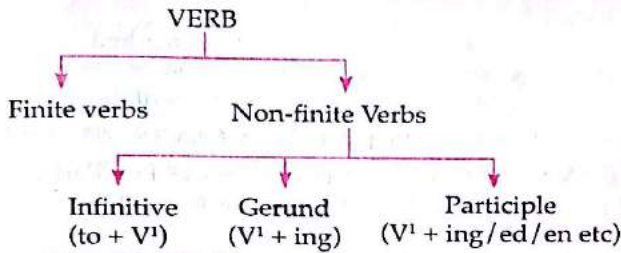


रूप (form) की दृष्टि से Verb के दो भेद होते हैं—



1. Finite verbs : वे verbs जो sentence के subject तथा tense के मुताबिक अपना रूप (form) बदल लेते हैं, Finite verbs कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

I want to write.
He wants to write.
She wanted to write.
He is an advocate.
You are a student.
They were students.

उपरोक्त sentences (वाक्यों) में want, wants, wanted, is, are तथा were finite verbs हैं क्योंकि ये verbs subject तथा Tense के मुताबिक प्रयुक्त हुए हैं। इस प्रकार, finite verbs Subject तथा Tense से प्रभावित होकर सीमित (finite) हो जाते हैं।

2. Non-Finite Verbs : वे verbs जो sentence के subject तथा tense के मुताबिक अपना रूप (form) नहीं बदल कर हमेशा एक ही form (रूप) में रहते हैं, Non-Finite Verbs कहलाते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में verb के infinitive तथा participle forms को Non-finite verbs कहा जाता है। जैसे—

I want to write.
He wants to write.
She wanted to write.

उपरोक्त sentences (वाक्यों) में 'to write'— Non-Finite Verb है क्योंकि यह subject तथा tense से अप्रभावित है। इसी प्रकार, Non-finite verbs subject तथा tense के द्वारा सीमित (finite) नहीं होते हैं।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि Finite verb तथा Non-finite verb में क्या फर्क (अंतर) है? इस फर्क को नीचे दिये गए Table के माध्यम से समझें—

Finite Verbs	Non-Finite Verbs
Finite verb का अपना एक subject होता है। जैसे— He wants to write. यहाँ Finite verb—wants का subject—'He' है।	Non-Finite Verb का अपना कोई subject नहीं होता है। जैसे— He wants to write यहाँ non-finite verb 'to write' का अपना कोई Subject नहीं है। यह object के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

Non-Finite Verbs के तीन भेद होते हैं—

1. Infinitive— [To + V¹]
2. Gerund— [V¹ + ing]
3. Participle— [V¹ + ing/V¹ + ed/en/Having + V³]

1. Infinitive : सामान्यतः verb के उस रूप को Infinitive कहा जाता है जो To + V¹ के form (रूप) में रहता है। Verb के इस रूप पर subject के number तथा person का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। जैसे—

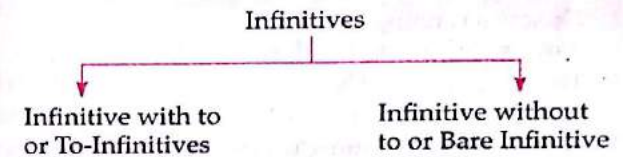
to go, to eat, to laugh etc.

दूसरे शब्दों में Infinitive अपने पहले 'To' लेकर या To के बिना प्रयुक्त होता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

1. Allow me to go.
मुझे जाने की अनुमति दें।
2. Let me go.
मुझे जाने दो।

उपरोक्त वाक्य (1) में go के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग हुआ है जबकि वाक्य (2) में go के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। अतः वाक्य (1) में to go तथा वाक्य (2) में go Infinitives हैं।



(i) To-Infinitive/Infinitive with to : वह Infinitive जो अपने पहले 'To' लेता है। To-infinitive/Infinitive with to कहलाता है। To-Infinitive या Infinitive with 'to' ही Infinitive के नाम से अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रचलित है।

(i) Active form of Infinitive— To + V¹

जैसे— To go, To come, To drink

(ii) Passive form of Infinitive— To be + V¹

जैसे— To be gone, To be come, To be drunk.

(ii) Bare Infinitive/Infinitive without to : वह infinitive जो अपने पहले 'To' नहीं लेता है Bare Infinitive या Infinitive without to कहलाता है।

(i) Active form of Bare Infinitive— + V¹

जैसे— go, come, drink

(ii) Passive form of Bare Infinitive— be + V¹

जैसे— be gone, be come, be drunk

2. Gerund : वह verb जिसके last (अंत) में 'ing' लगा रहता है तथा जो noun की तरह प्रयुक्त होता है Gerund कहलाता है। जैसे—

walking, reading, playing

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

Walking is an exercise.
He likes reading stories.
They are fond of playing cards.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में walking, reading तथा playing noun की तरह प्रयुक्त हुए हैं अतः ये Gerunds हैं। लेकिन इसमें verb के लक्षण भी हैं। Gerund एक प्रकार का noun है लेकिन विभिन्न परिस्थितियों (different cases) में इसमें Noun और verb दोनों के लक्षण रहते हैं। इसे समझने के लिए इन वाक्यों पर विचार करें। जैसे—

1. He likes reading stories.
2. She began walking slowly.

उपरोक्त वाक्य (1) में reading एक Gerund है। चूंकि यह Transitive verb-likes का object हैं, अतः इसे noun कहेंगे। पुनः stories, reading का object है, अतः इसे verb कहेंगे।

उपरोक्त वाक्य (2) में walking भी एक Gerund है। चूंकि यह verb-began का object है अतः इसे noun कहेंगे। पुनः adverb-slowly, walking

Her desire is to see me again.

He is to sell his car.
V C

She was to go to Gaya.
V C

To see is to believe
V C

My greatest pleasure is to guide.
V C

Note : यहाँ 'C' का अर्थ complement है।

Rule (4) : 'Infinitive with to' का प्रयोग किसी preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. He is about to come.
Prep O

2. You had no choice but (= except) to obey.
Prep O

[तुम्हारे पास आज्ञा पालन करने के सिवा कोई विकल्प नहीं था।]

3. Now a days we want nothing but (= except) to earn money.
Prep O

[आजकल हमलोग पैसा कमाने के सिवा कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं।]

Note : (i) उपरोक्त वाक्य (2) तथा (3) में but का प्रयोग except (के सिवा/अलावे/छोड़कर) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में हुआ है।

(ii) जब Infinitive with to का प्रयोग subject, object, complement के रूप में होता है तो यह Noun का कार्य करता है और इसे Noun Infinitive कहा जाता है।

Rule (5) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग Adjective की तरह किसी noun को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

He has no money to buy.
N inf.

I have no house to live in.
N inf.

He is a man to be admired.
N inf.

My son likes milk to drink.
N inf.

This is not the time to play.
N inf.

Rule (6) : Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग Adverb की तरह किसी Adjective को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

He is too ill to do any work.
Adj. Inf.

He was surprised to see his beloved with a handsome boy.
Adj. inf.

It is difficult to solve this sum.
Adj. inf.

The girls were anxious to learn.
Adj. inf.

He is unable to attend the class.
Adj. inf.

Rule (7) : Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग Adverb की तरह किसी verb को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस case में Infinitive with to से कार्य करने के purpose (उद्देश्य) or cause (कारण) का बोध होता है। जैसे—

He wants to help his classmate —Purpose

She sold her ring to buy those sarees —Purpose

She started weeping to see the dead body of her father —Cause

Rule (8) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग किसी sentence को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

To be honest, he is not going to help her.

To tell the truth, I quite forgot my promise.

Note : (i) जब Infinitive with to का प्रयोग Noun, Verb, Adjective तथा sentence को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है तो यह Gerundial or qualifying infinitive कहलाता है।

Rule (9) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए verbs के बाद होता है।

Verbs	Hindi Meaning
Afford	दे सकना, खर्च कर सकना
Begin	प्रारंभ करना
Attempt	प्रयास करना
Beg	भीख माँगना
Bother	परेशान होना, चिन्ता करना
Care (negative)	चिन्ता करना, परेशान होना, फिक्र, परवाह करना
Choose	चुनना
Consent	सहमति देना/स्वीकृति देना
Continue	जारी रखना/करते रहना
Dare	हिम्मत करना/खतरे का सामना करना
Endeavour	कोशिश करना/प्रयास करना
Hesitate	संकोच करना/हिचकिचाना
Intend	इरादा करना, अभिप्राय करना
Learn	सीखना, ज्ञानोपार्जन करना
Like	पसंद करना
Love	प्रेम करना, प्यार करना
Undertake	किसी कार्य करने को राजी होना
Manage	प्रबंध करना
Arrange	क्रम में रखना/आयोजन करना
Seem	मालूम पड़ना
Forget	भूलना
Agree	सहमत होना
Regret	पश्चाताप करना
Mean	चाहता, अर्थ बताना
Need	आवश्यक होना, अभाव होना
Neglect	उपेक्षा करना, भूल जाना
Offer	प्रदान करना, देना
Plan	योजना बनाना
Prefer	अधिक पसंद करना
Prepare	तैयार करना, साधन जुटाना
Be prepared to	करने को तैयार
Pretend	बहाना बनाना
Proceed	अग्रसर होना, आगे बढ़ना, जारी रखना
Refuse	अस्वीकार करना
Try	प्रयास करना, जौंचना
Wish	इच्छा करना, चाहना
Remember	याद करना
Promise	प्रतिज्ञा करना
Swear	कसम खाना

Verbs	Hindi Meaning
Purpose	प्रस्तावित करना
Fail	असफल होना
Hope	आशा करना
Decide	निर्णय करना
Determine	इच्छा होना

जैसे— He endeavoured to help me.
V inf.

Raman dared to challenge me.
V inf.

They planned to visit the Taj Mahal.
V inf.

His daughter attempted to commit suicide.
V inf.

She hesitates to speak here.
V inf.

