



Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- **Padalsalai's NEWS - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA
- **Padalsalai's Channel - Group**
<https://t.me/padasalaichannel>
- **Lesson Plan - Group**
<https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw>
- **12th Standard - Group**
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- **11th Standard - Group**
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- **10th Standard - Group**
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- **9th Standard - Group**
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- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**
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- **1st to 5th Standard - Group**
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- **TET - Group**
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- **PGTRB - Group**
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- **TNPSC - Group**
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Verbs

Finite verbs:

A finite verb works with the subject of a sentence to give a sense of completeness. Therefore, it is often the main

Verb in a sentence. It indicates the tense (past, present, future), person (first, second, third) and number (singular, plural)

In a sentence.

Non-finite verbs:

A non-finite verb has no subject, tense or number. It only functions as the infinitive (preceded by to), the gerund

(with the inflexion -ing or -ed or -en). Non-finite verbs are also called incomplete verbs; they cannot be used independently in a sentence.

Types of Non-finite verbs are:

1. Infinitives
2. Bare Infinitives
3. Participles
4. Gerunds

INFINITIVES

An infinitive is a non-finite verb that is preceded by to. For example, *to do, to speak, to discuss, to eat and to help*.

Examples:

Do you wish to eat your supper now?

I came here to discuss the matter with you.

- After certain verbs we can use infinitive. They are

Decided

Ex: He decided to leave early

Agreed

Ex: She agreed to give a presentation at the meeting

Ask

Ex: She asked to leave early

Some verbs can take an object before the 'to', so we can choose to say

Ex: She asked him to leave early

Plan

Ex: She plans to buy a new flat by next year

Hope

Ex: I hope to pass the exam

Learn

Ex: They are learning to sing

Want

Ex: I want to come to the party

Would like

Ex: I would like to see her tonight

Promise

Ex: We promised not to be late

Pleased

Ex: She's pleased to have a new job

After many adjectives:

Happy

Ex: I'm happy to see you

Right

Ex: She was right to leave early

Wrong

Ex: They were wrong to spend so much money

Careful

Ex: The teacher was careful to speak clearly

Lucky

Ex: He was lucky to survive the crash

Likely

Ex: It's likely to snow tonight

To show purpose

We often use 'to infinitive' to say why we do something

Ex: I came to London **to study**

I went home to have lunch

BARE INFINITIVES

The infinitive that is used without the to is called a bare infinitive. Bare infinitives follow all the rules that ordinary

Infinitives follow .

We use bare infinitives:

- After modal auxiliaries such as *shall, will, should, would, can, may, could, might, must*.

Examples:

I must go now

You can borrow this book

- After verbs such as *bid, feel, hear, know, let, make, see, watch, help*.

Examples:

The teacher saw him climb up the stairs

He heard him speak very loudly

I felt something slip past me

The newspaper would have us believe that music is a part of arts and entertainment

The jailor let Messiaen compose music in the prison

The speaker made the parents realise the importance of music

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

Examples:

You had better arrive on time.

Seema would rather climb the stairs than take lift

- After *than and but* (when but means except)

Examples:

She did nothing but study the entire day.

The mechanic did more than repair

- After verbs such as dare and need in negative sentences

Examples:

I dare not look into your eyes

You need not think about me.

In positive sentences, the infinitive (with to) is used after the verb dare and need.

Examples:

I dare to look at your eyes

You need to think about your health

Gerunds

gerund

Gerunds are verbs in -ing form. The gerund has the same form as the present participle, but the

Acts as a noun

- We use gerund after certain verbs
enjoy, fancy, discuss, dislike, finish, mind, suggest, recommend, keep,
Avoid, hate, like, about, v + ed

Examples:

I enjoy reading

I fancy seeing a film tonight

We discussed going on holiday together

I dislike waiting for buses

We've finished preparing for the meeting

I don't mind coming early

He suggested staying at the grand hotel

They recommended meeting earlier

He kept working although he felt

She avoided talking to her boss

- We can use it instead of a noun

Examples

Smoking is n't allowed here

Swimming is very good exercise



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