

**SBI CLERK & PO | IBPS PO | NIACL AO | LIC AAO 2022**



**ENGLISH**



# NON-FINITE VERBS

**(INFINITIVE/PARTICIPLE/GERUND)**

**सिर्फ एक CLASS में**

**LIVE | 10:30 AM**

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## WORD OF THE DAY

### **BONHOMIE**

(NOUN): (खुशमिज़ाजी): geniality

Synonyms: conviviality, affability

Antonyms: coldness

# WORD OF THE DAY IMAGE



# **TYPES OF VERB**

- 1. Finite Verbs**
- 2. Non-finite Verbs**
- 3. Transitive Verb**
- 4. Intransitive Verbs**

**(1) Finite Verb:** Verbs that are limited by number and person is known as finite verbs.

E.g. :- He **is** playing

They **are** playing

Here the subjects 'he' and 'they' decide whether we need to use 'is' or 'are' hence here 'is' and 'are' are finite verbs.

**(2) Non Finite Verbs:** Verbs that are not limited by number and person is known

non-infinite verbs

eg: I like **watching** TV

She wants **to go** abroad

Here '**watching**' and **to go** will not change if we change the subject of the sentence

This means they are not limited by number and person.

**Non-finite Verbs are of the following  
three types:**

**(a) Infinitive**

**(b) Gerund**

**(c) Participle**

**(A) Infinitive Verbs:** It is denoted by to V1. It acts as a noun and a verb. Hence infinitive also called Verb - Noun

e.g.- (i) To err is human

(ii) I want to study

(iii) I want to study English

Look at the sentence given above:

- In sentence 1. 'To err' is used as a subject.
- In sentence 2, 'to study' is used as an object.



**(B) Gerund:** It is denoted by 'V<sub>1</sub>+ing' It acts as a noun and a verb. Hence Gerund also called Verb-Noun.

e.g.:(i) Swimming is a good exercise.

(ii)I learnt driving

(iii)I like watching television

In sentence 1. Swimming ( V<sub>1</sub> ing) acts as subject

In sentence 2, 'Driving V<sub>1</sub> + ing) is object

in sentence 3, Watching is the object of verb 'like'

**Note: With the following verbs/adjectives/phrases  
'V1+ ing' is used after 'to'**

**e.g. Verb + used to, accustomed to, averse to, with  
a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition  
to ,look forward to, object to, owing to, given  
to, taken to,**

**e.g. (i)He is addicted to smoking.**

**(ii)I am looking forward to meeting you**

**(iii)He was used to driving on the right when he  
was in London**

In other words, after all the prepositions (including "to'), if a verb comes, the verb has to be in V1+ing

Eg (a) I am **looking forward to** meeting you

V1+ing

b) He is **given to** drinking

V1+ing

He got **used to** driving on the right when he was in London

V1+ing

But in modals "V1 comes after used to

(e) I **Used to** drive, on the drive.

**(C)Participle:** A word that acts as a verb as well as  
adjective called a participle

### 1. Present Participle (V1+ ing)

(a) **Hearing** the noise, we rushed out of the restaurant

(b) **Thinking** all is well, he went to bed.

- In the above sentences, 'V<sub>1</sub>+ ing' denotes an action going on or an incomplete action

## 2. Past Participle (V<sub>3</sub>)

(i) **Driven** by poverty, he committed suicide

(ii) **Deceived** by his best friend, he was left in the lurch.

- In the above sentences 'V<sub>3</sub>' shows an action already completed before the second action took place 'V<sub>3</sub>' is called past participle.

### 3. Perfect Participle(Having V<sub>3</sub>)

(i) **Having done** with it, they got down to work.