Note : उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Infinitive with to के बदले that clause का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Raman dared that he could challenge me. (x)

Raman dared to challenge me. (✓)

Rule (10) : नीचे दिये गए verbs के बाद object + Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है, न की that-clause का।

Verbs	Hindi Meaning
Allow	आज्ञा देना, मंजूर करना
Advise	सलाह देना, परामर्श देना
Compel	विवश करना, मजबूर करके हासिल करना
Encourage	उत्साहित करना, हिम्मत बँधाना
Expect	आशा करना, प्रतीक्षा करना, अनुमान करना
Forbid	किसी काम को करने से रोकना, अनुमति न देना
Force	विवश करना
Instruct	पढ़ाना, निर्देश करना, खबर करना
Invite	निमंत्रण देना, ध्यान आकर्षित करना
Oblige	बाध्य करना, कृपा करना, अहसान करना
Order	आदेश देना
Permit	आज्ञा/अनुमति देना
Persuade	विश्वास दिलाना, फुसलाना
Request	प्रार्थना करना, नम्रता से माँगना
Tell	कहना
Want	चाहना, आवश्यकता होना, इच्छा करना
Warn	सचेत करना, पहिले से सूचना देना
Teach	पढ़ाना
Tempt	छाड़ना
Urge	दिननी करना
Show	दिखाना
Remind	पुनः याद दिलाना

जैसे—

The teacher allowed the students to enter the class room.
V O inf.

The teacher allowed the students that they should enter the class room. (x)

He forbade his daughter to go out at night. (✓)
V O inf.

He forbade his daughter that she should go out at night. (x)

She ordered her servant to bring a cup of tea. (✓)
V O inf.

She ordered her servant that he should bring a cup of tea. (x)

Rule (11) : नीचे दिये गए verbs के बाद भी Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।

Verbs	Hindi meaning
Appear	प्रकट होना, दिखाई देना, हाजिर होना
Forget	भूल जाना, याद न रहना
Guarantee	गारण्टी देना
Happen	होना, घटित होना, संयोग होना
Learn	सीखना, शिक्षा प्राप्त करना
Pretend	बहाना बनाना
Promise	प्रतिज्ञा करना, वादा करना
Prove	सिद्ध करना, प्रमाणित करना
Remember	स्मरण रखना, याद करना
Seem	प्रतीत होना, दिखाई देना
Swear	शपथ लेना, कसम लेना
Threaten	धमकी देना, धमकाना, भय दिखाना

जैसे—

He forgot to remember the lesson.
V inf.

वह पाठ याद करना भूल गया।

I pretended to be angry.
V inf.

मैंने क्रुद्ध होने का बहाना किया।

Note : (i) उपरोक्त verbs के बाद that-clause का प्रयोग भी होता है।
जैसे—

He forgot that he would remember the lesson.

वह भूल गया कि वह पाठ याद करता।

I pretended that I was angry.

मैंने बहाना किया कि मैं क्रुद्ध था।

(ii) Agree, decide, forget, remember, learn—verbs के बाद Infinitive with to तथा that-clause का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन इसके अर्थ में फर्क/अंतर होता है। जैसे—

He decided to settle in Rajgir.
V inf.

वह राजगीर में बसने का निर्णय लिया।

I learnt that Binay had settled in Rajgir.
V that-clause

मुझे जानकारी मिली कि विनय राजगीर में बस गया है।

Rule (12) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए Adjective के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Adjectives	Hindi meaning
Able	सुतर-योग्य
Unable	असमर्थ / अयोग्य
Anxious	उत्सुक / बैचैन
Glad	प्रसन्न / आनन्ददायक
Happy	सुखी, खुश, भाग्यशाली

Adjectives	Hindi meaning
Pleased	प्रसन्न
Surprised	आश्चर्यित, अचंभित
Shocked	आघाती
Lucky	भाग्यशाली
Likely	उपयुक्त / संभावित
Right	सही / ठीक
Wrong	गलत
Stupid	सुस्त / मूर्ख
Fit	ठीक, सही, उचित, उपयुक्त
Delight	प्रसन्नचित्त
Angry	रंज / क्रुद्ध
Astonished	अचंभित
Horrorified	भयभीत
Disappointed	निराश

जैसे— I am able to do this work.
Adj. inf.

He was pleased to see her.
Adj. inf.

You are anxious to meet your beloved.
Adj. inf.

Rule (13) : Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग nouns जैसे—
wish, decision, need, pleasure के बाद होता है। जैसे—

It is a pleasure to see her again.
N inf.

She told me about her decision to leave the house.
N inf.

B. No Use of Infinitive with to

(Use of Bare Infinitive or Infinitive without to)

Rule (1) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग Modal Auxiliary verbs (जैसे—can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must) के बाद नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- He can help you. (✓)
- He can to help you. (✗)
- It may rain today. (✓)
- It may to rain today. (✗)
- One must do one's duty. (✓)
- One must to do one's duty. (✗)

Rule (2) : Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग dare not/daren't तथा need not/needn't के बाद नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- He daren't come here. (✓)
- He daren't to come here. (✗)
- She need not go there. (✓)
- She need not to go there. (✗)

Note : (i) जब dare तथा need का प्रयोग Marginal Auxiliary Verbs के रूप में Interrogative sentence में होता है, तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- Dare he oppose his father? (✓)
- Dare he to oppose his father? (✗)

(ii) Dare तथा Need का प्रयोग Main verb के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद जरूरत के मुताबिक Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- He dares to go there. (✓)
- He dares go there. (✗)
- She needs to come here. (✓)
- She needs come here. (✗)

Rule (3) : यदि Active style के sentence में feel, hear, see, notice, watch—verbs का प्रयोग हो तथा इसके बाद object का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- He felt the earth shake. (✓)
- He felt the earth to shake. (✗)
- He heard her cry. (✓)
- He heard her to cry. (✗)
- I saw her run. (✓)
- I saw her to run. (✗)
- The court noticed him appear. (✓)
- The court noticed him to appear. (✗)
- He watched the film enjoy. (✓)
- He watched the film to enjoy. (✗)

Note : (i) see, hear, feel, smell, listen, notice, watch—verbs का प्रयोग Active sentence में हो तथा इसके बाद object का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद present participle का प्रयोग भी होता है। जैसे—

- He saw the horse running in the field.
उसने घोड़ा को मैदान में दौड़ते हुए देखा।
- I heard him shouting.
मैंने उसे चिल्लाते हुए सुना।

(ii) see, hear, know का प्रयोग passive style के sentence में हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- She was seen to enter the bed room. (✓)
- She was seen enter the bed room. (✗)
- He was heard to say that he loved his wife. (✓)
- He was heard say that he loved his wife. (✗)
- I am known to all. (✓)
- I am known all. (✗)

(iii) Help के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है और नहीं भी होता है। जैसे—

- He helped me to buy a watch. (✓)
- He helped me buy a watch. (✓)

Rule (4) : Let + object के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- Let me do this work. (✓)
- Let me to do this work. (✗)
- Let us go to the cinema. (✓)
- Let us to go to the cinema. (✗)

Rule (5) : यदि Active style के sentence में make का प्रयोग हो तथा इसके बाद object का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- They made me weep. (✓)
- They made me to weep. (✗)

Note : यदि passive style के sentence में Make का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- She was made to weep. (✓)
- She was made weep. (✗)
- He was made to laugh. (✓)
- He was made laugh. (✗)

Rule (6) : Had better, had sooner, had rather, would rather, would sooner के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- You had better come now. (✓)
- अच्छा होता तुम अब चले आते।
- You had better to come now. (✗)

Note : (i) Had betterwould sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग हो तो than के बाद भी Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

You had better go than stay here. (✓)

यहाँ ठहरने की अपेक्षा अच्छा होता तुम चले जाते।

You had better go than to stay here. (✗)

You had better to go than stay here. (✗)

You had better to go than to stay here. (✗)

He had rather stay than depart. (✓)

He would rather die than tell a lie. (✓)

He would sooner die than tell a lie. (✓)

Rule (7) : यदि दो Infinitives 'and, or, except, but, than as तथा like' से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हो तो इन शब्दों के पहले Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है तथा इन शब्दों के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He wants to come and talk to me. (✓)

वह आना चाहता है और मुझसे बात करना चाहता है।

He wants to come and to talk to me. (✗)

He wants come and talk to me. (✗)

There is nothing to do but wait. (✓)

There is nothing to do but to wait. (✗)

There is nothing do but wait. (✗)

Rule (8) : But or Except के पहले do, does तथा did का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He does nothing but play. (✓)

He does nothing but to play. (✗)

She does everything but talk. (✓)

She does everything but to talk. (✗)

दूसरे शब्दों में : Do/Does/did + any thing/nothing/every thing + But/except के बाद Infinitive with to प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Note : (i) But/Except के पहले do/does/did को छोड़कर अन्य verbs का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He wants nothing but to earn money. (✓)

वह पैसा कमाने के सिवा कुछ नहीं चाहता है।

He wants nothing but earn money. (✗)

Rule (4) : why तथा why not का प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए तथा सुझाव (suggestion) देने के लिए होता है। इस case में why or why not के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Why pay more fees at other institutions? (✓)

Why to pay more fees at other institutions? (✗)

Why not go to a good teacher? (✓)

Why not to go to good teacher? (✗)

Infinitives Are Sometimes Used To Join A pair of Sentences

I. Infinitives का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है।

जैसे—

1. He has some bills. He must pay them.
He has some bills to pay.

2. She has five children. She must provide for them.
She has five children to provide for.

3. He was very tired. He could not go any further.
He was too tired to go any further.

4. Aditi went to the shop. She wanted to buy a pair of shoes.
Aditi went to the shop to buy a pair of shoes.

5. Aditya switched on the radio. He wanted to hear the news.
Aditya switched on the radio to hear the news.

6. The children went to the park. They wanted to fly their kites there.
The children went to the park to fly their kites there.

