



SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

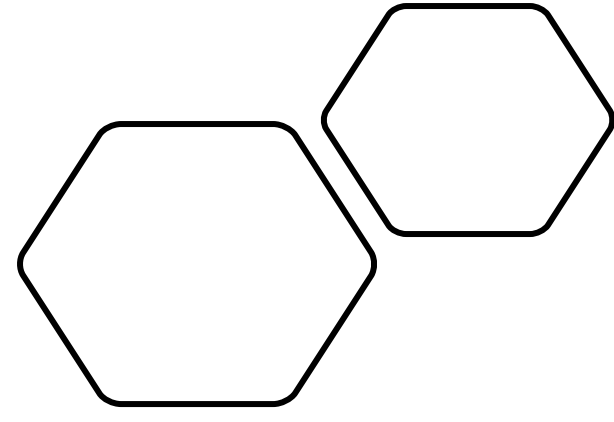
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# NON FINITES

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

**DEFENCE SPECIAL**

**18<sup>th</sup> AUG 2020 | 11:30 AM – 1:00 PM**



# NON FINITES

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Direct link  
with Tenses/subject

# Verbs

No link with Tenses/subject

## Finite

## Non finite

H.V. M.V. (V<sup>1</sup> V<sup>2</sup> V<sup>3</sup> V<sup>ing</sup>)

Be + V<sup>ing</sup>

Do + V<sup>1</sup>

Have + V<sup>3</sup>

modals + V<sup>1</sup>

→ Infinitive - to + V<sup>1</sup>

→ Gerund - V<sup>ing</sup>

→ Participle - V + क/ल/ले/वा

→ Present - V<sup>ing</sup>

→ Past - V<sup>3</sup>

→ Past Perfect - Having + V<sup>3</sup>

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 <sup>as</sup> 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 + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]

to + v! ✓

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

Cheer

assisted me in solving  
the puzzle.

+ Ving (✓)  
[to + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]

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



### 3. Word + Ving (to + V<sup>1</sup> – incorrect)

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

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]

*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 + V<sup>1</sup> X

Bare infinitive

(to) V<sup>1</sup> ✓

I saw him take tea  
taking

+ V<sup>ing</sup> 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.

•

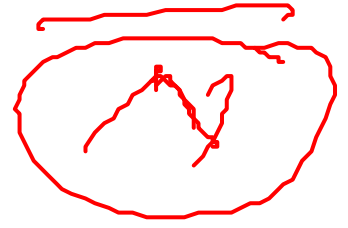
1. He was going to the field.
2. He saw a snake.
3. The snake was coming towards him.

✓ 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 + V<sup>3</sup>)
- When there is a gap between two actions, we use past perfect participle.  
eg. Having washed the plates, the servant went home.

- 
- ① <sup>seeing</sup> ~~Having seen~~ a lion, she climbed the tree.
- ② ~~washing~~ the plates, the servant went home.
- Having washed ✓

# past participle



— It works as an adjective

→ It works as an 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. ✓

•

•

he was run over by a bus. ✓

Crossing the road, a bus ran over him. X

while he was crossing the road, a bus ran over him. / No error

a

Common subj.

① He was thirsty. ② He drank water.

Being thirsty, he drank water.

different subj.

① It was very hot. ② He did not go out.

It Being very hot, he did not go out.

•

- 1. <sup>It</sup> Being a rainy day, Vijay decided to stay at home and work further on the problem.
- 2. Being a beautiful sight, it charmed all of us. ✓
- 3. <sup>It</sup> Being a fine day he went out for a walk. ✓

• सौजन्य, श्रेष्ठ, धन्य → It

- 4. Being very intelligent, he was promoted twice even in a year.

- 5. Being honest, she is respected everywhere.

- <sup>It</sup> Being a cloudy day, we went out to enjoy the weather. ~~XX~~ Vivek



- (पढ़ते) आयी (आने के) मदद के लिए

\* जब infinitive (to + V')  
वाला action पहले होता है  
तो इसे Perfective Infinitive  
में रखते हैं।

✓ 7. She came here to help me.

✓ 8. Govinda asked me to go there.

• 9. She confessed to murder the child yesterday.

• 10. He informed us to be a witness of a terrible murder in his vicinity.



- Keep on
- keep
- Go on
- Go
- Continue to

+ving

+vi

Action होते रहना

- 1. She went on talking about her illness. ✓
- 2. She keeps/keeps on fighting with her brother. ✓ ✓

•

• Start

• Begin to

• She started crying/to cry.

• She began to cry/ crying.

• Everyone began talking at once.

+ (to + v<sup>1</sup>) / ving ✓

+ v<sup>1</sup> / ving ✓

infinitive ✓  
gerund ✓

I am to go. जाँने वाला हूँ

- Is/am/are/was/were + to+V1 ✓
- Is /am/are/was/were+ about to+V1 ✓
- 1. He is to go. = He is about to go. ✓
- 2. She was to have lunch when I met her.



mob at a music concert on the campus, police on Wednesday arrested 10 people, all students of other Delhi University colleges and private varsities in Noida, who were seen forcibly entering the college in CCTV footage.

The arrests were based on footage from three cameras at the college gates. In one clip, the youths were seen pushing a car belonging to a caterer against the college gate and forcing it open. Some also climbed over the gates to enter the college.

Cops, however, do not have footage of the youths committing objectionable acts, since no cameras were pointed at the concert site.



...safety net.

Dharamveer's father, Jagdin Ram, claimed: "My grandson, Prashant, had bought a new vehicle and the family had gone to offer prayers to some place on November 1. While returning from there, Sanjay intentionally hit our vehicle twice. We resolved the matter, but later he opened fire at him. Mann and Saniav

Scanned with CamScanner



ed to the same group.

Ram, who claims to have ✓  
retired from the Indian Army,  
further added that both he  
and his son, Devender, had



Scanned with  
CamScanner



my finger got injured ✗  
I got my finger injured. ✓

## Causative Verb

make/  
cause to

get/have

Sub + (make/cause to) + obj + V<sup>1</sup>

(m. Verb)

① She made me weep.

Bare  
Infinitive  
(No change)

Sub + (get/have) + obj + V<sup>3</sup>

(m. Verb)

① She got him beaten.

past  
participle

No change



**He has been humiliating us, saying his accommodation is earning a bad name due to the crime**

accommodation,” her mother said. When contacted, landlord Sunil Kumar said that they wanted to get the entire accommodation vacated as he wanted to get some repair work done. However, he denied manhandling of the family.

अमर उजाला