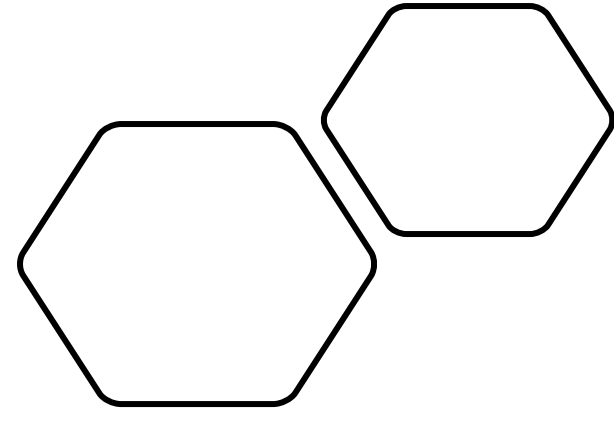




SAFALTA CLASSTM

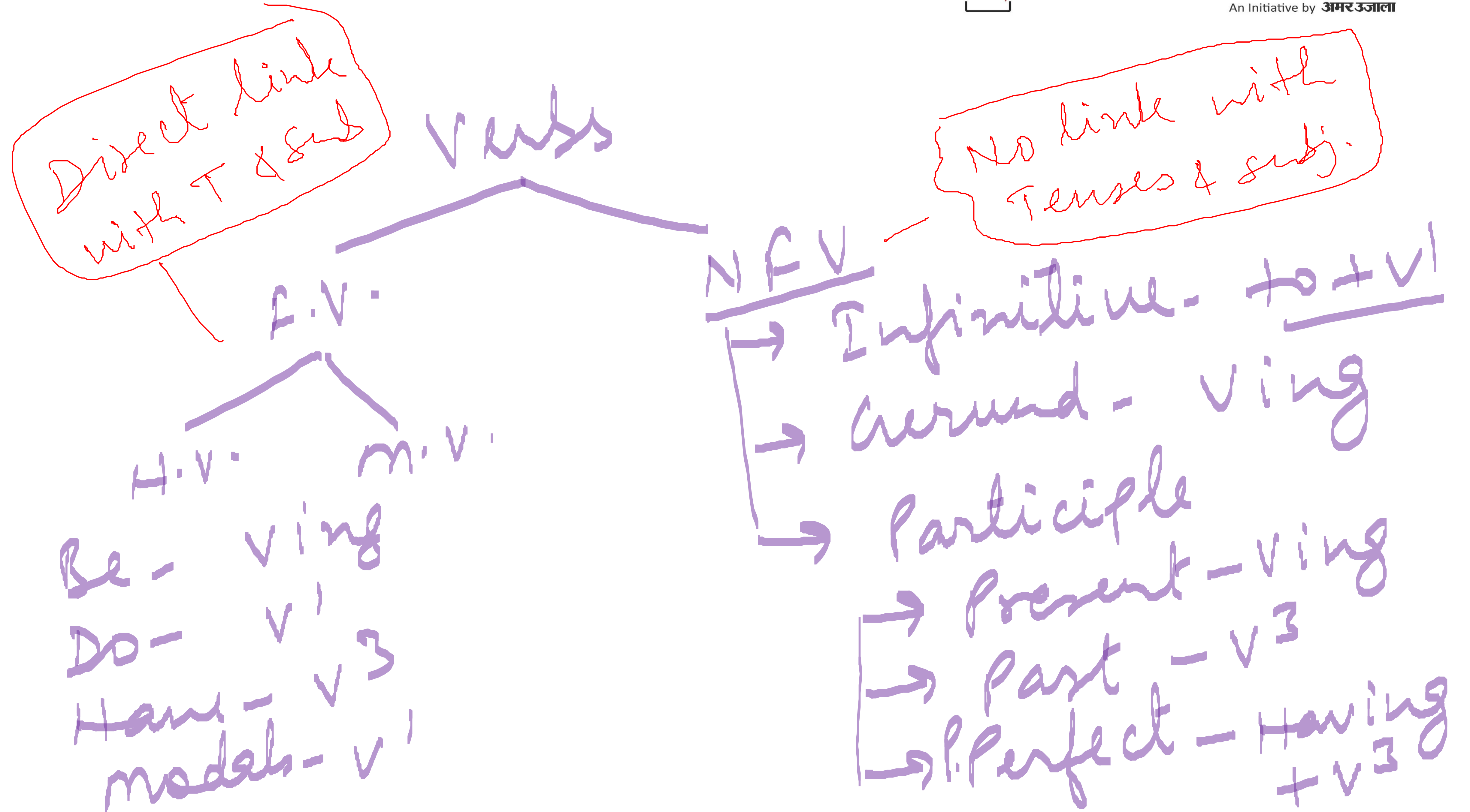
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