II. Infinitives का प्रयोग कर clause को इस प्रकार replace किया जाता है।
जैसे—

1. India expects that every man will do his duty.
India expects every man to do his duty.

2. This is the way in which it should be done.
This is the way to do it.

3. I have no advice that I can offer you.
I have no advice to offer you.

4. It is said that he is a great scholar.
He is said to be a great scholar.

III. यदि Infinitive का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो Introductory subject 'it' का प्रयोग कर sentence को इस प्रकार लिखा जा सकता है।
जैसे—

1. To steal is wrong.
It is wrong to steal.

2. To eat too much is harmful.
It is harmful to eat too much.

3. To waste your time is foolish.
It is foolish to waste your time.

4. To play with explosives is dangerous.
It is dangerous to play with explosives.

5. To live without-air is impossible.
It is impossible to live without air.

Practice Set

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with Infinitives with or without to :

- is worth ambition. (reign)
- He doesn't mean here. (stay)
- His custom is daily. (ride)
- It is yet..... (decide)
- He had no choice but (obey)
- The speaker is about (begin)
- We eat (live)
- The students are anxious..... (learn)
- This medicine is pleasant..... (take)
-the truth, I quite forget my promise. (tell)
-honest, he is not going to help me. (be)
- He made me (laugh)
- I bade him (go)
- He daren't me. (touch)
- He dares me. (challenge)
- You need it. (do)
- We made her (sing)
- We should for justice. (fight)
- You could her. (help)
- It is better to go away from here than..... (stay)
- Let us it. (forget)
- He had better..... it. (do)
- You would rather it. (do)
- I want to meet him and him about my problems. (tell)
- I have no house..... in. (live)

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks using the verbs within brackets with or without to :

- He may..... this. (do)
- He does not need for help. (ask)
- He is slow his work. (do)
- They come their grandfather. (bury)
- He saw her..... (weep)
- Let-him this work. (do)
- I was made (laugh)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--------------|
| 8. You had better..... permission. | (ask) | 14. He likes here and read the newspaper. | (sit) |
| 9. He would rather die than..... so. | (suffer) | 15. Let us together. | (dance) |
| 10. You do nothing but..... | (play) | 16. He wants us..... for him. | (wait) |
| 11. He helped her..... the load. | (lift) | 17. You promised her. | (help) |
| 12. You do nothing but at others. | (laugh) | 18. She appears a good woman. | (be) |
| 13. Our publisher wants nothing but the publication. | (establish) | 19. She is glad me. | (meet) |
| | | 20. I used..... there. | (live) |
| | | 21. They want..... to Delhi. | (go) |
| | | 22. Have you any questions..... | (ask) |
| | | 23. It is difficult to make you..... | (understand) |
| | | 24. He is about..... | (die) |
| | | 25. Let him..... there. | (sit) |

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets with or without 'to':

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. They try fault with me. | (to find) |
| 2. He refused the orders. | (to obey) |
| 3. We her sing in the room. | (to hear) |
| 4. My desire is you again. | (to see) |
| 5. Every body wishes life. | (to enjoy) |
| 6. I five bales of cotton. | (to want) |
| 7. You have me some money. | (to give) |
| 8. I requested him my house. | (to visit) |
| 9. Exercise beneficial. | (to be) |
| 10. We saw him | (to leave) |
| 11. The mother made the child the milk. | (to drink) |
| 12. He would rather die than a lie. | (to tell) |
| 13. I hope this time. | (to pass) |
| 14. The teacher permitted the boys | (to go) |
| 15. Mr. Bose asked her son home before dark. | (to come) |
| 16. You need not all the questions. | (to answer) |
| 17. He made us for an answer. | (to wait) |
| 18. He wouldn't let any one his bicycle. | (to use) |
| 19. I managed..... | (to pass) |
| 20. I heard the postman at the door. | (to knock) |
| 21. He was seen | (to leave) |
| 22. Then she let the child out. | (to go) |
| 23. Jaya wanted photograph. | (to learn) |
| 24. It is easy others. | (to advise) |
| 25. He got up a question. | (to ask) |

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets with or without 'to':

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. I went the minister. | (see) |
| 2. Did you really see him your brother? | (beat) |
| 3. Better in the midst of alarms. | (dwell) |
| 4. He bade me everything. | (tell) |
| 5. He had no choice but | (obey) |
| 6. You need not him back. | (send) |
| 7. He was seen the money. | (take) |
| 8. The children came the concert. | (see) |
| 9. He asked me if I could teach him..... cricket. | (play) |
| 10. Please this packet to my father. | (deliver) |
| 11. The official made me in a form. | (fill) |
| 12. We aren't allowed on the grass. | (walk) |
| 13. I'll wait for you your breakfast. | (finish) |

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 14. The peace talks are likely several weeks. | (last) |
| 15. Let-him there. | (sit) |
| 16. You had better leave. | (take) |
| 17. I donot mean Manali. | (visit) |
| 18. She always tries fault with me. | (find) |
| 19. The ability ... is nature's gift to human kind. | (think) |
| 20. Make him | (sit) |
| 21. I had better before I go. | (eat) |
| 22. She always wanted to Australia. | (go) |
| 23. It's going this evening. | (rain) |
| 24. Her story is hard | (believe) |
| 25. is human. | (err) |

Q. 5. Correct the following sentences :

- To see is believe.
- She has no house living in.
- He bade me to go.
- He may to do this.
- He wants helping his brother.
- He dares go there.
- He heard her to cry.
- She was made laugh.
- We had better to ask permission.
- Let me to do this.
- He need not to ask.
- He does nothing but to play.
- My teacher helped me solve this problem.
- She is fond of played Ludo.
- She prevented me from go there.
- Your friend is addicted to drink.
- Manali worked hard pass the SBI clerk examination.
- He is too tired work.
- She was seen enter the college campus.
- Let us to dance together.
- His wife does not let him to go.
- Anshu saw Babu to sleep.
- Ruby is anxious learn.
- He does everything but to speak.
- He had rather to stay than depart.

Q. 6. Correct the following sentences :

- She eats living.
- There is no time playing cricket.
- Birds of a feather flocked together.
- To cut your coat according to your cloth.
- Making castles in the air.
- Killing two birds with one stone.
- Making a mountain of a mole hill.
- Great to cry little wool.
- We have pay taxes.
- He did nothing but to laugh.
- She would rather walk than to ride the bike.
- I saw him to talk to his belief.
- It may to rain today.
- It is a pleasure meet her again.
- The publisher ordered his servant bring a packet of cigarettes.
- My sister-in-law pretended be sad.
- I am surprised see you here.
- Mr. Prasad wants nothing but buy a flat.
- Veena is not able do anything for her children.
- The peon requested the principal going at once.
- He promises getting a good result.

22. The old man started laughing watch the comedy film.
23. She is astonished seeing her lover with a beautiful girl.
24. You have qualifying the competitive examination.
25. The patient is about die.

Q. 7. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. The situation (1)/compelled me (2)/writing (3)/the book. (4)/No error (5)
2. We (1)/want (2)/nothing but (3)/earn money. (4)/No error (5)
3. She (1)/was not ready (2)/appearing (3)/at the examination. (4)/No error (5)
4. My wife (1)/cannot (2)/to allow (3)/drinking here. (4)/No error (5)
5. I did not (1)/allow her (2)/watching (3)/the film. (4)/No error (5)
6. The old woman (1)/has (2)/some food (3)/to eat. (4)/No error (5)
7. She (1)/dares (2)/oppose (3)/her husband. (4)/No error (5)
8. She (1)/is pleased (2)/meeting (3)/her lover. (4)/No error (5)
9. Let (1)/us (2)/to go (3)/to the cinema. (4)/No error (5)
10. You were (1)/invited (2)/participating (3)/in the marriage ceremony. (4)/No error (5)
11. The news (1)/is (2)/too good (3)/to true. (4)/No error (5)
12. My mother (1)/wants to come (2)/and to talk (3)/to her grand son. (4)/No error (5)
13. I forbade (1)/my brother (2)/doing (3)/that work. (4)/No error (5)
14. Anshu (1)/was (2)/made (3)/weeping. (4)/No error (5)
15. She (1)/was seen (2)/reading (3)/the Ramayana. (4)/No error (5)
16. The teacher (1)/always encourages (2)/the students (3)/work hard. (4)/No error (5)
17. The strikers (1)/held a meeting (2)/discussing (3)/the terms of the employers. (4)/No error (5)
18. Mr. Pathak (1)/sent his son (2)/to Germany (3)/to be educated. (4)/No error (5)
19. You had better (1)/to stop (2)/taking medicine (3)/which has harmful side-effects. (4)/No error (5)
20. He (1)/planned (2)/to not go on (3)/a vacation this year. (4)/No error (5)
21. Do you (1)/know (2)/to play (3)/the harmonium ? (4)/No error (5)
22. The teacher (1)/instructed (2)/the students (3)/to go. (4)/No error (5)
23. She dare not (1)/to tell me (2)/what-happened (3)/last night. (4)/No error (5)
24. Mr. Thakur (1)/told the students (2)/maintain (3)/silence. (4)/No error (5)
25. He said (1)/that (2)/he would die (3)/rather than to beg. (4)/No error (5)

Q. 8. Combine/join the following pairs of sentences by using Infinitives :

1. Vikas went to the post office. He wanted to buy some stamps.
2. Veena visits the poor. She wants to relieve their sufferings.
3. Aditya works very hard. He wants to win a scholarship.
4. His uncle went to Agra yesterday. His object was to visit the Tajmahal.
5. Aditi went to the market. She wanted to buy some fruits.
6. He went to the library. He wanted to borrow a book.
7. The boys went to the beach. They wanted to have a picnic.
8. He has a large family. He must support it.
9. She had no money. She could not help the poor.
10. He is going to Rajgir. He will start business there.

11. I want to serve my country. This is my greatest desire.
12. You should not play with explosives. It is dangerous.
13. We should respect our parents. This is our duty.
14. He collects old stamps. This is his favourite hobby.
15. She is very ill. She cannot do any work.

Q. 9. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the Infinitives :

1. The principal expected that all students would pass.
2. He expects that he will succeed.
3. It was known that he was a great leader.
4. I hoped that I would win the first prize.
5. Vikas studied hard that he might pass the examination.
6. He says that she is very active.
7. I advised her that she should not disobey her husband.
8. The doctor warned the patient that he should not touch wine.
9. The students promised that they would help us.
10. You shall have to work very hard if you want to win the first prize.
11. He was glad when he heard of your success.
12. It was believed that he was innocent.
13. The student did not expect that he would fail in the examination.
14. The officer ordered that the town should be burnt.
15. I was surprised when I heard of your failure.

Q. 10. Re-write the following sentences by beginning them with the Introductory 'it'.

Examples :

1. To lie is a sin.
It is a sin to lie.
2. To cheat others is wrong.
It is wrong to cheat others.

1. To talk too much is bad.
2. To write a book is not a joke.
3. To criticise others is very easy.
4. To climb Everest is very difficult.
5. To sit in the sun on a cold day is pleasant.
6. To bribe a public servant is a penal offence.
7. To get up late in the morning is not good for health.
8. To live beyond one's means is foolish.
9. To betray your best friend is disgraceful.
10. To remove corruption from the society is impossible.
11. To waste your money is foolish.
12. To show mercy to others is a divine quality.
13. To read your handwriting is impossible.
14. To live in peace and to let others live in peace should be the principle of our life.
15. To do good to others should be the motto of our life.

Q. 11. Rewrite the following sentences using the Infinitives :

1. Earning money is difficult.
2. Finding fault is easy.
3. Swimming is an exercise.
4. Saying is easy but doing is difficult.
5. He is so tired that he cannot run.
6. Writing a good book is difficult.
7. Raman wishes that he might enjoy life.
8. Saying is believing.
9. He will be delighted if he joins you.
10. She is so weak that she cannot work.

