



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: NOVEMBER, 2024
WORKSHEET NO.19	Topic: FINITE & NON-FINITE VERBS (GRAMMAR)	Note: NOTEBOOK

Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

Verbs can be divided into **Finite Verbs** and **Non-Finite Verbs**.

Finite Verbs

A finite verb varies based on the subject (person, number) and tense.

- It indicates the tense (past, present, or future).
- It aligns with the subject with regards to number and person.
- It serves as the main verb in a sentence.

Examples:

- ❖ I **eat** lunch every day. (Present tense)
- ❖ He **ate** lunch. (Past tense)
- ❖ They **are eating** lunch. (Present Continuous tense)

Non-Finite Verbs

A non-finite verb remains unchanged regardless of the subject or tense. It is called as a **Verbal**.

There are three kinds of Non-Finite Verbs:

1. **Infinitive:** Base form of the verb, often preceded by "to".
Example: She loves **to dance**.
2. **Gerund:** Verb ending in '-ing', acting as a noun. It is also known as Verbal Noun.
Example: **Swimming** is my favorite activity.
3. **Participle:** Verb acting as an adjective or part of a verb phrase. (There are three kinds of Participles namely, Present Participle, Past Participle and Perfect Participle.)
 - ❖ **Present Participle** describes an ongoing, incomplete action and is formed by adding '-ing' to the base form of a verb.
Example: The **burning** candle lit the room.
 - ❖ **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.
Example: When **asked**, the little girl had no answer for the question.
 - ❖ **Perfect Participle** denotes the completion of an action in the past. It is formed by adding '**having**' before the past participle form.
Example: **Having finished** his homework, Judie went out to play.

Exercise 1:

Identify the finite and non-finite verbs in the following sentences:

1. They planned to go hiking this weekend.
2. Having completed the task, he left for home.

3. We watched the sun setting over the horizon.
4. Running every day keeps him fit.
5. They decided to postpone the meeting.
6. She loves to paint landscapes.
7. The children stopped playing in the park.
8. He went to the store to buy groceries.
9. We saw her dancing at the party.
10. The teacher encouraged the students to study harder.

Exercise 2:

Underline the finite verb and circle () the non-finite verbs.

1. Robin went to the store to buy some pens.
2. The traffic policeman saw an old man sitting on the pavement.
3. The girl was carrying a bouquet in her hand.
4. I forgot to post the letter.
5. The patient left the hospital cured.
6. The sun having risen, we returned home.
7. She stopped to admire the beautiful sunset.
8. He decided to join the music club.
9. The teacher appreciated the student's effort in solving the problem.
10. The man tried to fix the broken chair.