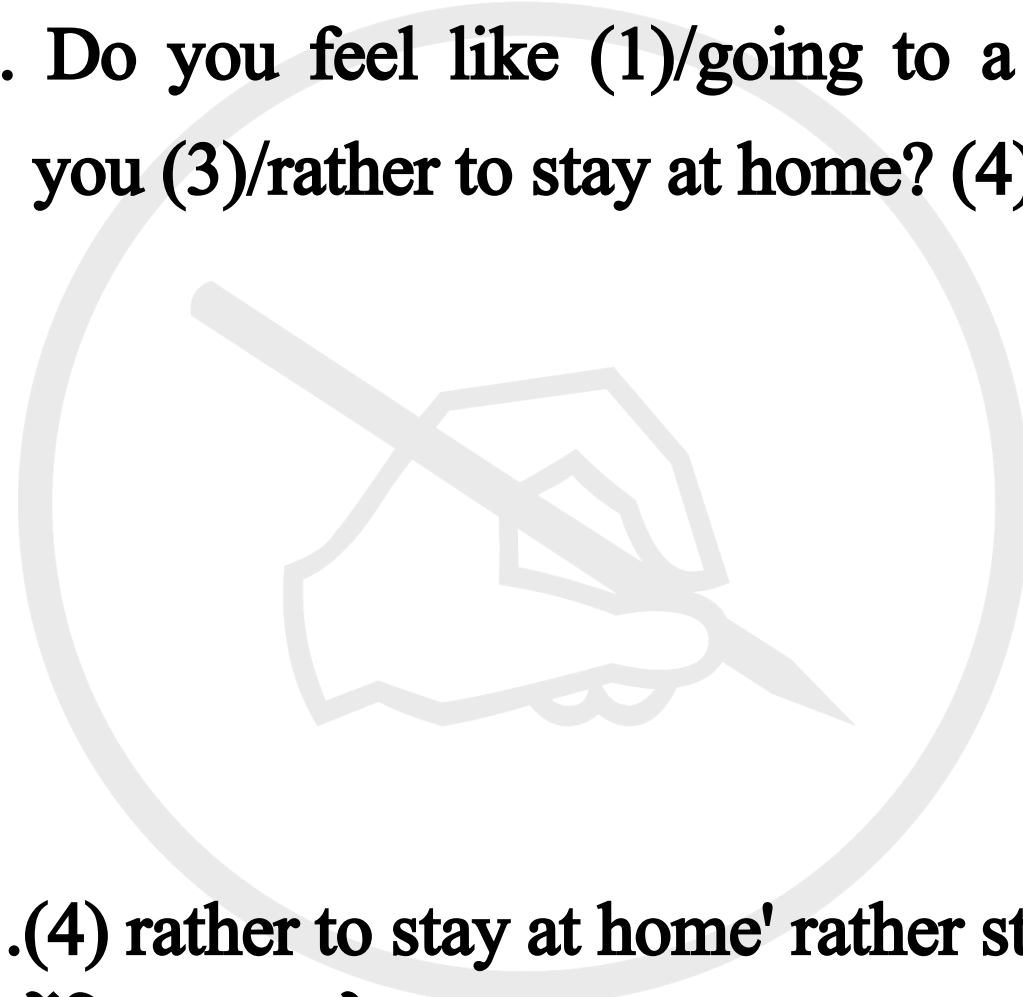
(ii) **Having rested**, they started their journey again.

- The above sentences show an action being completed in past. 'Having+ V<sub>3</sub>'(perfect participle) is used for such purpose.

# ERROR DETECTION BASED ON NON-FINITE VERBS



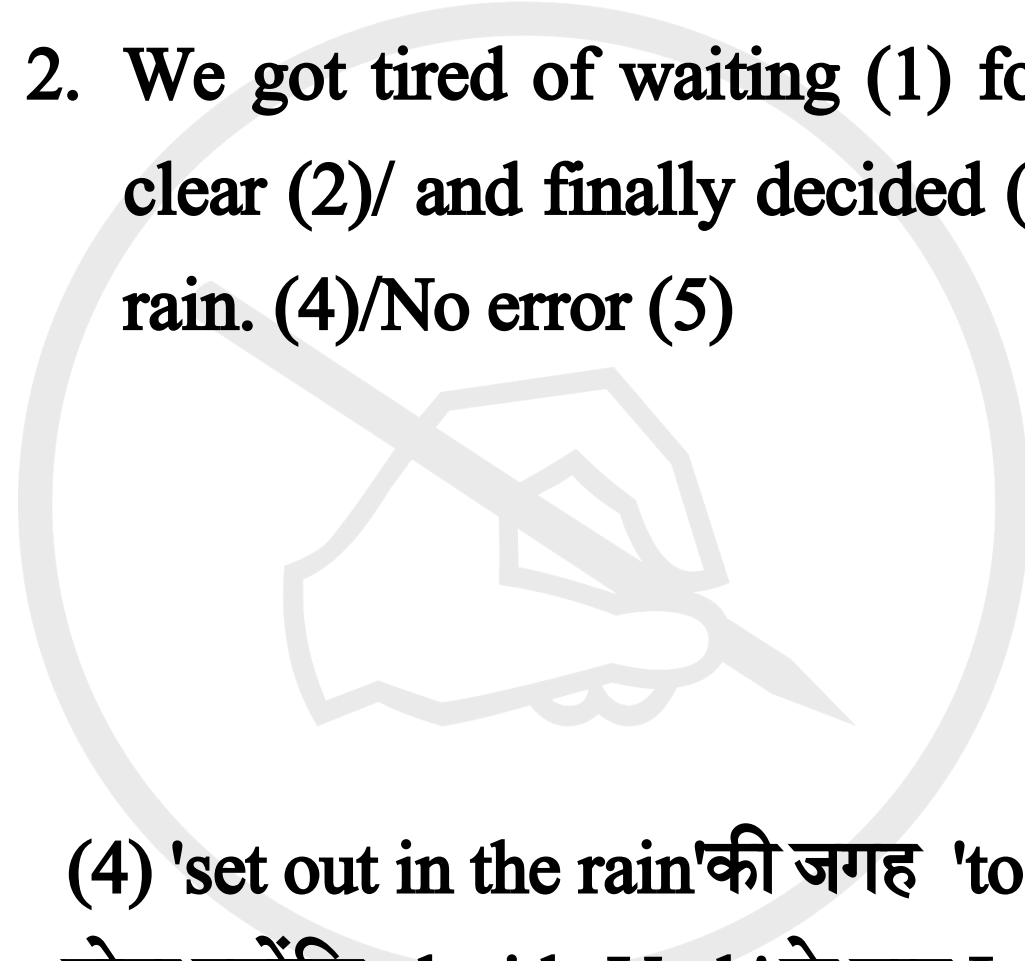
1. Do you feel like (1)/going to a film (2)/or would you (3)/rather to stay at home? (4)No error (5)



