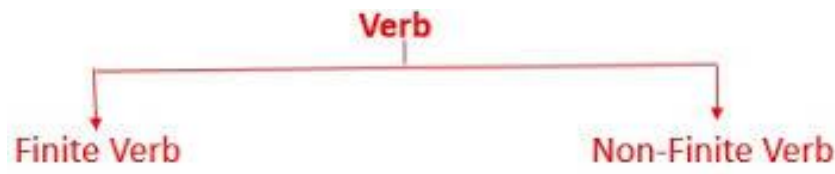




## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: 7</b>	<b>Department: ENGLISH</b>	<b>Date of submission: January-2021</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 12</b>	<b>Topic: Finite and Non-Finite Verbs</b>	<b>Note: To be done in English Notebook</b>

### FINITE & NON-FINITE VERBS



#### FINITE VERB

A verb that changes according to the time of action, the number of people doing the action and the person doing the action is called a finite verb.

It functions as the main verb in a sentence.

Example: I **like** painting.

He **likes** painting.

They **like** painting.

#### NON-FINITE

Non-finite verbs do not change their forms according to the tense, or number of people doing the action or the pronoun used as the subject.

A non-finite verb cannot stand alone as the main verb in a sentence.

Example: I like **painting**.

He likes **painting**.



They like **painting**.

#### INFINITIVE

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.

It is not the main verb in the sentence.

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

The root form of the verb preceded by **'to'** is called the **TO- INFINITIVE**.

I want **to be** an astronaut.

**To sleep** before the flight is a good idea.

The manager is nice **to hold** the job for me.

### **Bare Infinitive (without to)**

When an infinitive is used without '**to**', it is called a bare infinitive.

**We do not use infinitives after verbs like make, let, need, dare.**

**Example:** I **let** her stay.

I **made** her confess.

### **THE PARTICIPLE**

A participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective.

The participle that shows the action is going on or is incomplete or unfinished is called **Present Participle**. The Present Participle always ends in **-ing**.

**Example:** We saw the girl **weeping**.

See that boy **climbing** up the tree.

When the Participle shows the action is complete or finished is called **Past Participle**.

The Past Participle always ends in **-ed, -d, -en, -n** and **-t**.

**Example:** Sita is a girl **loved** by all.

We saw a car **driven** at full speed.

### **GERUND**

A gerund is a word that is partly a noun and partly a verb. A gerund is a verbal noun.

**Example:** **Riding** is one of the best exercises.

### **EXERCISE:1**

**Complete each sentence by adding a suitable Infinitive, Present Participle or Gerund of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. Mother wanted \_\_\_\_\_(forgive)her daughter for her mistake.
2. \_\_\_\_\_(hunt)animals is a crime.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) makes us wise.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ (drown) man catches at a straw.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (spell) is more difficult than \_\_\_\_\_ (write)
6. We saw him \_\_\_\_ (leave) the house.
7. I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_(swim)in the river.
8. I want them\_\_\_\_ (come)back soon.
9. I begged him \_\_\_\_\_(help) me.
10. Let him \_\_\_\_\_(go) now.

### **EXERCISE:2**

**Identify the finite and non-finite verbs in the following sentences.**

1. I like to play with my puppy.
2. They got the roof repaired.

3. He went to work in London.
4. Rita hates gossiping.
5. It is easy to find faults with others.
6. My mother bakes tasty cookies.
7. He wants to launch a business.
8. Smita has done her homework.
9. A florist is a person who arranges flowers artistically.
10. It is time to start.