

### Infinitive

#### Definition:

Infinitives are non-finite verbs. Infinitive is formed by adding **to** with a **verb** that acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in a sentence

When a verb is in its infinitive state, it has no subject or object. It is used to define the action of the verb without tying it to a specific person. It is a verb acting without a subject. The infinitive is the verb in its purest form. An infinitive should be treated as a single word with a single meaning.

#### List of Infinitive Verbs

##### Infinitives in Regular Verbs

e.g.

To answer	To arrive	To ask	To dry
To carry	To clean	To close	To enjoy
To finish	To hate	To help	To hope
To invite	To listen	To locate	To look
To love	To need	To prefer	To rain
To receive	To remember	To repair	To repeat
To request	To smoke	To start	To stay
To study	To suggest	To talk	To try

To use	To visit	To wait	To walk
To want	To wash	To watch	To wish
To work	To believe	To join	To reform
To express	To catch	To consult	To present
To respect	To fit	To knowledge	To discuss

e.g.

They were the first **to arrive**, were not they?

I have **to finish** this book before march

Do not hesitate **to help** her

They refuse **to talk**

##### Infinitives in Iregular Verbs

e.g.

To begin	To buy	To build	To come
To bring	To cut	To do	To drink
To drive	To eat	To fall	To feel
To find	To forget	To get	To give
To go	To have	To hear	To keep
To know	To learn	To	To lend

		leave	
To lose	To make	To meet	To pay
To put	To read	To run	To say
To see	To sell	To send	To shut
To sing	To sit	To sleep	To speak
To spend	To stand up	To swim	To take
To teach	To tell	To think	To shine

To understand	To wear	To write	
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e.g.

We have **to eat** that we may live

I tried **to speak** English

I do not know how **to sing**

It seems it is easy **to learn** English

## Gerund

### Definition:

Gerunds are present participles that are used as nouns and end with an -ing. Gerunds can function as the subject of a verb, the object of a verb, a predicate nominative or complement, or the object of a preposition.

The **-ing** form is a general term for words called either 'gerund' or 'present participle' in traditional approaches to grammar.

### List of Gerunds

e.g.

answering	Arriving	asking	reading
carrying	Cleaning	closing	enjoying
finishing	discussing	helping	consulting
inviting	Listening	watching	looking
fitting	Joining	working	raining
receiving	Remaining	walking	washing
visiting	Smoking	starting	staying
studying	Waiting	talking	taking
running	Selling	sending	singing
sleeping	Spending	eating	fishing
fixing	Doing	coming	asking for
writing	Wearing	trying to	travelling

### As the subject of the sentence

e.g.

**Singing** is her favourite pastime

The **-ing** form is a general term for words called either 'gerund' or 'present participle' in traditional approaches to grammar.

**Gerund with Examples****Getting up****Having a bath****Having breakfast/lunch/dinner****Getting dressed****Going home/to work/to the office****Driving home/to work/to the office****Reading letters/the newspaper****Working in the office****Talking with friends****Buying the paper/cigarettes****Watching TV****Writing to a friend****Calling up a friend****Playing cards/soccer****Walking to the park****Running across the park****Visiting a museum****Washing the car**

## Participle

A *participle (ptcp)* is a form of a verb that is used in a sentence to modify a noun, noun phrase, verb, or verb phrase, and plays a role similar to an adjective or adverb. It is one of the types of nonfinite verb forms. It is so named because the Ancient Greek and Latin participles "share" some of the categories of the adjective or noun (gender, number, case) and some of those of the verb (tense and voice).

Like other parts of the verb, participles can be either active (e.g. *breaking*) or passive (e.g. *broken*). Participles are also often associated with certain verbal aspects or tenses. The two types of participle in English are traditionally called the **present participle** (forms such as *writing*, *singing* and *raising*) and the **past participle** (forms such as *written*, *sung* and *raised*).

Participles have various uses in a sentence. One use of a participle is simply as an adjective:

- A **broken** tree. A **fallen** tree.
- An **interesting** book.

Another use is in a phrase which serves as a shortened form of a relative clause, as in the following phrases:

- A woman **wearing** a red hat. A window **broken** by the wind.

Here the first phrase is equivalent to "a woman who was wearing a red hat". Such participle phrases generally follow the noun they describe, just as relative clauses do.

Often a participle replaces an adverbial clause. For example:

- With **drawn** sword, he came to the **sleeping** Lucretia.

In the above sentence, the participles can be interpreted as equivalent to an adverbial clause of time, namely "after he had drawn his sword", and "when she was sleeping".

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