Q. 12. Complete the following sentences by using suitable Infinitives :

1. He is anxious
2. I went to the hospital

3. You work hard
4. He doesn't want
5. They refused
6. He is too young
7. He was seen
8. He heard her.....
9. He made me
10. It is every one's duty.....

Q. 13. Write a sentence on each of the following patterns :

1. Noun + Verb + Infinitive
2. Noun + Verb + Pronoun + Infinitive
3. Infinitive + Verb + Infinitive
4. Subject + Verb + Infinitive + Noun
5. Subject + Verb + Pronoun + Infinitive + Adverb
6. Infinitive + Verb + Adjective
7. It + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive
8. It + Verb + Adjective + for + Pronoun + Infinitive
9. Pronoun + Verb + Infinitive + Object
10. There + Verb + nothing + Infinitive

Answers With Explanation

- Q.1.** 1. To reign 2. to stay 3. to ride 4. to decide
 5. to obey 6. to begin 7. to live 8. to learn
 9. to take 10. to tell 11. to be 12. laugh
 13. go 14. touch 15. to challenge 16. to do
 17. sing 18. fight 19. help 20. stay
 21. forget 22. do 23. do 24. tell
 25. to live

- Q.2.** 1. do 2. to ask 3. to do 4. to bury
 5. weep 6. do 7. to laugh 8. ask
 9. suffer 10. play 11. to lift/lift 12. laugh
 13. to establish 14. to sit 15. dance 16. to wait
 17. to help 18. to be 19. to meet 20. to live
 21. to go 22. to ask 23. understand 24. to die
 25. sit

- Q.3.** 1. to find 2. to obey 3. hear 4. to see
 5. to enjoy 6. want 7. to give 8. to visit
 9. is 10. leave 11. drink 12. tell
 13. to pass 14. to go 15. to come 16. answer
 17. wait 18. use 19. to pass 20. knock
 21. to leave 22. go 23. to learn 24. to advise
 25. to ask

- Q.4.** 1. to see 2. beat 3. dwell 4. tell
 5. to obey 6. send 7. to take 8. to see
 9. to play 10. deliver 11. fill 12. to walk
 13. to finish 14. to last 15. sit 16. take
 17. to visit 18. to find 19. to think 20. sit
 21. eat 22. to go 23. to rain 24. to believe
 25. to err

Q.5.

1. To see is to believe.
2. She has no house to live in.
3. He bade me go.
4. He may do this.
5. He wants to help his brother.
6. He dares to go there.
7. He heard her cry.
8. She was made to laugh.
9. We had better ask permission.
10. Let me do this.

11. He need not ask.
12. He does nothing but play.
13. My teacher helped me to solve this problem.
14. She is fond of playing Ludo.
15. She prevented me from going there.
16. Your friend is addicted to drinking.
17. Manali worked hard to pass the SBI clerk examination.
18. He is too tired to work.
19. She was seen to enter the college campus.
20. Let us dance together.
21. His wife does not let him go.
22. Anshu saw Babu sleep.
23. Ruby is anxious to learn.
24. He does everything but speak.
25. He had rather stay than depart.

Q.6.

1. She eats to live.
2. There is no time to play cricket.
3. Birds of a feather flock together.
4. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
5. To make castles in the air.
6. To kill two birds with one stone.
7. To make a mountain of a mole hill.
8. Great cry little wool.
9. We have to pay taxes.
10. He did nothing but laugh.
11. She would rather walk than ride the bike.
12. I saw him talk to his belief.
13. It may rain today.
14. It is a pleasure to meet her again.
15. The publisher ordered his servant to bring a packet of cigarettes.
16. My sister-in-law pretended to be sad.
17. I am surprised to see you here.
18. Mr. Prasad wants nothing but to buy a flat.
19. Veena is not able to do anything for her children.
20. The peon requested the principal to go at once.
21. He promises to get a good result.
22. The old man started laughing to watch the comedy film.
23. She is astonished to see her lover with a beautiful girl.
24. You have to qualify the competitive examination.
25. The patient is about to die.

Q.7.

1. (3) writing की जगह to write का प्रयोग होगा। verb—compel के बाद हमेशा object + infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है।
2. (4) earn money की जगह to earn money का प्रयोग होगा। Nothing but के पहले do, does, did को छोड़कर अन्य verbs का प्रयोग हो तो nothing but के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है। Given sentence में nothing but के पहले want का प्रयोग हुआ है अतः to earn money का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।
3. (3) appearing की जगह to appear का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (3) to allow की जगह allow का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Modal Auxiliary Verb—can के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
5. (3) watching की जगह to watch का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि allow—verb के बाद Object + Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (5) Given sentence correct है।
7. (3) Oppose की जगह to oppose का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि dare का प्रयोग

Main verb के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है।

8. (3) Meeting की जगह to meet का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि pleased-Adjective के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
9. (3) To go की जगह go का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Let के बाद object का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन इसके बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
10. (3) Participating की जगह to participate का प्रयोग होगा। verb—Invite के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (4) To true की जगह to be true का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (3) To talk की जगह talk का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि दो Infinitives 'and' से जुड़े रहते हैं तो 'and' के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
13. (3) Doing की जगह to do का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Verb—forbid के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (4) Weeping की जगह to weep का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Make—verb का प्रयोग passive style के sentence में होता है तो इसके बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (3) Reading की जगह to read का प्रयोग होगा। जब Verb—see का प्रयोग passive style के sentence में होता है तो इसके बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (4) Work hard की जगह to work hard का प्रयोग होगा। verb—encourage के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
17. (3) Discussing की जगह to discuss का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (5) Given sentence correct है।
19. (2) To stop की जगह stop का प्रयोग होगा। Had better के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
20. (3) To not go on की जगह not to go on का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (3) To play की जगह how to play का प्रयोग होगा।
22. (5) Given sentence correct है।
23. (2) To tell की जगह tell का प्रयोग होगा। dare not के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
24. (3) Maintain की जगह to maintain का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (4) To beg की जगह beg का प्रयोग होगा। Would rather than के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Q.8.

1. Vikas went to the post office to buy some stamps.
2. Veena visits the poor to relieve their sufferings.
3. Aditya works very hard to win a scholarship.
4. His uncle went to Agra yesterday to visit the Tajmahal.
5. Aditi went to the market to buy some fruits.
6. He went to the library to borrow a book.
7. The boys went to the beach to have a picnic.
8. He has a large family to support it.
9. She had no money to help the poor.
10. He is going to Rajgir to start business there.
11. This is my greatest desire to serve my country.
12. It is dangerous to play with explosives.
13. This is our duty to respect our parents.
14. This is his favourite hobby to collect old stamps.
15. She is too ill to do any work.

Q.9.

1. The principal expected all students to pass.
2. He expects to succeed.
3. He was known to be a great leader.
4. I hoped to win the first prize.
5. Vikas studied hard to pass the examination.

6. She is said to be very active.
7. I advised her not to disobey her husband.
8. The doctor warned the patient not to touch wine.
9. The students promised to help us.
10. You shall have to work very hard to win the first prize.
11. He was glad to hear of your success.
12. He was believed to be innocent.
13. The student did not expect to fail in the examination.
14. The officer ordered to burn the town.
15. I was surprised to hear of your failure.

Q.10.

1. It is bad to talk too much.
2. It is not a joke to write a book.
3. It is very easy to criticise others.
4. It is very difficult to climb Everest.
5. It is pleasant to sit in the sun on a cold day.
6. It is a penal offence to bribe a public servant.
7. It is not good for health to get up late in the morning.
8. It is foolish to live beyond one's means.
9. It is disgraceful to betray your best friend.
10. It is impossible to remove corruption from the society.
11. It is foolish to waste your money.
12. It is a divine quality to show mercy to others.
13. It is impossible to read your handwriting.
14. It should be the principle of our life to live in peace and to let others live in peace.
15. It should be the motto of our life to do good to others.

Q.11.

1. To earn money is difficult.
2. To find fault is easy.
3. To swim is an exercise.
4. To say is easy but to do is difficult.
5. He is too tired to run.
6. To write a good book is difficult.
7. Raman wishes to enjoy life.
8. To say is to believe.
9. He will be delighted to join you.
10. She is too weak to work.

Q.12.

1. He is anxious to meet his beloved.
2. I went to the hospital to see my colleague.
3. You work hard to pass the examination.
4. He doesn't want to write a letter.
5. They refused to come here.
6. He is too young to marry.
7. He was seen to enter the office.
8. He heard her cry.
9. He made me weep.
10. It is every one's duty to respect his parents.

Q.13.

1. Aditya wants to play.
2. My wife forbade me to go out at night.
3. To see is to believe.
4. The publisher wants to help Mr. Thakur.
5. He ordered me to stay there.
6. To smoke is bad.
7. It is wrong to steal.
8. It was hard for him to live on his small income.
9. She went to see the Exhibition.
10. There is nothing to say you.

Gerund

C. Use of Gerund

Rule (1) : Gerund का प्रयोग noun की तरह किसी verb के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Walking is an exercise.
S V

Reading is my favourite pastime.
S V

Hunting tigers is a favourite sport in this country.
S V

Swimming is good for health.
S V

Rule (2) : Gerund का प्रयोग noun की तरह किसी verb के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He likes reading poetry.
V O

Children love making mud castles.
V O

I enjoy flying kites.
V O

Stop playing
V O

Rule (3) : Gerund का प्रयोग noun की तरह किसी preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She is fond of swimming
Prep. O

She prevented me from playing.
Prep. O

You were punished for telling a lie.
Prep. O

He is tired of waiting.
Prep. O

Rule (4) : Gerund का प्रयोग noun की तरह किसी verb के complement के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Her hobby is dancing.
V C

Seeing is believing.
V C

His passion is gambling.
V C

What she doesn't like is drinking.
V C

Rule (5) : Gerund का प्रयोग noun or pronoun के Apposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Your view, uniting the people, is admirable.
It is foolish playing with fire.

Rule (6) : Gerund का प्रयोग 'The' के बाद होता है। जैसे—
The barking of a dog.

एक कुत्ता का भौकना

The running of business.

व्यापार चलाना

Rule (7) : Gerund का प्रयोग possessive के बाद होता है। जैसे—

I postponed my mother's going to Rajgir.

We appreciate Lata's singing.

They should not mind your coming late.

