

NON- FINITES

There are three kinds of non-finites:

Infinitives
Gerunds
Participles

INFINITIVES.-it is also referred to as the 'to-verb' for example.

She wants **to play**.

They need **to renovate** their house.

Note. But the infinitive can also be used without to .when we use an infinitive without 'to' it is called a 'bare infinitive'. For example,

She **made** me repeat after her.

You must not **do** the sum again.

The omission of the to-infinitive the use of 'to-infinitive- is avoided-

After the verbs like shall,, will, did, do, might, may, could. Can,
After the verbs like bid, let, make, need, see, hear, know, feel, watch, etc.

THE PARTICIPLE.-It is called a verbal adjective' that is, a verb that forms the work of an adjective.

There are two types of participles:

The Present Participle
The Past Participle

The present Participle is formed by adding 'ing' to the root form of the verb. For example,

Hearing the news, the children shouted with joy.

The Past Participle is also called the third form of the verb. It usually ends in ed, d, t, en, n. for example:

Having entered the house stealthily, the thief broke the safe door open

THE GERUND.-a Gerund is verbal noun, that is, it is verb that does work of a noun. For example:

Swimming is a good exercise.
Smoking is bad for health.

Solved Example

1. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

While (a)(read) tips for health, I learnt that (b).....(takes) tea is not good for health. I tried (c)(think) about the ways of (d).....(prepare) tea. Regular intake of tea is sure (e).....(injure) one's health. I decided to leave my habit of (f)..... (consume) tea.

Ans. (a) Reading (b) taking (c) to thing (d) preparing

(d) To injure (f) consuming

Questions for Practice

2. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

Mughal kings had the habit of (a)..... (rise) vberly early and (b).....(take) a bath with hot water. They never liked (c)..... (use) cold water as they thought that cold water would make them (d)..... (catch) cold. The Mughal Kings were fond of (e)..... (were) very clothes (f)..... (makes) of wool.

3. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

(a).....(win) the first prize in the debate competition, Raghu decided (b).....(put) in his maximum effort in all the (c).....(come) inter-school competitions. His teacher advised him not (d)..... (feel) overconfident. (e) (win) is not that matters always. (f).....(be) a good student, he knew the meaning of what his teacher advised him.

SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

A verb agrees with the subject in number and person. A singular takes a singular verb and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

(I) She is a good speaker.

(II) They are good speakers.

In sentence (I) the subject 'she' is in the singular number; the verb 'is' also in the singular. But in sentence (II) the subject 'they' is in the plural number; the verb 'are' is also in the plural.

For example:

(a) Girls are taking a test.

(b) Boys were weeping bitterly.

(c) They have not finished the task.

(d) Geeta is reciting a poem.

(e) My sister does not tell lies.

In the above sentences, the verbs have changed according to the person of the subject. Thus, we know that the verb agrees with the subject in number and person. This is known as grammar as subject-verb concord.

1. Two or more singular subject joined by 'and' takes a plural verb. For example:

You and **I** are friends.

2. When two subjects are joined by as well as the verb agrees with the first subject. For example:

Her friends as well as she are talkative

3. Either, neither, each, every an everyone are followed by a singular verb. For example
Each of them is lovable.

4. When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular. For example

My sister and friend has come.

5. When two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular. For example

Two and two makes four.

6. When a plural noun expresses some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is in singular. For example
Twenty kilos of rice is not much for the month.
7. When two or more singular subjects are connected by 'with', together with' 'and not', 'besides' no less than' the verb is in singular. For example
He and not you is to blame.
8. The verb agrees with the number of the nouns that follow the verb. For example:
There are five girls in the office.
9. Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular verb.
For example
English is my favorite subject
10. A plural noun which is the name of a country or province or the title of a book, is followed by a singular verb. For example:
West Indies is a black country.
'Human values' is written by M.K. Diwan.
11. A collective noun generally takes a singular verb when the subject stands for the collection as a whole and a plural verb when the subject stands for the individuals of which is composed. For example:
The whole class is present. The teams are celebrating their victory.
12. A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent gender, number and person. For example:
It is I who is to blame.

Solved Example

1. Fill in the blanks appropriately.

- (a) Neither you nor your friends.....passed the examination and it is really shameful.
 - (b) None of the conspiracy.....succeeded and this is really great.
 - (c) All of the food.....been consumed.
- Ans.. (a) have (b)has (c)has

Questions for Practice

1.Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Her friends as well as Rama.....studying for last one Hour.
- (b) Each of you.....responsible for the tragedy.
- (c) Your cousin and friend.....come.

2. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) None of the plans..... succeeded.
- (b) Some of these books.....really in bad position.
- (c) Some of the water..... Finished.

3. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Most of the money.....spent.
- (b)there any food left?
- (c) All of it.....been eaten.

4. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Bread and butter.....her favorite breakfast.
- (b) Bread and butter.....very costly nowadays.
- (c) Twenty kilos of flour.....insufficient for such a large family.