infinitives

FORM:	Active Voice	Passive Voice
	Subj+verb Subj+verb	Subj + verb + being + past participle + to be
EXAMPLES:	<p><i>Dogs love it when people pet them.</i></p> <p><i>I don't like it when people laugh at me.</i></p>	<p><i>Dogs love <u>being petted</u>.</i> <i>Dogs love <u>to be petted</u>.</i></p> <p><i>I don't like <u>being laughed at</u>.</i> <i>I don't like <u>to be laughed at</u>.</i></p>

USE: Passive gerunds and infinitives are used to emphasize the receiver of the action, or the action itself, rather than the doer of the action. The rules for choosing between a gerund and an infinitive in the passive are the same as for the active voice. The same verbs that must take a gerund in the active voice, must take a gerund in the passive voice.

Create new sentences with the PASSIVE FORM.

1. I don't mind when people call me late at night.
I don't mind _____.
2. Actors love it when people applaud them.
Actors love _____.
3. He can't stand it when people stare at him.
He can't stand _____.
4. Evelyn didn't expect that they would invite her to the party.
Evelyn didn't expect _____.
5. I'm happy that the university accepted me.
I'm happy about _____.
6. Peter demanded that they pay him overtime.
Peter demanded _____.