Note: (i) Possessive का तात्पर्य Apostrophe 's' ['s] Apostrophe ['s] of, possessive Adjectives तथा possessive pronouns होता है।

(ii) Possessive Adjective का प्रयोग Gerund के पहले होता है लेकिन Possessive Pronouns का प्रयोग Gerund के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

You should not mind mine coming late. (x)

You should not mind my coming late. (v)

Rule (8) : Gerund का प्रयोग verb के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद object का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है। जैसे—

He was good at playing hockey.
V O

My son is fond of singing a song.
V O

Some students believe in befooling the teachers.
V O

Rule (9) : Gerund का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए verbs के बाद होता है।

Verbs	Hindi Meaning
Appreciate	प्रशंसा करना / गुणगान करना
Avoid	दूर रहना / बचना / टालना
Admit	स्वीकार करना / मानना
Detest	घृणा करना
Deny	इन्कार करना
Delay	विलंब करना / टालना
Dislike	घृणा करना / नापसंद करना
Endure	बर्दाश्त करना
Enjoy	आनंद मचाना
Escape	बचकर भाग जाना / बचना
Excuse	क्षमा करना / माफ करना
Fancy	कल्पना करना
Forgive	क्षमा करना
Mind	ध्यान देना
Mention	उल्लेख करना / वर्णन करना
Postpone	स्थगित करना
Resist	प्रतिरोध करना
Propose	प्रस्ताव रखना
Suggest	सुझाव देना
Consider	विचार करना / सोचना
Contemplate	चिंतन करना / विचार करना

जैसे— He proposed going to the zoo.

She dislikes coming here.

Please, excuse her coming late.

Rule (10) : Gerund का प्रयोग prepositions—from, before, after, at, in, on, by, without, for, to, besides के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He saved her from drowning.
Prep. Gerund

On reaching Rajgira, he phoned me.
Prep. Gerund

The Indian team was hopeful of winning the match.
Prep. Gerund

After taking breakfast, he went to the office.
Prep. Gerund

Rule (11) : Gerund का प्रयोग allow, advise, forbid तथा permit के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He did not allow smoking there.

My father advised walking in the morning.

She forbade going out in the sun.

The house owner permitted teaching the children in his building.

Note: Allow, advise, forbid तथा permit verbs के बाद object का प्रयोग हो तो object के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे— Her father allowed her to go to the planetarium.
She forbade me to go out at midnight.

Rule (12): Gerund का प्रयोग verb + preposition के बाद होता है।

Verb	अर्थ	+Preposition	+Gerund
Abstain	अलग रहना	from	Gerund
Aim	निशाना साधना	at	"
Excel	उत्तम होना	in	"
Excuse	माफ करना	for	"
Insist	आग्रह करना	on	"
Persist	आग्रह करना/दुढ़ रहना	in	Gerund
Prevent	बाधा डालना	from	"
Think	सोचना	of	"
Go	जारी रखना	on	"
Keep	जारी रखना	on	"
Look forward	आशा करना	to	"
Refrain	दूर रहना, बचते रहना	from	"
Succeed	सफल होना	in	"
Take	खर्च को किसी बात का आदी बनाना	to	Gerund

जैसे— Krishna looks forward to meeting his beloved.
कृष्ण अपने प्रेमिका से मिलने का आशा करता है।
We should abstain from smoking.
हम लोगों को स्मॉकिंग से अलग/दूर रहना चाहिए।
He prevented me from going out at night.
उसने मुझे रात में बाहर जाने से मना किया।

Rule (13): Gerund का प्रयोग Adjective + Preposition के बाद होता है।

Adjective	अर्थ	+Preposition	+Gerund
Addicted	आदी/ब्यसन में लिप्त	to	Gerund
Bent	नतमस्तक	on	"
Confident	निश्चित	of	"
Desirous	इच्छुक/उत्सुक	of	"
Disqualified	अयोग्य	from	Gerund
Hopeful	आशान्वित	of	"
Tired	थका हुआ	of	"
Habituated	आदी	to	"
Accustomed	आदी	to	Gerund

जैसे— Are you addicted to gambling?
क्या तुम जुआ खेलने के आदी हो?
We are hopeful of winning the match.
हम लोग मैच जितने के लिए आशान्वित हैं।
He is desirous of going abroad.
उसे विदेश जाने की आकांक्षा है।

Note: (1) with a view to, be used to के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The students come to me with a view to getting some knowledge.

छात्रगण मेरे पास कुछ ज्ञान पाने/लेने के उद्देश्य से आते हैं।

Mr. Thakur is used to working at night.

मि० ठाकुर रात में काम करने के आदी हैं।

Rule (14): Gerund का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए शब्दों के बाद होता है।
जैसे—

Avoid, enjoy, mind, hate, worth, any use, some use, much use, no use, no good, any good etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. We must avoid drinking. (✓)
We must avoid to drink. (x)
2. It is no use crying now. (✓)
It is no use to cry now. (x)
3. He does not mind waiting her. (✓)
He does not mind to wait her. (x)

Note: उपरोक्त शब्दों के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rule (15): Gerund का प्रयोग can't bear (वर्दाश्त न करना), can't help (डालना) तथा can't stand (वर्दाश्त न करना) के बाद होता है। जैसे—
A baby can't bear living away from its mother.
You can't help laughing at her foolishness.

Note: Can't bear, can't help तथा can't stand के बाद object का प्रयोग भी होता है। जैसे—
She can't bear it.
You can't help me.

Rule (16): Gerund का प्रयोग passive sense में verbs—need तथा want के बाद होता है। जैसे—

1. Your car needs painting.
अर्थ— = Your car needs to be painted.
2. The bicycle wants repairing.
अर्थ— = The bicycle wants to be repaired.

Note: (i) Go + Gerund का प्रयोग इस प्रकार होता है। जैसे—

Go + Gerund	Go Gerund
Go + walking	Go walking
Go + riding	Go riding
Go + swimming	Go swimming
Go + dancing	Go dancing

(ii) Infinitive with 'to' तथा Gerund दोनों में Noun तथा verb के गुण हैं। अतः different sentences (विभिन्न वाक्यों) में एक का प्रयोग दूसरे के स्थान पर किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

- To walk is an exercise. (✓)
Walking is an exercise. (✓)
- To see is to believe. (✓)
Seeing is believing. (✓)

लेकिन इन वाक्यों में Infinitive with to का प्रयोग Gerund के स्थान पर तथा Gerund का प्रयोग Infinitive with to के स्थान पर नहीं हो सकता है। नीचे दिये गए वाक्य पर ध्यान दें। जैसे—

- Do not stop writing. (✓)
Do not stop to write. (x)
- He wants to go there. (✓)
He wants going there. (x)

(iii) जब noun or pronoun का प्रयोग Gerund के पहले हो तो वह noun or pronoun possessive case में होता है। जैसे—

- I was pleased at Mohan's going there. (✓)
I was pleased at Mohan going there. (x)

- They insisted upon my starting at once. (✓)
 They insisted upon me starting at once. (×)
 We heard of their winning the match. (✓)
 We heard of them winning the match. (×)
 We enjoyed the clown's falling from the roof. (✓)
 We enjoyed the clown falling from the roof. (×)

लेकिन जब noun से a lifeless thing (एक निर्जीव वस्तु) का बोध हो तो Gerund के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' or Apostrophe (') का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- There is no danger of the wall's falling down. (×)
 There is no danger of the wall falling down. (✓)
 There is no fear of the train's coming late. (×)
 There is no fear of the train coming late. (✓)

(iv) Gerund का प्रयोग passive form में हो तो Gerund के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' or Apostrophe (') अर्थात् Possessive case का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- Do you approve of Naresh's being punished? (×)
 Do you approve of Naresh being punished? (✓)

Practice Set

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with gerund form of the verbs given in the brackets :

-is a good exercise. (walk)
-is believing. (see)
- He gave up (smoke)
- He prefers to swimming. (walk)
- My father hates money. (borrow)
- Your uncle is addicted to..... (drink)
- Adity is accustomed to..... (dance)
- After.....the newspaper I gave up smoking. (read)
- He is looking forward to me. (see)
- The Ramayana is worth..... (read)
- My wife proposed.....to the cinema. (go)
- My hobby is.....the students. (teach)
-is better than spending. (save)
- I postponed her..... to Mumbai. (go)
- He avoids..... a cheat. (meet)
- Mr. Thakur did all this with a view to.....your career. (make)
- He is used to a lie. (tell)
- You don't allow.....here. (spit)
- It is no use over spilt milk. (cry)
- My father-in-law prohibited me from.....out late night. (go)
- The doctor advised.....in the morning. (walk)
- The house needs (repair)
-a lie is easier than the truth. (tell, speak)
- is not easy. (read)
-is prohibited. (park)

Q. 2. Rewrite the following sentences using the Gerund :

- To see is to believe.
- To walk is a healthy exercise.
- To remove corruption from the society is an uphill task.
- It is not easy to swim.
- To give is better than to receive.
- To help the needy is our great duty.
- To talk too much is not a sign of intelligence.
- To scold her lover over trifles is her habit.
- To stand first in the class is his aim.
- To keep oneself free from tension is the best remedy for good health.
- To smoke is injurious to health.

- To show mercy is a divine attribute.
- To respect and obey our teachers is our moral duty.
- To kill birds is a cruel sport.
- No one likes to pay taxes.
- To ride a bicycle is not very difficult.
- To bathe in cold water is very refreshing in hot water.
- To walk in this park is not allowed.
- To criticise others is not good.
- He likes to walk in the morning.
- He enjoys to see a film in the evening.
- To start a business in this place will be profitable.
- To ask questions is easier than to answer them.
- You hate to talk to a mean fellow like him.
- To find fault is easy.

Q. 3. Correct the following sentences in respect of the Gerunds and other connecting words:

- Illness prevented her from attend the meeting.
- He is looking forward to see you again.
- A to roll stone gathers no moss.
- Stop to play with fire.
- There is no harm to go there.
- He is not accustomed to sleep in the open.
- Mr. Thakur tried to dissuade her from married an old man.
- Your coat needs to wash.
- Would you mind to open the gate ?
- He likes to ride.
- They were punished for come late.
- He was annoyed at miss the bus.
- You are not capable of worked hard.
- This camera is not suitable for taken pictures in the dark.
- They are thinking of moved to another house.
- I will excuse you from attended the meeting.
- Gandhijee insisted on do things honestly.
- Who is responsible for break this table ?
- He has begun to chew betels for a week.
- He can't help to laugh.
- They locked the house before to go out.
- The accused persisted to assert his innocence.
- I objected to meet her.
- He is averse to play cards.
- We can not live without to eat.