1.(4) rather to stay at home' rather stay at home होगा]  
क्योंकि rather के बाद Bare Infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

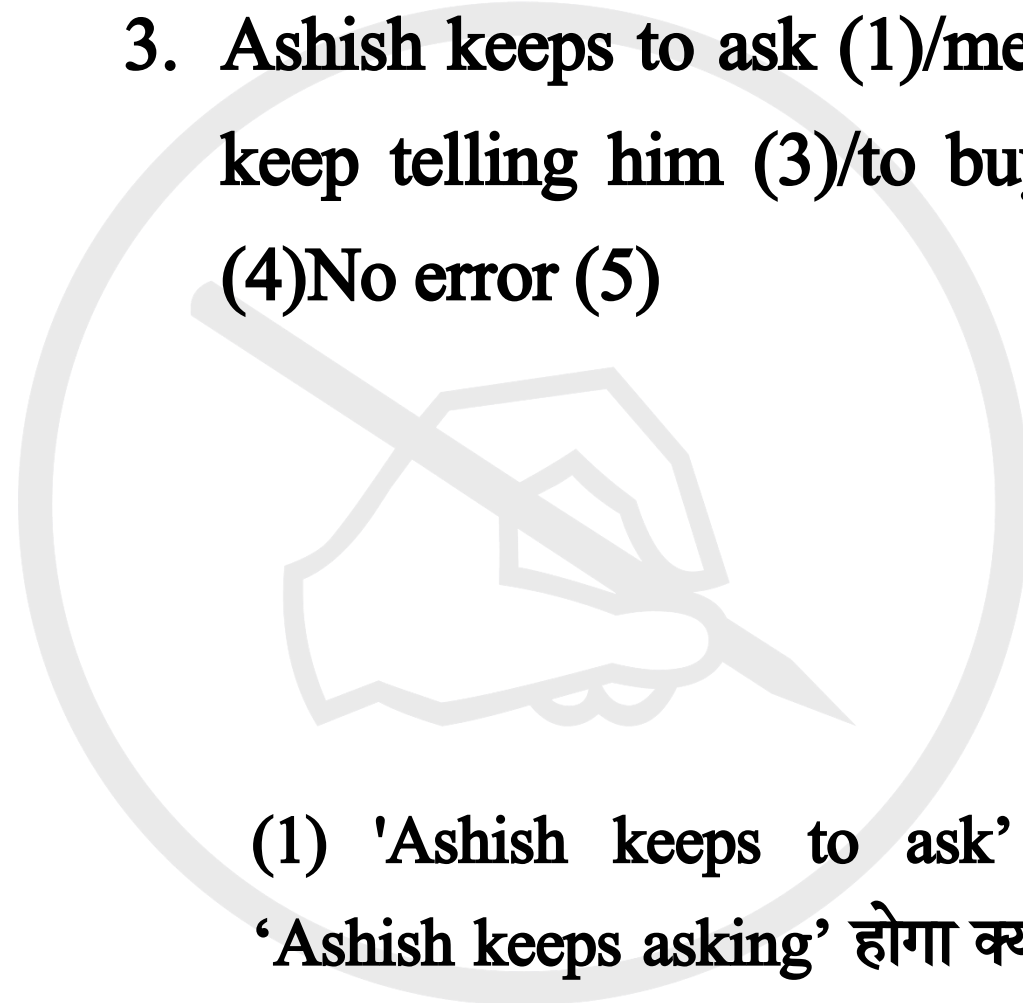


2. We got tired of waiting (1) for the weather to clear (2)/ and finally decided (3)/ set out in the rain. (4)/No error (5)



