

English Grammar Class 7

The Verb Non-Finite Forms

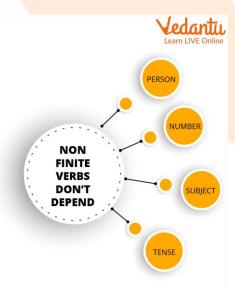
In today's lesson, we will first discuss the Non-finite forms of the verb. After that, we will discuss their types along with examples. We will also solve some practice questions to get more clarification on this topic.



Image: English Grammar

Definition

A verb form that doesn't show tense is known as a **Non-finite verb.** I t's never the main verb in the sentence.





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Image: Introduction to Non- finite verb

Examples:

- It is dangerous to drive faster.
- I completed the **given** work within an hour.
- **Sleeping** 7 to 8 hours a day is the best medicine.

Types of Non-finite Verbs



Image: Types of Non-finite Verbs

There are mainly three types of Non-finite verbs:

1. The Infinitive

The verb's infinitive is its base form. It is not constrained by the number or person of the subject. Like be, go or sleep, etc. Example:

I come **to see** my son.

Let me **see** my son.

Here, **to see** and **see** both are infinitives as they do not change their form. It is of two types:

1. The Noun Infinitive



To stop the car suddenly is very dangerous.

2. The Gerundial Infinitive I have no product **to sell.**

2. The Gerund

The form of a verb that ends with 'ing' and has the force of a Noun and a Verb is called the **Gerund.**

Example:

Walking in the morning is the best habit for a healthy life. Children love playing cricket.

3. Participles

A Participle is the form of the verb used to designate an ongoing or past action and that can be used as an adjective.

Example:

I am playing a game.

	Par	ticiple	Vedantu Learn LIVE Online
1. Present Participle		Verb + ing	Walking
			Dancing
2. Past Partici	ple	V.3	Walked
			Danced
1. Perfect Par	ticiple	Having + v.3	Having walked

Image: Participles

Types of Participles

Participles can be categorized into three types:



1. **Present Participles**: When describing an activity that is currently occurring, the present participle is employed in continuous tenses or as an adjective. Examples:

The bird is **sitting** outside my window.

In most of the verbs, we can form present participles by adding -ing to the end.

Example:

[main verb] suck

(Present participle) sucking

But there are some rules for the verbs ending with -c, -ie, a silent -e, and verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant.

• Just add a -k before -ing for the verbs ending with -c.

Example:

(main verb) traffic

(Present participle) trafficking

• Change -ie into -y before adding -ing to verbs ending with -ie.

Example:

(main verb) Die

(Present participle) Dying

• Remove -e and add -ing to the verbs ending with a silent -e.

Example:

(main verb) Range

(Present participle) Ranging

• Double the consonant before adding -ing for the verbs ending with a vowel and a consonant.

Example:

(main verb) Refer

(Present participle) Referring

2. **Past Participles**: When describing finished actions or in perfect tenses, the past participle is used as an adjective.

Example:

I have completed my homework already.

In most of the verbs, we can form past participles by adding -ed to the end.

Example:



(main verb) **Soak**

(Past participle) **Soaked**

But there are some rules for the verbs ending with -c, -e, a consonant and -y and verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant.

• Add -k before adding -ed for the verbs ending with -c.

Example:

(main verb) Panic

(Past participle) Panicked

Add -d only for the verbs ending with -e.

Example:

(main verb) Rope

(Past participle) Roped

• Replace -y with an -i before adding -ed for the verbs ending with a consonant and a -y.

Example:

(main verb) Salary

(Past participle) Salaried

 Double the consonant before adding -ed for the verbs ending with a vowel and a consonant.

Example:

(main verb) **Refer**

(Past participle) Referred

3. **Perfect Participles**: As they use the perfect tense, perfect participles are a particular kind of participial phrase that begins with **having**. They are very helpful for illustrating the chronological order of events, such as by demonstrating an event or condition that existed before another.

Example:

Having finished his work, Shyam is ready to leave the office.

Difficult word meanings

Word	Definition

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Constrained	Limitations to something.
Designate	To indicate something.
Consonant	All alphabets are consonants except for a, e, i, o, u.
Chronological	Categorized according to the proper sequence of the occurrences.

Summary

In today's lesson, we learned about Non-finite verbs with their examples. Most frequently, a non-finite verb is not the primary verb in the sentence. It does not display the verb's tense or number. Non-finite verbs have numerous uses. By adding a "to" to the base form of the verb, they can assume the gerund form of the verb and act as an infinitive. The verb's base form, present participle or gerund form (v+ing), past participle form, and infinitive form are all examples of non-finite verbs.

Practice Questions

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the non-finite verbs:

1.	Ravi is(do) his office work.		
2.	2. He is(write) an application.		
3.	(drink) alcohol is bad for your health.		
4.	She had her room(clean).		
5.	Tommy likes(eat) pedigree.		
6.	(finish) her homework, Sheetal went to meet her friend.		



7. I want someth	I want something(drink).		
8(Sing) is her passion.			
9. I am happy _	(hear) this news.		
10. It is time	(play) cricket.		

Answers:

- 1. Ravi is **doing** his office work.
- 2. He is writing an application.
- 3. **Drinking** alcohol is bad for your health.
- 4. She had her room cleaned.
- 5. Tommy likes to eat pedigree.
- 6. Having finished her homework, Sheetal went to meet her friend.
- 7. I want something to drink.
- 8. **Singing** is her passion.
- 9. I am happy to hear this news.
- 10. It is time to play cricket.