Q. 4. Complete the following sentences by adding a construction with a Gerund :

- He is tired of
- Would you mind
- There is no danger of the wall
- We must avoid
- Children love
- Bhavna likes American style of
- We can make fire by
- He began
- There is no fear of the train
- He was punished for

Q. 5. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

- Imagine (1)/to live with someone (2)/who never (3)/stops talking. (4)/No error (5)
- He is (1)/thinking of (2)/to leave this job (3)/and going abroad. (4)/No error (5)
- He preferred (1)/playing football (2)/to study (3)/his lessons. (4)/No error (5)
- I have (1)/no objection (2)/to your lived (3)/here. (4)/No error (5)

5. Veena does not (1)/approve of (2)/her husband working (3)/as a teacher. (4)/No error (5)
6. I am (1)/ambitious of (2)/becoming the famous author (3)/of India. (4)/No error (5)
7. They (1)/Should not prevent (2)/her from (3)/work here. (4)/No error (5)
8. To Use (1)/unfair means (2)/at the examination (3)/is not desirable. (4)/No error (5)
9. He must have (1)/consulted with me (2)/before (3)/to take this decision. (4)/No error (5)
10. The teacher (1)/was displeased (2)/at my not attend (3)/the class regularly. (4)/No error (5)

Q. 6. Rewrite the following sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form Gerund or Infinitive :

1. He is fond of (dance)
2. She was made (give up, smoke)
3. I saw herin the car. (sit)
4. I prefer.....to (play, read)
5. Mr. Thakur made her it again. (do)
6. Would you mind.....him one hundred rupees ? (lend)
7. We must avoid (drink)
8. Let her early as she wanted.....her lover. (go, meet)
9. I went.....my elder brother. (see)
10.something is better than.....nothing. (do, do)
11. He does not mind your.....late. (come)
12. She does not enjoy.....to the cinema. (go)
13.everybody is..... nobody. (please, please)
14. They stopped (talk)
15. One should try the situation. (understand)
16. It is no use him to stay. (ask)
17. The destruction was horrible (see)
18. Are you going English and Sanskrit ? (learn)
19. He was congratulated onthe prize. (win)
20. It is rude others in conversation. (Interrupt)
21.with explosives is dangerous. (play)
22. Are you agreeable to them use your car ? (let)
23. Our country is goingmore food this year. (grow)
24. The work is going... more difficult than I expected. (be)
25. It was extremely selfish of her.....all the sweets and none for the rest of us. (take, leave)

Q. 7. Join the following pairs of sentences by using Gerund :

Examples :

Type I : The student was punished. He came late to school.
= The student was punished for coming late to school.

Type II : May I smoke ? Does any body object ?
= Does any body object to my smoking ?

1. My brother won the first prize. Have you heard about it ?
2. May I borrow your book ? Do you mind ?
3. He married an old woman. His parents disapproved (of).
4. The soldier showed cowardice. He was shot for.
5. He was dismissed. He disobeyed his boss (for).
6. Mr. Thakur teaches English. He is very good at this.
7. Vikas studied too much. He ruined his health (by).
8. She murdered her husband. She was sent to prison (for).
9. May I leave now ? Is there any objection (to) ?
10. Krishna cheated at the examination. He was expelled (for).

Answers With Explanation

- Q.1.**
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. walking | 2. seeing | 3. smoking | 4. walking |
| 5. borrowing | 6. drinking | 7. dancing | 8. reading |
| 9. seeing | 10. reading | 11. going | 12. teaching |
| 13. saving | 14. going | 15. meeting | 16. making |
| 17. telling | 18. spitting | 19. crying | 20. going |

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 21. walking | 22. repairing | 23. telling, speaking |
| 24. reading | 25. parking | |

Q.2.

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Walking is a healthy exercise.
3. Removing corruption from the society is an uphill task.
4. Swimming is not easy.
5. Giving is better than receiving.
6. Helping the needy is our great duty.
7. Talking too much is not a sign of intelligence.
8. Scolding her lover over trifles is her habit.
9. Standing first in the class is his aim.
10. Keeping oneself free from tension is the best remedy for good health.
11. Smoking is injurious to health.
12. Showing mercy is a divine attribute.
13. Respecting and obeying our teacher is our moral duty.
14. Killing birds is a cruel sport.
15. No one likes paying taxes.
16. Riding a bicycle is not very difficult.
17. Bathing in cold water is very refreshing in hot water.
18. Walking in this park is not allowed.
19. Criticising others is not good.
20. He likes walking in the morning.
21. He enjoys seeing a film in the evening.
22. Starting a business in this place will be profitable.
23. Asking questions is easier than answering them.
24. You hate talking to a mean fellow like him.
25. Finding fault is easy.

Q.3.

1. Illness prevented her from attending the meeting.
2. He is looking forward to seeing you again.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. Stop playing with fire.
5. There is no harm in going there.
6. He is not accustomed to sleeping in the open.
7. Mr. Thakur tried to dissuade her from marrying an old man.
8. Your coat needs washing.
9. Would you mind opening the gate ?
10. He likes riding.
11. They were punished for coming late.
12. He was annoyed at missing the bus.
13. You are not capable of working hard.
14. This camera is not suitable for taking pictures in the dark.
15. They are thinking of moving to another house.
16. I will excuse you from attending the meeting.
17. Gandhijee insisted on doing things honestly.
18. Who is responsible for breaking this table ?
19. He has begun chewing betels for a week.
20. He can't help laughing.
21. They locked the house before going out.
22. The accused persisted to asserting his innocence.
23. I objected to meeting her.
24. He is averse to playing cards.
25. We can not live without eating.

Q.4.

1. He is tired of working.
2. Would you mind closing the gate ?
3. There is no danger of the wall falling down.
4. We must avoid smoking.
5. Children love playing.
6. Bhavna lies American style of living.
7. We can make fire by rubbing two sticks together.
8. He began reading the Gita yesterday.
9. There is no fear of the train coming late.
10. He was punished for disobeying his teacher.

Q.5.

- (2) To live with someone की जगह living with someone का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) To leave this job की जगह leaving this job का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) To study की जगह to studying का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) To your lived की जगह to your living का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) Her husband working की जगह her husband's working का प्रयोग होगा।
- (5) Given sentence correct है।
- (4) Work की जगह working का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि from preposition के बाद Gerund (M.V + ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
- (1) To use की जगह using का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) To take this decision की जगह taking this decision का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) At my not attend की जगह at my not attending का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'at' preposition के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।

- Q.6. 1. dancing 2. to give up, smoking 3. sit, sitting
 4. playing, reading 5. do 6. lending
 7. drinking 8. go, to meet 9. to see
 10. to do, to do or doing, doing 11. coming
 12. going
 13. To please, to please or pleasing, pleasing 14. talking
 15. to understand 16. asking 17. to see
 18. to learn 19. winning 20. to interrupt
 21. to play 22. letting 23. to grow
 24. to be 25. to take, leave

- Q.7. 1. Have you heard about my brother winning the first prize.
 2. Do you mind borrowing your book?
 3. His parents disapproved of his marrying an old woman.
 4. The soldier was shot for showing cowardice.
 5. He was dismissed for disobeying his boss.
 6. Mr. Thakur is very good at teaching English.
 7. Vikas ruined his health by studying too much.
 8. She was sent to prison for murdering her husband.
 9. Is there any objection to my leaving now?
 10. Krishna was expelled for cheating at the Examination.

D. Use Of Participles

1. Use of Present Participle

Rule (1) : Present participle का प्रयोग continuous/progressive/Imperfect Tenses में होता है। जैसे—

He is playing cricket.

She was singing a song.

You will be doing your home work.

Rule (2) : Present participle का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He has a smiling face.

I saw a running horse.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Rule (3) : Find, catch, leave, see, hear, feel, smell, listen (to), notice, watch-verbs के बाद object का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसके बाद Present Participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Aditi caught him stealing her purse.
 O P.P.

His beloved left him lying in bed.
 O P.P.

I found her talking to a young handsome boy.
 O P.P.

She saw me crossing the road.

The teacher heard the students making a noise.

Note : Verbs—spend/waste के साथ Time or money expressing words (समय/पैसा सूचक शब्दों) का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Present Participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

My wife spends two or three hours adorning herself.
 मेरी पत्नी अपने आप को सजाने-सँवारने में दो या तीन घंटे व्यतीत करती है।
 His mother spent the whole night looking after him.
 उसकी माँ उसकी देखभाल करने में सारी रात गुजार देती थी।
 We wasted a whole afternoon trying to repair the car.

Rule (4) : Present participle का प्रयोग verb to be + busy के बाद होता है।

He is busy preparing for the U.P.S.C examination.

I was busy compiling this book.

Note : Verb to be + busy के बाद Infinitive with to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He is busy to prepare for the U.P.S.C Examination. (×)

I was busy to compile this book. (×)

Rule (5) : Present participle का प्रयोग As/since/because/if/though/although + subject + verb को replace करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. As he knew that he wouldn't be able to buy some food on his journey he took large supplies with him.
 = knowing that he wouldn't be able to buy some food on his journey he took large supplies with him.

2. As he feared that the police would recognize him he never went out in day light.
 = fearing that the police would recognize him he never went out in day light.

3. Because he was tired, he sat down to rest.
 = Being tired, he sat down to rest.

Rule (6) : Present participle का प्रयोग Relative pronoun + verb को replace करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. People who wish/wished to visit the caves.
 = people wishing to visit the caves.

2. Children who need/needed medical attention.
 = Children needing medical attention.

Rule (7) : जब एक ही subject के द्वारा दो कार्य एक साथ किए जाएँ या एक कार्य दूसरे कार्य के तुरन्त बाद किए जाएँ, तब sentence में प्रथम कार्य के लिए present participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. He jumped up. He ran away.
 = jumping up he ran away.

2. He opened the drawer and took out a pistol
 = opening the drawer he took out a pistol.

3. The children saw the headmaster. They ran away.
 = seeing the headmaster, the children ran away.

Rule (8) : जब एक ही subject के द्वारा दो कार्य सम्पादित होते हैं तो दोनों कार्यों में से एक कार्य के लिए present participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. She was in her studyroom.
 She was doing some home work.
 = She was in her studyroom doing some home work.

2. He was in his workshop. He was doing something.
 = He was in his workshop doing something.

Rule (9) : किसी sentence में दो actions (कार्यों) की चर्चा हो तथा दूसरा action (कार्य) पहले action (कार्य) का part (भाग) या result (रिजल्ट—परिणाम) हो तो दूसरे Action (कार्य) के लिए present participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He fired, wounding one of the bandits.