(4) 'set out in the rain'की जगह 'to set out in the rain' ,  
होगा क्योंकि 'decide Verb' के बाद Infinitive का प्रयोग  
किया जाता है।

3. Ashish keeps to ask (1)/me the time and (2)/1  
keep telling him (3)/to buy himself a watch.  
(4)No error (5)



(1) 'Ashish keeps to ask' की जगह  
'Ashish keeps asking' होगा क्योंकि Keep  
+ Gerund का प्रयोग होता है

4. After discuss the matter (1) for an hour (2)/the committee adjourned (3)/without having reached any decision. (4)No error (5)



(1) 'After discuss the matter' की जगह after discussing the matter होगा, क्योंकि After, on, from etc, के बाद verb का Gerund form (V+ing) प्रयोग किया जाता है।

5. Babita rushed out (1)/of the room without (2)/given me (3)a chance to explain. (4)/ No error (5)

(3) 'given me' की जगह 'giving me' होगा

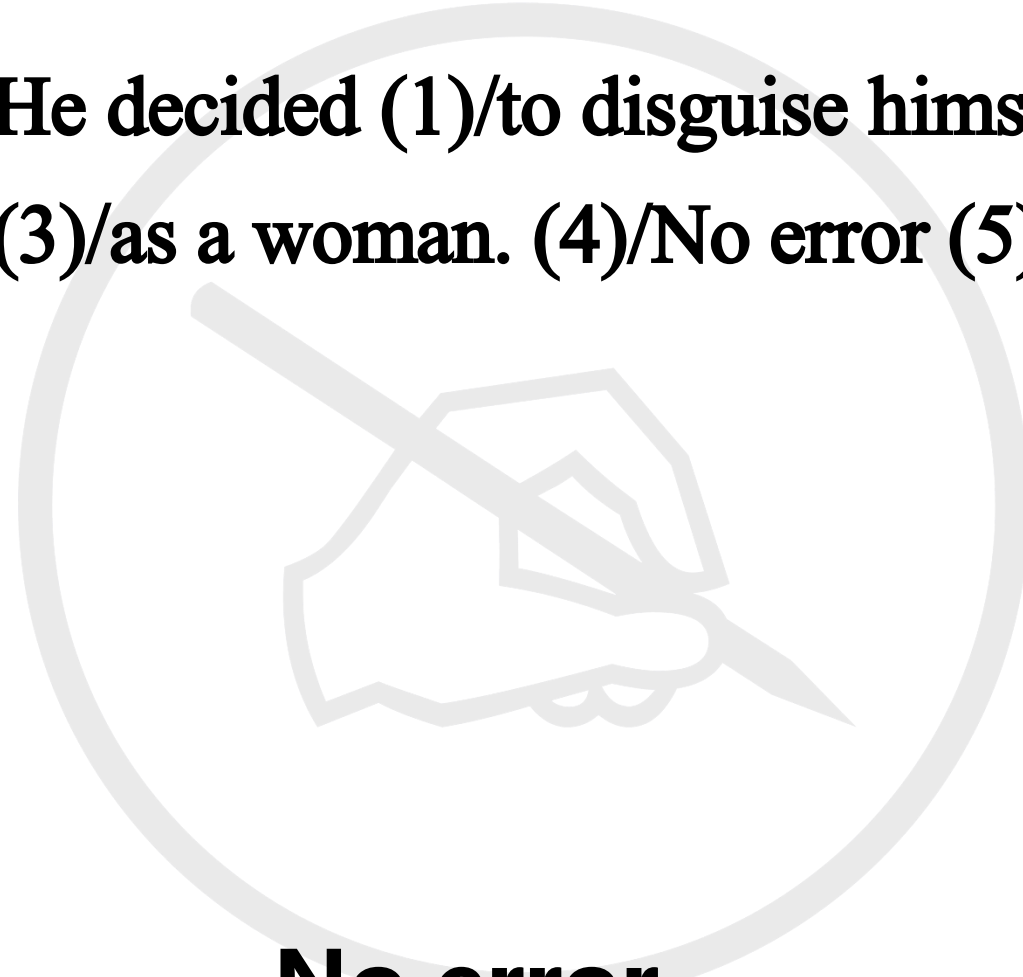


6. Mritunjay decided to put (1)/broken glass on the top (2)/of his wall preventing boys (3)to climbing over it. (4)No error(5)



