

## English Grammar Non-Finite for Class 8

*Some verbs change their form at times based on that understanding we divided verbs into two types:*

1. Finite
2. Non-finite

### 1. What is FINITE?

**Finite verbs** are those **verbs** that are bounded by **number**, **person**, and **tense**. They improve their form in *agreement* to the **tense**, **verb**, and **subject** of the **verb**.

*Here, now will study non-finite in detail.*

### 2. What are non-finite?

**Non-finite verbs** do not have a **tense**, therefore it is not restricted by the **number** or **person** of the **subject**. The three kinds of **non-finite verbs** are:

1. INFINITIVE
2. GERUND
3. PARTICIPLE

#### 1. INFINITIVE

The **finite** is the **form** of the **verb** that has no inflection to show **person**, **number**, **mood**, or **tense**. The most basic form of an **infinitive** in *English grammar* is base verbs with or without **'to'** such as in **to cry**, **to fear**, **to sing**. This is identified as the **'to infinitive'**.

*The infinitive is sub-divided into two kinds;*

⇒ **Bare Infinitive**:- It is also called **infinitive** without **'to'** or plain **infinitive**. The bare **infinitive** is used with verbs like **hear**, **bid**, **let**, **need**, **dare**, **see**, **make**.

⇒ **Infinitive Participle**:- infinitives that carry **'to'** are called an infinitive participle

#### *Rules for Infinitive*

1. Used in **active voice** take **infinitive** without **to**; **make**, **know**, **feel**, **behold**, **notice**, **watch**, **hear**, **see**.
2. "**Sooner than**, **would rather**, **had better**, **would sooner**, **rather than**, **had sooner**." Use bare **infinitive** after the following words.
3. The bare **infinitive** is practiced after the conjunction **'than'**



4. After the modal auxiliaries infinitive such as **will, shall, should, would, may, can, might, must** come without '**to**'
5. Infinitive after '**too**'
  1. ...+ too + adjective + infinitive
  2. ...+ too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive
  3. ...+ too + adverb + infinitive
6. If two **infinitive** is joined by and, the second infinitive's '**to**' is usually dropped.
7. so.....as + infinitive
8. '**but**' and '**except**' take the bare *infinitive* when they follow do + nothing/anything/everything.
9. **have/had/has + noun/pronoun** followed by a bare **infinitive**.
10. *Infinitive after enough*
  1. ...+ adjective + enough + infinitive
  2. ...+ adverb + enough + infinitive
11. In positive sentences, the infinitive is (**with to**) is used after the verb dare and need.

Examples of infinitive for class 8

1. Vishal is mature enough to handle the situation.
2. She plans to sit in the car and go for a long drive with her sisters.
3. Let her dance.
4. This ground is too small to hold five hundred people.
5. Rita appears to sing well.

## 2. GERUND

A *gerund* is a **verbal noun** that does the work of a **verb** and a **noun**. A *gerund* is described as a component of a **noun** and also **verb** in **-ing** form. The words reading and writing are formed from the verb '**write**' and '**read**' by adding **-ing**. The **gerund** has the identical form as the **present participle**, but the **gerund** appearance as a **noun** rather than a **verb** or a **transformer**.

### Specific Rules of Gerund

1. Some **verbs** followed by **preposition/adverb** take the **gerund**. The most common are; **care for, be against/for, give up, keep on, leave off, look forward to, put off, see about, take to**, etc.
2. **Pardon, forgive, excuse**, and **prevent** are not followed directed by the **gerund**. These take either **possessive adjective/pronoun + preposition + gerund** or **pronouns + preposition + gerund**.
3. A **preposition** is always followed by a **gerund**, not by an **infinitive**. This is a **good precept** that has no **objections**. If we require to practice a **verb subsequent** to a **preposition** it is necessary to be a **gerund**. It is difficult to adopt an infinitive next to a **preposition**.
4. The term '**to**' often confuses. It is either a component of an infinitive or a **preposition**. When '**to**' is supported by a **noun/pronoun** or **gerund** it is a **preposition**. When applied as a **preposition** it is constantly supported by a **gerund**.
5. Verb + Possessive adjective/pronoun object is accompanied by a gerund and this gerund refers to the person expresses by the **possessive adjective** or **pronoun**.

Examples of gerund for class 8

1. She should avoid overeating.
2. I am tired of shouting.
3. He is fond of singing.
4. I prefer taking apple juice.
5. What I dislike the most is standing outside.

### 3. THE PARTICIPLE

A **participle** is a *non-finite verb* it does the function part of a *verb* and *partly* of an **adjective**. A participle is also named as a *verbal adjective* means it has properties of both *adjective* and *verb*.

*There are three sorts of participles;*

1. **Present Participle (verb + ing)**
2. **Past Participle (verb + ed)**
3. **Perfect Participle (verb + ed/-en)**

**The Present Participles:** Present participle is ending with -ing like *seeing, singing, interesting*, etc. Present participles show an unfinished *action* or *state* (which is going on).

*Rules of Present Participle*

1. transforming a noun as an adjective.
2. forming participle form.
3. forming clause.
4. it can substitute since/as/because + subject + verb.
5. adjusting a verb, like an adverb.

**The Past Participles:** Past participle indicates an entire *action* (no longer in progress). The third form of a *verb* is termed a **past participle**. The *past participle* is utilized as an **adjective** is *passive* if the *verb* from which it is acquired is transitive. Normally, it ends in **-d, -ed, -t, -n -en**, or any other third form of the verb.

*Rules for Participle*

1. forming the perfect tense form
2. it can replace passive verbs
3. modifying noun
4. the past participle is used in the passive voice

**The Perfect Participles:** *Perfect participle* is formed by adding '*having*' or '*having been*' or '*being*' to the past participle form of the *verb*. Perfect participle signifies *an action* that was complete at something in the past.



## *Rules of Perfect Participles*

1. it is used when the first action covered a period of time.
2. it is utilized when there is an interlude of time between the two actions.
3. It is utilized to join two sentences when one action is accompanied by another with the same objective.

## Examples of Participles for class 8

1. I am going to the hotel now.
2. I have visited the chemistry lab two times today.
3. Ram looked at the attached book thoroughly.
4. Having passed her M.A. in Economics, she enrolled for Ph.D. in Economics.
5. My parents had postponed the party date due to covid-19.

## *Worksheet/Exercise Of Infinitive or Non-Infinitive Verb For class 8*

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

1. Playing is easier than\_\_\_\_(**to reading/reading**)
2. Try\_\_\_\_(**avoiding/to avoid**) being late for coaching.
3. The class needs proper\_\_\_\_(**having cleaning/cleaning**)
4. The medical students refused\_\_\_\_(**changing/to change**) the biology teacher.
5. Most of the boys like\_\_\_\_(**playing/have played**) cricket.
6. Some girls like\_\_\_\_(**to watch/watch**) the TV.
7. She wears a \_\_\_\_(**worrying/worried**) look today.
8. \_\_\_\_ (**failed/having failed**) many times in 10th, he doesn't want to try again.
9. She is fond of \_\_\_\_\_. (**cooking/having cooking**)
10. Her talk left me\_\_\_\_. (**thinking/to think**)

## **Answers:**

1. reading
2. to avoid
3. cleaning
4. to change
5. playing
6. to watch

7. worried
8. having failed
9. cooking
10. thinking