The old man fell from the ladder, breaking his right leg.
 I fell, striking my head against the door and cutting it.

Rule (10) : Present-participle का प्रयोग while or when के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Aditya saw a deer while walking in the zoo.
Be careful when crossing the road.

यहाँ while walking in the zoo तथा when crossing the road का अर्थ क्रमशः while he was walking in the zoo तथा when you are crossing the road होता है।

Rule (11) : Continued Action (जारी कार्य) के दौरान कोई Action (कार्य) हो तो continued action के लिए present participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The children fainted sitting in the sun.
Ramu burst into tears telling the story of his father's death.

यहाँ sitting in the sun तथा telling the story of his father's death का अर्थ क्रमशः while they were sitting in the sun तथा when he was telling the story of his father's death होता है।

2. Use of Past Participle

Rule (1) : Past Participle का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

A burnt child dreads the fire.
A lost opportunity never returns.

Rule (2) : Past Participle का प्रयोग Present/Past/Future के Perfect Tenses बनाने में होता है। जैसे—

I have written a letter — *Present Perfect Tense*
He had finished his work — *Past perfect Tense*
He will have written a letter — *Future perfect Tense*

Rule (3) : Past Participle का प्रयोग Perfect Participle बनाने में होता है।

Having + V ³	Perfect-Participle
Having + done	Having done
Having + seen	Having seen
Having + written	Having written
Having + finished	Having finished

जैसे— Having read the instructions, he snatched up the fire extinguisher.

Having failed twice, he didn't want to try again.

Rule (4) : Past Participle का प्रयोग Perfect Infinitive बनाने में होता है।

To have + V ³	Perfect-Infinitive
To have + written	To have written
To have + met	To have met
To have + made	To have made

जैसे— He is pleased to have met her there.
She is displeased to have failed in the examination.

Rule (5) : Past Participle का प्रयोग Passive style के sentence में होता है। जैसे—

A tiger was killed by him.
My watch has been stolen.

Rule (6) : Past Participle का प्रयोग subject + verb को replace करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

The Principal satisfied with her performance, he promoted her.
= Satisfied with her performance, the principal promoted her.

Rule (7) : Past Participle का प्रयोग permanent habit/state/character (स्थायी आदत/स्थिति/चरित्र) को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

A well read man
A well behaved student.

3. Use of Perfect Participle

Rule (1) : जब दो Actions (कार्यों) के होने में समय अंतराल कम हो तो पहले Action (कार्य) के लिए Perfect Participle का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Having taken breakfast, Aditya went to school.
Having killed the tiger, he carried it home.
Having typed the letter, he posted it.

Some Important-fact of Participles

1. Participles का प्रयोग noun or pronoun को qualify करने के लिए predicatively तथा absolutely होता है।

- (A) Predicatively as
He seems worried. (modifying the subject)
He kept me waiting. (modifying the object)
(B) Absolutely with a noun or pronoun going before, as

1. The weather being fine, I went out.
2. Manu having arrived, we were freed from-anxiety.
3. Her master being absent, the business was neglected.
4. The sun having risen, the birds began to sing.

Note : (i) Underlined phrases को absolute phrases कहा जाता है। participle के पहले प्रयुक्त noun or pronoun को Nominative absolute कहा जाता है।

(ii) Participles का प्रयोग noun or pronoun को qualify करने के लिए Adjective के रूप में Attributively भी होता है।

A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Your tattered coat-needs mending.
A burnt child dreads the fire.
A lost opportunity never returns.

2. Absolute phrase को आसानी से subordinate clause में बदल जा सकता है। जैसे—

The sea being smooth, we went for a sail.
= we went for a sail because the sea was smooth —Subordinate clause.

God willing, we shall meet-again.
= If God is willing, we shall meet again—Subordinate clause.

3. Gerund तथा Present Participle दोनों का रूप verb + ing होता है। इसलिए कभी-कभी छात्रगण कन्फ्यूज कर जाते हैं कि sentence में प्रयुक्त verb + ing Gerund है या Present Participle.

इस कन्फ्यूजन को दूर करने के लिए इसके प्रयोग पर ध्यान दें।

(a) यदि verb + ing का प्रयोग noun के रूप में हो तो उसे Gerund कहा जाता है।

(b) यदि verb + ing का प्रयोग Continuous Tense बनाने या Adjective के रूप में हो तो इसे Participle कहा जाता है। जैसे—

- I. Her hobby is dancing
[dancing = Noun = Gerund]
- II. She is dancing.
[dancing = Verb = Participle]
- III. She is my dancing partner.
[dancing = Adjective = Participle]

4. Participles का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join/combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है। जैसे—

Type I. We saw the children. They were playing with fire works.

= We saw the children playing with fire works.

Type II. He watched the girls. They were building houses of sand.

= He watched the girls building houses of sand.

Type III. The fishermen heard the girl. She was shouting for help.

= The fishermen heard the girl shouting for help.

Type IV. We listened to the radio. It was playing in the next room.

= We listened to the radio playing in the next room.

Type V. Can you see the man? He is selling vegetables in the street.

= Can you see the man selling vegetables in the street?

5. Participle construction का प्रयोग कर किसी sentence को इस प्रकार Rewrite किया जाता है। जैसे—

Type I: The hunter took careful aim and shot the tiger.

= The hunter, taking careful aim, shot the tiger.

= Taking careful aim, the hunter shot the tiger.

Type II: He saw her weeping and went to see what was wrong.

= Seeing her weeping, he went to see what was wrong.

Type III: As the weather was warm, Mr. Thakur took off his coat.

= The weather being warm, Mr. Thakur took off his coat.

Type IV: When they arrived at the station, They saw the train just going out.

= On arriving at the station, they saw the train just going out.

6. Past participle का प्रयोग कर किसी sentence को इस प्रकार Rewrite किया जाता है। जैसे—

Type I: The letter was written in a very bad handwriting and was difficult to read.

= The letter, (being) written in a very bad handwriting, was difficult to read.

Type II: Manali was encouraged by her success and made further efforts.

= (Being) encouraged by her success, Manali made further efforts.

Errors in the use of participles

चूँकि participles एक Verb-Adjective है, अतः sentence में उस noun or pronoun का स्पष्ट उल्लेख रहना चाहिए जिसको इसे modify करना है। जैसे—

Walking through the park, the sun was very hot.

अब इस sentence को पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है कि sun ही पार्क में टहल रहा था; क्योंकि participle walking जिस noun or pronoun को refer करना चाहता है उसका लोप है अतः यह sentence Incorrect (अशुद्ध) है। इसका correct form होगा—

Walking through the park, I found the sun very hot.

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

Being a very hot day, I remained in my tent. (×)

It being a very hot day, I remained in my tent. (✓)

Being a rainy day, I did not go out. (×)

It being a rainy day, I did not go out. (✓)

Walking in the garden, the clock struck ten. (×)

Walking in the garden, I heard the clock strike ten. (✓)

Climbing up the hill, a temple was seen by him. (×)

Climbing up the hill, I saw a temple. (✓)

Being fine, I went out for a walk. (×)

The weather being fine, I went out for a walk. (✓)

Note: Supposing, considering, regarding, concerning, touching, speaking, owing to, referring, allowing, granting, judging etc. ऐसे participles हैं जो subject से बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र होते हैं अर्थात् इन सारे participles का प्रयोग noun or pronoun के बिना होता है। जब participles का प्रयोग noun or pronoun के बिना होता है तो इसे Impersonal absolute कहा जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें जो correct (शुद्ध) हैं।

Considering his abilities, he should have done better. (✓)

Roughly speaking, the distance from here to the nearest railway station is five miles. (✓)

Assuming that she is guilty, what is the punishment? (✓)

यहाँ participle जिस noun or pronoun को refer करना चाहता है वह Indefinite (अनिश्चित/असीमित) है जिसका उल्लेख करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Practice Set

Q. 1. Pick out the participle in each of the following sentences, say whether it is a present or a past participle, and also how it is used.

- The students, playing in the park, had a merry time.
- The car, driven recklessly by Kameshwarjee, dashed against a tree.
- They heard the people shouting in the street.
- Being dissatisfied, he resigned his position.
- Hearing a noise, he turned round.
- He saw the storm approaching.
- Waving their handkerchiefs, the spectators cheered loudly the winning team.
- Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into cat.
- He can hear her singing a song.
- Hearing the noise, the girl woke up.
- Deceived by her lover, she lost all hope.
- We heard the clouds thundering.
- I pity that old man carrying such a heavy load on his head.
- Seeing the sunshine, I threw upon the window.
- Seizing him by the arm, his friend led him away.
- Encouraged by his beloved, he persevered.
- The students coming home from college look in at the open door.
- Generally speaking, I get what I deserve.
- The enemy, beaten at every point, fled from the field.
- God willing, we shall have another good monsoon.

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable participles :

- He saw aold man. (tired, tiring)
- My uncle is an person. (amusing, amused)
- This is a egg. (boiled, boiling)
- The police inspector found thearticles. (stealing, stolen)
- He has.....my name. (forgotten, forgetting)
- My grandfather has bought a.....stick. (walked/walking)
- He saw me.....the road. (crossing/crossed)
- Having.....the glass, the boys ran away. (breaking, broken)
- All the furniture was.....there. (sent, sending)
- Gandhijee loved allcreatures. (living, lived)
- He kept me (waited/waiting)
- a noise, she woke up. (hearing, heard)
- the police man, the criminal ran away. (seeing, seen)
- Astone gathers no moss. (rolling, rolled)
- He will be.....the film this time tomorrow. (watched, watching)

16. When my son saw me, he started (*wept, weeping*)
17. Dr. S.S. Prasad is a ... professor. (*retired, retiring*)
18. The wedding hall was beautifully (*decorated, decorating*)
19. This book is very (*interesting, interested*)
20. Your bed room needs to be (*painting, painted*)
21. His speech was (*excited, exciting*)
22. Having his homework, he went to school. (*finishing, finished*)
23. Our publisher appreciates writers and staffs. (*working, worked*)
24. The chair should not be kept in the office. (*breaking, broken*)
25. His house was in 1999. (*building, built*)

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable participle form of the verb given in the brackets :

1. A opportunity never returns. (*lose*)
2. dogs seldom bite. (*bark*)
3. The soldiers were carried to hospital. (*wound*)
4. She seems (*worry*)
5. My brother-in-law has everything. (*manage*)
6. The Illiad was by Homer. (*write*)
7. Tendulkar hurt his right-hand, cricket. (*play*)
8. I met a girl a basket of eggs. (*carry*)
9. We saw the trees with mangoes. (*lade*)
10. He saw a horse. (*run*)
11. She is a girl. (*spoil*)
12. The sun is beautiful to look at. (*rise*)
13. by his friends, he felt very sad. (*cheat*)
14. in love, she committed suicide. (*disappoint*)
15. The sun having, the fog dispersed. (*rise*)
16. Having the work in the evening, we went home. (*complete*)
17. It a rainy day, I did not go to college. (*be*)
18. Do you see the boy on the horse ? (*ride*)
19. The teacher absent, the boys made a noise. (*be*)
20. On at the station, we saw the train just going out. (*arrive*)
21. the room, I found the light quite dazzling. (*enter*)
22. He is busy for the competitive examination. (*prepare*)
23. a police inspector, you should not help a terrorist. (*be*)
24. Mr. thakur wasted four weeks for his residence. (*look*)
25. He watched her through the window. (*peep*)

Q. 4. Rewrite the following sentences, using the participle construction. :

Examples :

Type I : Mr. Thakur heard the noise and woke up.
= Hearing the noise, Mr. Thakur woke up.

