

## 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**. It's never the main verb in the sentence.



*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.

Participle		
1. Present Participle	Verb + ing	Walking Dancing
2. Past Participle	V.3	Walked Danced
1. Perfect Participle	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. 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 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.