



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Grade 7	Department: ENGLISH	Date of submission: December, 2022
Worksheet No:20	Topic: Finite & Non-finite Verbs	Note: English Notebook

Read these sentences.

I want to go there right now. I love jogging early in the morning.

Arriving on time, I realised everyone was late.

The verbs in these sentences are **want**, **love** and **realised**.

Words or phrases such as **to go**, **jogging**, **arriving** are forms of verbs that do not function as verbs in the sentences.

A verb that has a subject and shows the tense, person and number is known as a **finite verb**. A verb that has no subject and does not indicate the tense, person or number is called a **non-finite verb**.

Finite Verbs

Act as a verb
E.g: They got home very late last night.

Act as the main verb of the clause
E.g: I live in Germany.

Indicate person, number & tense
E.g: She was waiting in the room before he came in.

Used in present tense & past tense
E.g: You promised me the last ticket.

Appear in dependent & independent clauses
E.g: Jean said that he enjoyed painting.

Non-Finite Verbs

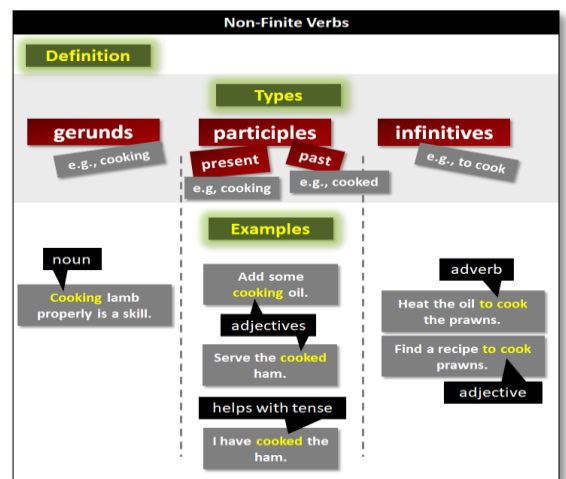
Do not act as a verb
E.g: Sailing is my favorite sport.

Acts as nouns, adjectives & adverbs
E.g: The sleeping cat is brown.

Do not indicate person, number & tense
E.g: She tiptoed round the house so as not to wake anyone.

Are infinitives, gerunds & participles
E.g: I struggle to understand.

Appear in infinitival, participial & gerund-participle clause
E.g: Kids like to play on computers.



There are three types of non-finite verbs. These are:

- ✚ Infinitives
- ✚ Gerunds
- ✚ Participles

❖ INFINITIVES

An infinitive is also called the to-verb because it is commonly found in the form of to+finite verb.

*I want **to go** there right now.*
*The children are eager **to learn** swimming.*
*The play is about **to begin**.*
***To forgive** is divine.*

When we use the infinitive without ‘to’, it is called a **bare infinitive**.

We do not use ‘to’:

- After verbs of perception like let, make, feel, hear, see, watch and bid.

*I watched him **cry like a baby**.*
*Mary heard the bird **sing**.*

- After had better, had rather, would rather, rather than, sooner than

*You **had rather leave** this place.*
*I **would rather starve** than beg.*
*She **had better finish** her homework.*

- When we use infinitives with auxiliary verbs like must, can, shall, should, will, would etc.

*It **may rain** today.*
*I **must study** now.*

❖ PARTICIPLES

A **participle** is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. That is why it is called a **verbal adjective**.

There are three kinds of participles:

- ✚ Present Participles
- ✚ Past Participles
- ✚ Perfect Participles

Kinds of Participle		
1. Present Participle	Verb + ing	Walking Dancing
2. Past Participle	V.3	Walked Danced
3. Perfect Participle	Having + v.3	Having walked

Present Participles:

Present Participles are formed by adding -ing to the verb. They denote an incomplete action or state.

*The sports teacher was **calling** for us loudly across the field.*
*The little boy, **thinking** it was safe, began to swim.*

Past Participles:

Past Participles are formed by adding d, ed, t, en, ne, n to the verb.

We saw the tree **laden** with apples.

The police found the place **abandoned**.

Perfect Participles:

Perfect Participles are formed by adding having or having been before the past participle form of the verb. Perfect participles denote an action which was completed at sometime in the past.

Having finished dinner, my friends and I went out for a walk.

Having taken permission, Shivi went horse riding.

❖ GERUNDS

A Gerund is a verbal noun. It is formed from a verb and it does the function of a noun.

Wrestling is a popular sport across the world.

Your bookshelf needs **polishing**.

In these sentences **wrestling** and **polishing** are formed from the verbs 'wrestle' and 'polish' but they perform the function of nouns. They are partly nouns and partly verbs. These words are called **verbal nouns** or **gerunds**.



Exercise:1

Identify the non-finite verbs in these sentences.

1. My mother is fond of drinking tea.
2. Cherries are good to eat.
3. I wanted my friend to win the debate competition.
4. Riding a bicycle is quite easy.
5. We couldn't stop ourselves from laughing at the joke.
6. The play was fascinating.
7. I like reading fairy tales.
8. We were annoyed at missing the bus.
9. It was a surprising revelation.
10. The learned man laughed at us.



Exercise:2

Identify the non-finite verbs in the given sentences and state whether it is an infinitive/participle/gerund.

1. I like eating ice cream during the winters.
2. My sister wants to play with the little puppy.
3. The broken chair was discarded today.
4. I saw a dog running towards me.
5. My greatest desire is to serve humanity.
6. Reading was his favourite activity. He read whatever he could.

7. I saw the man packing a cardboard box.
8. The swinging door was painted red.
9. The teacher expected the class to win the competition.
10. Riding a bicycle on a windy day is a wonderful experience.

Exercise:3

Read these sentences. Correct the errors, if any.

1. The passage is not only lyrical in style but easy comprehending.
2. They were rewarded to help the poor.
3. My sari needs to iron.
4. The captain refused take charge.
5. With some practice, he is sure to win.
6. I shall be glad sharing my lunch with you.
7. Can someone to guide me to the station?
8. As a child I hated to sing.
9. Do you believe winning is everything?
10. The teacher made me to recite a poem.



Additional Web Resources:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=33Ya6dugOnI&t=180s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6k4NPbPQm4U&t=37s>

