





*Mahendra's*

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# RBI GRADE B & ASSISTANT

English Language

# VERB

— Non-Finite

(BASIC TO ADVANCE)

PART 4



LIVE

11:30 AM

Verb acting as other parts of  
Speech.

## NON-FINITE VERBS

- A non-finite verb (also known as a verbal) is the term used to describe a verb that is not showing tense.
- It a verb form which is not acting like a verb but noun/adjective.
- There are three types of non-finite verbs

Present (V4)  
 Past (V3)  
 Perfect (Having + V3)

1 - word (—)

Adj.

NOUN - (V4)

NOUN (to + V)

# 1. Participle

# 2. Gerund

# 3. Infinitive

- 1) Swimming is a good exercise.
  - Swimming: Gerund
  - is: Main Verb
- 2) He is swimming now.
  - is: Main Verb
  - swimming: Gerund
- 3) He knows how to swim out of troubled waters.
  - knows: Main Verb
  - to swim: Infinitive
  - troubled: Past Participle
  - waters: Sea / Ocean
- 4) He has become the swimming champion of our team.
  - has: Main Verb
  - become: Main Verb
  - swimming: Gerund
  - champion: Noun
- 5) Having completed his training the swimmer went home.
  - Having completed: Perfect Participle
  - training: Gerund
  - went: Main Verb

# ① Participles - (Act as an Adjective)

1) I saw the boy ~~run~~ X

running.

Rule → any verb related to sense organs, catch, keep, leave, start.

(Whenever the above words are used as main verb — always use a present participle after it.)

# Participles - (Act as an Adjective)

Favorite dish

1) I like my things fine ~~tuning~~.

Rule —

✓ Like, ✓ prefer, ✓ wish, ✓ want, make, get  
have. etc

Whenever the above words are used as main verb — always put a past participle after it.

# Participles - (Act as an Adjective)

*Ind*  
*Non-related Participle*

1) <sup>For</sup> Being honest the teacher rewarded him. <sup>NO</sup>

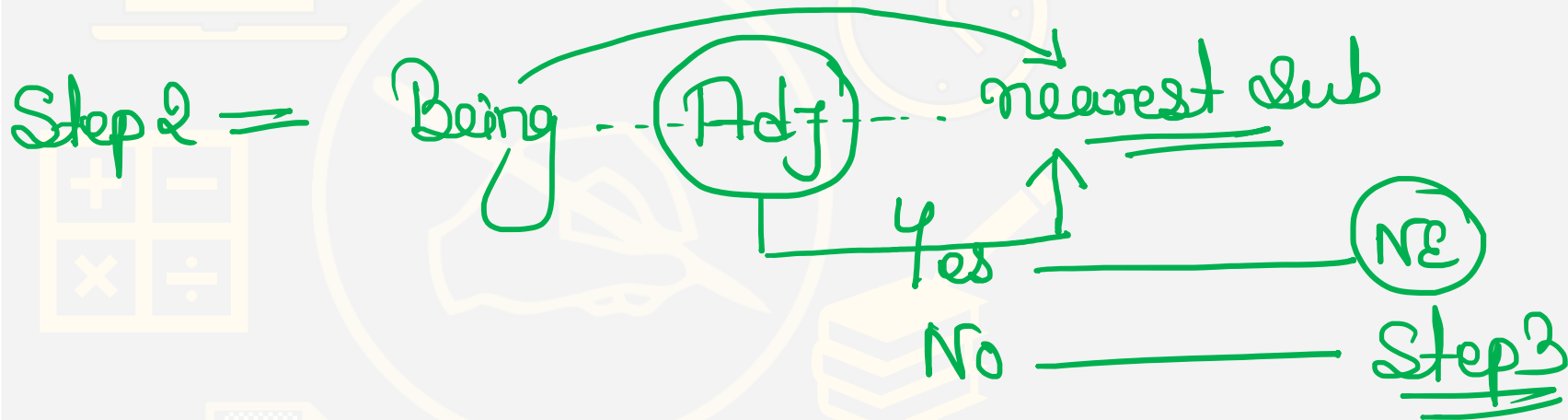
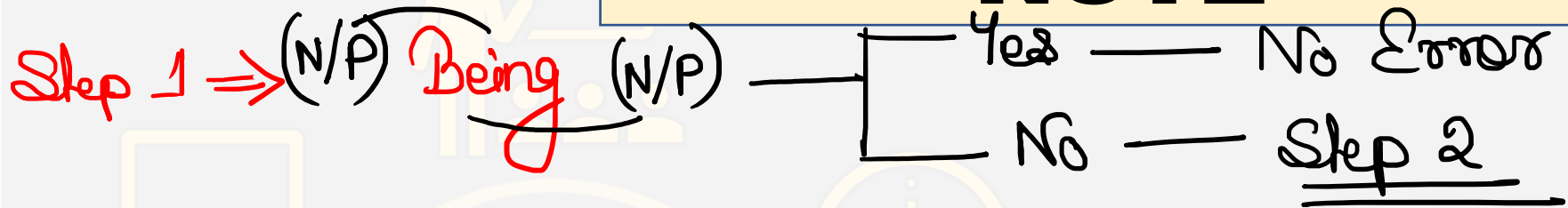
2) Being honest he returned my documents. <sup>Yes</sup>

<sup>NO</sup>

for being honest, the teacher rewarded him.

He being honest was rewarded by the teacher.

# NOTE



- Step 3
- Add a sub or a preposition before 'being' — of your own.
  - Select a subject from the sentence (passive voice)



ing

# Gerund - (Act as a Noun)

1) Mohan's father doesn't like him going to the cinema alone.

Main Verb

him

Gerund

what

Rule

Noun or pronoun related to a Gerund is always expressed in possessive case.

# Gerund - (Act as a Noun)

1) I avoid you. Verb = ?

2) I avoid ~~(to talk)~~ to you.

NE

Talking.

Gerund.

Rule - Can't bear, detest, dislike, can't help, avoid, stop, resist, worth, start, enjoy, prefer, consider, love, miss, hate, finish, imagine, pardon → are followed by a Gerund.

# Gerund - (Act as a Noun)

Phras to + V<sub>1</sub>

Sub + used + to + V<sub>1</sub>

- 1) I used to go to Mahendra's.
- 2) I am (used to) go to Mahendra's.

Gerund

Main verb

Adj Phrase

~~going~~

Rule

→ used to, look forward to, with a view to, addicted to, accustomed to, given to, taken to.

Gerund.

# INFINITIVE

- 1) I care ~~doing~~ this you.
- 2) I don't care <sup>to do</sup> for you.

Verb ?


Rule - Care, attempt, arrange, decide, cease, endeavour, appear, seem, happy, glad, eager, wish, want, desire.

— are always followed by Infinitive



## NOTE

- 1) I care \_\_\_\_ you.
- 2) I don't care \_\_\_\_\_ you.

 (help/helping/to help/helped/ none)

HVO

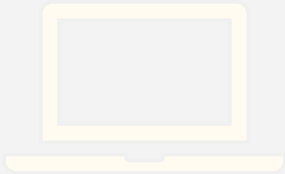
# INFINITIVE

Spelling Errors

- 1) I was helped in doing this.
- 2) I helped him to do this.
- 3) Let me to go home.

# INFINITIVE

1) He needs not to go there



# INFINITIVE

H/O →

- 1) I would rather like to go to Kolkata than going to any other place.





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