



Non-Finite Verb
a verb form that does not show tense

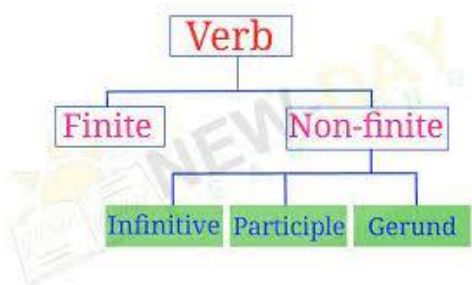
Types

- gerunds**
Example: *cooking*
noun: *cooking lamb properly is a skill.*
- participles**
present: *cooking*, past: *cooked*
Example: *Adjective: I have **cooked** the ham.*
- infinitives**
to cook
Example: *adverb: Heat the pan to **cook** the prawns.*
*adjective: Fins a recipe to **cook** prawns.*

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date: January 2024
WORKSHEET NO: 22	FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS	Note: NOTEBOOK

A sentence always has a verb. A verb tells:

- what a person or thing does
- what a person has
- what a person or thing is



Finite Verb

A verb that changes according to the time of action (present, past, future), the number of people doing the action (singular, plural) and the person (first, second, or third person pronouns) doing the action, is called a finite verb.

Eg: My father **drives** a mini truck.

Finite Verb
A finite verb has a subject and shows tense.

Example 1
subject: The thief, finite verb: **escaped** again., past tense

Example 2
subject: Sarah, finite verb: **is crying** with joy., present tense

Non-finite Verbs

Non-finite Verbs are verbs which do not change their forms according to the tense (past, present, future), or the number of people doing the action (singular or plural), or the pronoun used as the subject (first, second, or third person).

It is not the main verb in the sentence

It does not change as per tense, number or person.

Eg: Asha exercises every day to stretch her muscles.

NON-FINITE VERBS IN A NUTSHELL

Infinitive: to verb

Gerund: -ing form of the verb that functions partly as a verb and partly as a noun

Participle: -ing form of the verb that functions partly as a verb and partly as an adjective

There are three kinds of non-finite verbs:

a. Infinitives b. Gerunds c. Participles

Infinitives: The infinitive is referred to as the to-verb. An infinitive verb is essentially the base form of a verb with the word "to" in front of it.

Rosa wanted to eat rice for dinner.

Gerund: A gerund is a verbal noun. They are – ‘ing’ forms of verbs that function as nouns.

Eg: Reading is my favourite hobby.

Participles: Verbs that are used as an adjective are called participles.

There are three kinds of participles.

1. Present Participle

2. Past Participle

3. Perfect Participle

Present Participle:

Present participles are formed by adding – ‘ing’ to a base verb. They represent actions that are going on or are incomplete.

Lekha put the tea leaves in the boiling water.

Past Participle:

The past participle describes a finished, completed action and is formed by adding -d, -ed, -t, -n or -en to the base form of a verb.

Eg: The vegetables were cooked for too long.

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 sometime in the past.

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

Having taken permission, Shivi went for horse riding.

Exercise I: Identify the finite and non-finite verbs in the following sentences.

1. He refuses to accept our help.
2. I like walking to the market.
3. Rana enjoys painting.
4. It is harmful to drink impure water.
5. Jogging is good for physical fitness.
6. The gymnasts were trained by an expert.
7. The wounded soldiers were taken home.
8. They bought baking trays.
9. Wasting food is a bad habit.
10. I saw a rope stretched across the path.

Exercise II. Underline the finite verb and circle the non-finite verbs.

1. Varun went to the supermarket to buy some milk.
2. Running is a beneficial activity.
3. Savita and her brother enjoy gardening.
4. Lekha put the tea leaves in the boiling water.
5. Neeta likes to play the violin.
6. Calvin works in a bank.
7. Eating junk food is bad for our health.
8. Mohan won the last race.
9. Ron wants to speak to her.
10. To tell the truth, we were running late.
