



SAFALTA CLASSTM

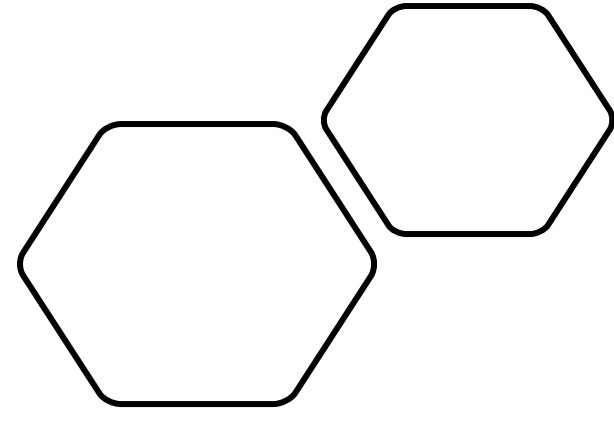
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

NON FINITES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DEFENCE SPECIAL

18th AUG 2020 | 11:30 AM – 1:00 PM



NON FINITES

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Direct link
with Tenses/subject

Verbs

Finite

H.V. M.V. (V¹ V² V³ V^{ing})
Be + V^{ing}
Do + V¹
Have + V³
Modals + V¹

No link with Tenses/subject

Non finite

→ Infinitive - to + V¹ V + का/ने
→ Gerund - V^{ing}
→ Participle V + का/हूँ/वाला
→ Present - V^{ing}
→ Past - V³
→ Past Perfect - Having + V³

Finite V. (is must) → Non finite

①	He	<u>comes</u>	here	to study.
②	9	<u>come</u>	here	to study.
③	9	<u>am coming</u>	here	to study.
④	9	<u>have come</u>	here	to study.
⑤	9	<u>came</u>	here	to study.

- INFINITIVE - to + V' आ/अ/इ
↓
function

- It shows the purpose of sub.
- It may also come ^{as} as subject
- It works as noun.

- GERUND - Ving
↓
function

- It also comes as subject
- It also works as noun
- It generally comes after prep./possessives

at/of / (my / our / your etc.)

-

1. He comes here to play. ✓

2. To die is not easy. ✓

3. She wanted to learn English. ✓

•

1. Swimming is useful for health.

S

✓

2. He is fond of reading magazine.

pref.

3. She was happy at my coming on time.

poss. v ing

prep. phrase

1. TO + Ving

- Addicted to – लत लगना
- Accustomed to – अभ्यस्त होना
- With a view to – के लिए
- Look forward to – आशा करना
- Object to – आपत्ति जताना
- In addition to – के अलावा
- Habituated to – आदत होना
- Is/am/are/get/was/were/got + used to

Eg. He is addicted to smoking.

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V¹ (✗)]

to + V¹ ✓

to + Ving
prep.

2. VERB + (Prep. + Ving)

• Abstain	from
• Prevent	from
• Desist	from
• Debar	from
• Hinder	from
• Refrain	from
• Disqualified	from
• Assist	in
• Excel	in
• Fortunate	in
• Difficulty	in
• Persist	in
• Succeed	in
• Successful	in
• Difficulty	in
• Harm	in
• Fond	of
• Capable	of
• Aim	at
• Passion	for
• Thirst	for
• Capacity	for
• Bent	on/upon

नास्त

Cheerha

assisted me in solving
the puzzle.

+ Ving (✓)
[to + V¹ (✗)]

Eg. (i) He succeeded in doing that.
(ii) I feel a lot of difficulty in completing it.

3. Word + Ving (to + V¹ – incorrect)

- Avoid
- Enjoy
- Mind
- Remember
- Keep
- Catch
- Stop
- Can't / couldn't help
- Worth
- It is no (good/ use)

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V¹ (✗)]

gerund

Eg. (i) Would you mind having a cup of coffee with me ?

(ii) I avoid mingling with the bad company.

4. Bare infinitive (without 'to')

- Needn't
- Daren't
- Make
- Let
- Would rather
- Had better/ had sooner
- Bid /bade/ bidden
- Than
- But
- Except

- See
- Hear
- Watch

- Help (to)

- Eg.** (i) He needn't do this.
(ii) He made me weep.
(iii) I bade him open the window.

(should - चाहिए)

to + V¹ X

Bare infinitive

(to) V¹ ✓

I saw him take tea
taking

+ V^{ing} at

•

1. He is addicted to gamble. *gambling ✓*
2. She looks forward to meet the MD very soon. *meeting ✓*
3. He is used to get up in the morning. *getting ✓*

•

1. She prevented me to enter the class. *from entering*

2. He avoids to mingle with bad company.
mingling

-
- 1. He is looking forward a)/ to meet an old friend b)/ next month. c)/ No error d) *meeting ✓*
- 2. He did a)/ nothing but b)/ to play. c)/ No error d) */*

-
- 3. Do not prevent a)/ her to go b)/ there. c)/ No error d)
from going ✓
- 4. I have enjoyed a)/ to read b)/ your book. c)/ No error d).
reading ✓

•

3. We go to school with a view *हो*

- a) to study
- *✓* b) to studying
- c) studying
- d) for studying

•

. 5. One should avoid _____ mistakes.

a) make

b) made

 c) making

d) to make

• Participles

- ① Participles are used to add two or more sentences.
- ② It tells the action of the nearest N/Pro (acting as subject) either side.

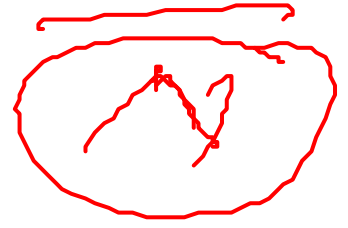
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- 1. He was going to the field.
- 2. He saw a snake.
- 3. The snake was coming towards him.

✓ ① Going to the field, he saw a snake coming towards him.

② ~~He saw a snake, going to the field, coming towards him.~~

(while)

- Present Participle (Ving)
- - when two actions take place together or one happens just after the other, we use present participle.
 - It also works as an adjective

- -
 - ① sitting on the chair, she was taking tea.
 - ② while talking on phone she was cutting vegetables.
 - ③ seeing a snake she ran away.
 - ④ I saw a man crossing the road.
 - ⑤ she is sitting in a revolving chair.
- Adj. 

- Past Perfect Participle. (Having + V³)
- When there is a gap between two actions, we use past perfect participle.
eg. Having washed the plates, the servant went home.

-
- ① ^{seeing} ~~Having seen~~ a lion, she climbed the tree.
- ② ~~washing~~ the plates, the servant went home.
- Having washed ✓

past participle - (v3)

— It works as an adjective
→ It shows already completed action

eg. He has a broken heart.
Ad's

• *burning*
1. A burnt candle was extinguished. ✓

2. Taking food, she left for office. *Having taken*

3. Passing high school, I got a job.
Having passed

• While he was wandering in the street, a dog bit him. ✓

4. Wandering in the street, a dog bit him.

he was bitten by a dog. ✓

5. Walking along the road, a scooter knocked him down.

he was knocked down by a scooter. ✓

While he was walking along the road, a scooter knocked him down. ✓