(3) 'preventing' की जगह 'to prevent' होगा।

7. He decided (1)/to disguise himself (2)by dressing  
(3)/as a woman. (4)/No error (5)



**No error**

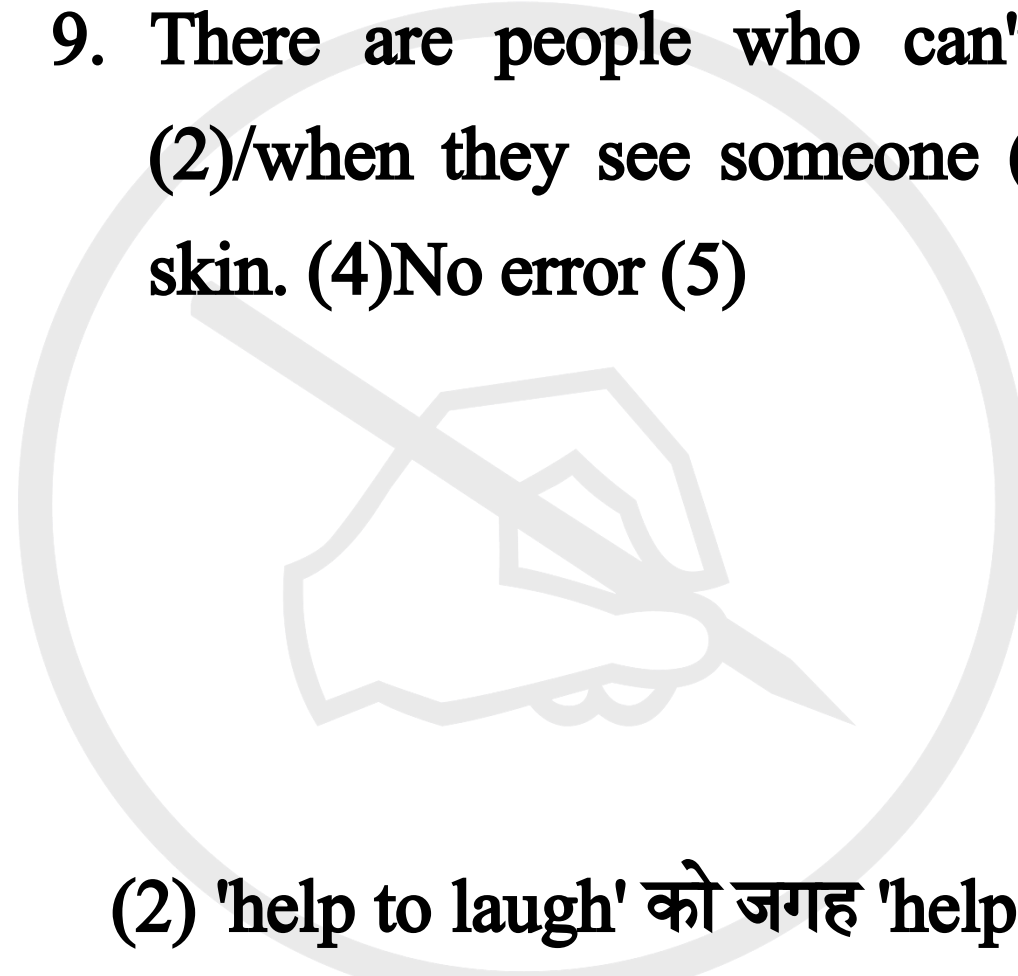


8. When the painter felt (1)/the ladder began to slip (2)/he grabbed the gutter to save (3) himself from fall. (4)/No error (5)



(4) 'himself from fall' को जगह 'himself from falling' होगा।

9. There are people who can't (1)/help to laugh  
(2)/when they see someone (3)/slip on a banana  
skin. (4)No error (5)



(2) 'help to laugh' को जगह 'help laugh' होगा, क्योंकि  
can help + Bare Infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।



## Home work

The bank robbers made (1)/ the  
cashier to show (2)/ them How (3)/ to  
open the safe. (4)/ No error (5)

## HOME WORK ANSWER

The train.....before we reach the station.

**(a) will have departed**

(b) has departed

(c) is departing

(d) was departing