NON FINITES

By: Santosh Sir





Verbs

F.V. NF.V.

① I come here

② He comes -

③ He is coming -

④ He has come -

⑤ He came -

to study.

-
- INFINITIVE - (to + v¹) / v¹
 - GERUND - (v^{ing})

(to be + v³) / to have + v³

- It shows the purpose of sub.
- It may also come subject
- It works as noun.
- It also comes as subject
- It also works as noun
- It generally comes after prep./possessives

on / of / my / our / your etc.

•

1. He comes here to play. खेलना

मरना
2. To die is not easy.
सुब

आना
3. She wanted to learn English.

•

1. Swimming is useful for health.

S V

2. He is fond of reading magazine.

prep. ✓

3. She was happy at my coming on time.

pos. ✓

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 ✓
words + to + Ving
prep.
phrases

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

Ving ✓

+ Ving (✓)
[to + V¹ (✗)]

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

~~to~~ complete 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)

V¹

~~to + V¹~~

ving it ✓

+ V¹ / to + V¹ / in + ving

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

•

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 up*

•

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)
- 2. He did a)/ nothing but b)/ to play. c)/ No error d)

mingle = mix = Amalgamate

-
- 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

- 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

Participles are used to add two or more sentences.

It tells the action of the nearest N/Pro (acting as subject) either side.

placement of
woods

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

~~4.~~ 4. Going to the field, he saw a snake coming towards him.

→ 5. He saw a snake going to the field coming towards him. ~~XX~~

Present Participle

- ① 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 in the chair, she was talking to me.
- ② seeing a snake, she ran away.
- ③ she is sitting in a revolving chair.
- Adj

Past perfect participle

When there is a gap between two actions, we use past perfect participle.

① Having washed the plates, the servant
went home.

Past participle.

- It shows already completed action
- It also works as an adjective

eg. She has broken a heart. ✓
She has a broken heart. ✓
 (P.P.) Adj.

Handwritten annotations:
 - Under "has" in the first sentence: H.V.
 - Under "broken" in the first sentence: MV3
 - Under "a" in the second sentence: H.V.
 - Under "broken" in the second sentence: (P.P.) Adj.
 - Under "heart" in the second sentence: H.V.

•

1. A ^{burning} burnt candle was extinguished.

2. Taking food, she left for office.

3. Passing high school, I got a job.

Having taken

Having passed

•
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.

•

16
• 1. 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.

16
• 3. Being a fine day he went out for a walk.

-

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

- 5. Being honest, she is respected everywhere. ✓

- 1 { 6. Being a cloudy day, we went out to enjoy the weather.

•
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.

* वा अनिनिता
आमि Action परे
आमि Action हे ते
perfective infinitive
हे ॥

to have f been ✓

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

to + vi ✓

+ viing ✓

v + Action से रूपा

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

•

- Start
- Begin to

vi ✓
ving ✓

- She started crying/to cry. ✓
- She began to cry/ crying. ✓
- Everyone began talking at once. ✓

•

- 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.

जाने वाला है

- 2. She was to have lunch when I met her.

नहीं