



Non-finite participles and Gerund

Class X

INTRODUCTION TO DIFFICULT TERMINOLOGY

- 1. Participles:** a form of a verb that is used as either an Adjective or part of a verb phrase.
- 2. Gerund:** Present participle form of the verb that is used as Noun.
- 3. Participial Adjectives:** Adjectives that end with -ed or -ing formed from verbs.
- 4. Participial Noun:** The + Participial Adjective is called participial Noun
- 5. Verbal Noun:** Gerund
- 6. Complement:** word or phrase that complete an incomplete predicate.

MAIN POINTS:

Participles

Present Participles Past Participles Perfect Participles

Verb + ing -ed, -d, -t, -en, -n, -ne Having + V3

Use of Present participle

- To form continuous tenses

- As adjective
- As Subjective Complement

- As Objective Complement

- In absolute construction

- Sentence combination

[is, am, are, was, were, will/shall be, have/has/had been + V_ing]

[V_ing + Noun]

[Subject + linking verb + Participle]

[Subject + verb + Object + participle]

[Adverb/Noun/Pronoun + Participle]

[Participle + adverb/object, main clause]

[Noun + participle, main clause]

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e.g. interesting book, running bus, playing children

e.g. The book is interesting.

e.g. He taught me speaking English.

e.g. Briefly speaking

e.g. going inside, she brought a pen.

e.g. The surrounding being peaceful

KEY TO TEXTBOOK EXERCISES:

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate infinitives:

- i. I advise her **to go** to school.
- ii. The teacher told me **to read** the book.
- iii. He asked me **to take** the picture,
- iv. We were glad **to meet** him yesterday.
- v. You ought **to be** more careful.
- vi. They forced him **to do** the work.
- vii. He used **to sing** in the morning.
- viii. The place is too far **to be visited**.
- ix. The problem is too difficult **to be understood**.
- x. There is a lot of work **to be done**.
- xi. The girl wanted **to learn** English.
- xii. They decided **to organize** the tour.

xiii. I went to the library **to return** the book.

xiv. She is glad to go **to her** home town.

XV. The police use tear gas **to disperse** the crowd.

2. Combine the following sentences by using infinitive:

i. The boy went to school **to learn** geography

ii. The school closed early **to organize** a debating competition.

iii. She came very early **to go** to Sugnu.

iv. I build a small house to keep my dog in it **to keep** my dog in it.

v. Every day I used to go for a walk to improve my health.

vi. Santi has a big bag **to carry** her books.

vii. Bina met Esther in the morning **to read** the lesson together.

viii. I am too busy **to join** the function.

ix. It was too dark **to see** anything.

x. She was too angry **to speak**.

xi. They were too tired **to walk**.

xii. The boy was too late **to catch** the bus.

xiii. They are too lazy **to do** the work.

xiv. The children collected the species **to**

experiment with them.

xv. The intelligent students read the books **to supplement** their knowledge.

Use of Gerund:

- Subject of a verb	[Gerund + Verb]	e.g. Seeing is believing.
- Object of a verb	[Subject + Verb + Gerund]	e.g. Children like playing.
- Object of a preposition	[Prep. + Gerund]	e.g. I am fond of dancing.
- Complement of a verb	[Subject + linking Verb + Gerund]	e.g. This book is interesting.
- Compound Noun	[Gerund + noun]	e.g. Swimming pool, running shoes

SOME SUPPLEMENTARY POINTS/ RULES:

□ **Infinitive** with 'to' as Subject, Object, or Complement
[Noun Infinitive]

□ **To-infinitive as an Adjective**

- He has no money to buy.
- He is a man to be admired.

□ **To-infinitive as an adverb to qualify an Adjective.**

- It is difficult to solve this sum.
- He was surprised to see me with her.

□ **To-infinitive as an Adverb to modify a verb.**

[it denotes purpose or cause of doing an action]

- He wants to help his classmates. (purpose)
- She started weeping to see the dead body of her husband.

□ "Verb + Object + to-infinitive"

Some of such verbs are:

Allow, advise, compel, encourage, expect, forbid, force, instruct, invite, oblige, order, permit, persuade, request, tell, want, warn, tempt, urge, show, remind, etc.

- He forbade his son to go out at night.

□ "Verb + to-infinitive"

Some of such verbs are:

Appear, forget, guarantee, happen, learn, pretend, promise, prove, remember, seem, threaten, etc.

- I pretended to be angry.

□ ASSESSMENT WORKS:

1. Combine the sentences using appropriate Infinitives:

- He has some bills. He must pay them.

ii) He was very tired. He could not go any further.

iii) She has a big bag. It is for carrying her books.

Ans:

i) He has some bills **to pay**.

ii) Too tired **to continue**, he could not go any further.

iii) She has a big bag **to carry** her books.

2. It is impossible to live without air. (use the infinitive as subject)

Ans: Living without air is impossible.

3. Correct the following sentences if there is any error:

i) He dares go there.

ii) He need not to ask.

iii) He did nothing but to laugh.

iv) I would rather walk than to ride the bike

Ans:

i) He dares **to** go there.

ii) He need not ask.

iii) He did nothing but laugh.

iv) I would rather walk than ride a bike.

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