Type II : He opened the drawer and took out his pistol.
= opening the drawer, he took out his pistol.

Type III : As the weather was warm, He took off his coat.
= The weather being warm, He took off his coat.

Type IV : He was discouraged by his failure and made no further efforts.
= (Being) discouraged by his failure, he made no further efforts.

1. The criminal saw the policeman and ran away.
2. Mr. Arjun Singh put on his over coat and went out for a walk.
3. Mr. Jha was dissatisfied with the job and resigned it.
4. As my brother was not ready, I had to go alone.
5. He walked up to the front door and rang the bell.
6. The students loudly knocked at the gate and demanded admission.
7. As the weather was fine, he went out.
8. He went to the director and submitted his application.
9. He turned to the right and entered a village.

10. Navin was encouraged by his success and made further efforts.
11. The tourists were charmed with the scenery and decided to prolong their way.
12. I took up my gun and went out to shoot the tiger.
13. As it was a very hot day, My father stayed in the house.
14. When he arrived at the station, he found that the train had just left.
15. The soldiers ran with all their speed and were able to catch the terrorists.
16. As he did not know the way, he asked a policeman.
17. The dacoit opened the window and entered the bed room very quietly.
18. Nawab was driven out of the state and settled down in Nepal.
19. She was depressed by tiredness and decided to take rest.
20. He was tired of waiting and decided to return home.
21. I was annoyed at my mother's rude behaviour and went to bed without having dinner.
22. The Rajdhani Express was delayed by the fog and steamed into the station an hour late.
23. The letter was very badly written and we had great difficulty in understanding its contents.
24. I was filled with ambition by my unexpected success and determined to win even greater triumphs.
25. The oldman was robbed of all his money and found himself helpless in a strange city.

Q. 5. Join the following pairs of sentences by making use of participles :

Examples :

Type I : He listened to the radio. It was playing in the next room.

= He listened to the radio playing in the next room.

Type II : He opened the drawer. He found the missing chain.
= opening the drawer, he found the missing chain.

Type III : She was rejected by all her lovers.
She decided to leave the city.
= Being rejected by all her lovers, she decided to leave the city.

Type IV : The train was ready to leave the station. The people had taken their seats.
= The people having taken their seats, the train was ready to leave the station.

Type V : Pankaj typed the letter. He put it before the officer for his signature.
= Having typed the letter, Pankaj put it before the officer for his signature.

1. I saw Vikas. He was taking a photograph with his camera.
2. He saw some girls. They were quarrelling with one another.
3. Can you see the woman ? She is selling vegetables in the street.
4. We watched the boys. They were swimming in the pool.
5. She could smell something. It was burning in the kitchen.
6. The police found a man. He was hiding in the bush.
7. He drove along the road. He saw many beautiful buildings.
8. The magician took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.
9. It was a very hot day. I remained in my tent.
10. We met a man. He was carrying a load of wood.
11. We saw some workers. They were building a bridge.
12. The soldier mounted his horse. He rode away.
13. She was encouraged by her husband. She made further efforts.
14. The stable door was open. The horse was stolen.
15. Shobhana received permission from her father. She went to Kolkata.
16. He was deserted by his wife. He died of a broken heart.
17. She returned home. She found the missing child.

18. This book is written in a simple language. It is suitable for competitors.
19. The terrorist removed all traces of his crime. He left the hotel.
20. The enemies were beaten at every point. They fled from the field.
21. A crow stole a piece of cheese. She flew to her nest to enjoy the tasty meal.
22. Mr. Thakur met his friend in the street. He asked him where he was going.
23. A hungry fox saw some bunches of grapes. They were hanging from a vine.
24. Aditya finished the work. He went to bed.
25. He failed in the first attempt. He made no further efforts.

Q. 6. Correct the following sentences in respect of participles and other connected words :

1. Being a rainy day, he did not go out.
2. He saw a dead deer walking in the field.
3. Waiting for a bus, a brick fell on my head.
4. Being too costly for him, he could not buy the T.V.
5. Walking in the field, a snake bit her.
6. Sleeping on the bed, a mouse ran over the child.
7. Climbing up the hill, a mosque was seen by me.
8. Sitting on the gate, A wasp stung her.
9. Entering the house, the darkness faced me.
10. Going round the corner, I saw a beautiful scene.
11. Walking across the bridge, his walking stick broke.
12. Sleeping in my room, a thief suddenly appeared.
13. Sleeping in my room, a ghost haunted me.
14. Reading in the study room, My daughter disturbed me.
15. Returning from the college, my hat blew off.
16. Ploughing his field a hidden treasure was discovered.
17. Working in the field, a dead man was seen.
18. Climbing up the tree, the house was seen by him.
19. Running through the forest, his clothes were torn by thorns.
20. Having failed in the first attempt, further attempts were not made by him.

Q. 7. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. Heard (1)/the noise, (2)/my son (3)/woke up. (4)/No error (5)
2. Having (1)/working hard, (2)/he (3)/felt tired. (4)/No error (5)
3. Opened (1)/the almirah, (2)/he took out (3)/the watch. (4)/No error (5)
4. We (1)/saw a labourer (2)/carried a basket (3)/on his head. (4)/No error (5)
5. Taken off our shoes, (1)/we creep (2)/cautiously (3)/along the passage. (4)/No error (5)
6. The police Inspector (1)/spent (2)/a lot of money (3)/modernized the house. (4)/No error (5)
7. The mechanic (1)/wasted (2)/a whole afternoon (3)/trying to repair the car. (4)/No error (5)
8. He (1)/was stood (2)/at the door (3)/when I arrived. (4)/No error (5)
9. He (1)/found a tree (2)/lied (3)/across the road. (4)/No error (5)
10. Having tying one end of the rope (1)/to his bed, (2)/he threw the other end (3)/out of the window. (4)/No error (5)
11. Walking in the field (1)/late at night, a snake bit me (2)/and that was reason (3)/why I was in a hurry. (4)/No error (5)
12. Having had reached (1)/the station, I (2)/may buy my ticket (3)/and wait for the train for Mumbai. (4)/No error (5)
13. He complained to the police (1)/that his briefcase had been stolen (2)/that he was lifted (3)/without any money. (4)/No error (5)

14. Being a rainy day, (1)/Vijay decided (2)/to stay at home (3)/and work further on the problem. (4)/No error (5)
15. Coming towards (1)/the market, the basket (2)/of eggs slipped (3)/from her head. (4)/No error (5)
16. Being Sunday, (1)/I and my friends (2)/decided to go for a walk (3)/in the large forest. (4)/No error (5)
17. We were still talking (1)/about what we should do (2)/when we heard (3)/the children shouting. (4)/No error (5)
18. Being very often ill, /and frequently absent, (2)/he had no opportunity to finish his work (3)/or to do much of it in fact. (4)/No error (5)
19. Taking tea, (1)/he went to the office (2)/and disposed (3)/of a lot of work. (4)/No error (5)
20. Judge every thing in the light of what, (1)/the pleaders of both the parties had said, (2)/the judge came to the conclusion (3)/that the case was false. (4)/No error (5)
21. School offers many opportunities of meeting (1)/ helpful people, reading useful books (2)/and obtain information about (3)/a variety of public careers. (4)/No error (5)
22. Children visiting (1)/the park are amused (2)/by the monkeys (3)/play in the cages. (4)/No error (5)
23. The child (1)/picked up (2)/a burned paper (3)/from the street. (4)/No error (5)
24. The parents scolded the child (1)/for having broke the window (2)/but their words fell (3)/on deaf ears. (4)/No error (5)
25. I finished my work (1)/before we reached his place (2)/with great difficulty (3)/because of heavy traffic. (4)/No error (5)

Answers With Explanation

Q. No. 1 का Q. 1 से 20 तक के प्रश्नों का उत्तर छात्रगण स्वयं ढूँढें।

Q. 2.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. tired | 2. amusing | 3. boiled | 4. stolen |
| 5. forgotten | 6. walking | 7. crossing | 8. broken |
| 9. sent | 10. living | 11. waiting | 12. hearing |
| 13. seeing | 14. rolling | 15. watching | 16. weeping |
| 17. retired | 18. decorated | 19. interesting | 20. painted |
| 21. exciting | 22. finished | 23. working | 24. broken |
| 25. built | | | |

Q. 3.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. lost | 2. barking | 3. wounded | 4. worried |
| 5. managed | 6. written | 7. playing | 8. carrying |
| 9. laden | 10. running | 11. spoiled | 12. rising |
| 13. cheated | 14. Disappointed | 15. risen | 16. completed |
| 17. being | 18. riding | 19. being | 20. arriving |
| 21. entering | 22. preparing | 23. being | 24. looking |
| 25. peeping | | | |

Q. 4.

1. Seeing the police man, the criminal ran away.
2. Putting on his over coat, Mr. Arjun Singh went out for a walk.
3. (Being) dissatisfied with the job, Mr. Jha resigned it.
4. My brother being not ready, I had to go alone.
5. Walking up to the front door, He rang the bell.
6. Loudly knocking at the gate, the students demanded admission.
7. The weather being fine, he went out.
8. Going to the director, he submitted his application.
9. Turning to the right, he entered a village.
10. (Being) encouraged by his success, Navin made further efforts.
11. (Being) charmed with the scenery, the tourists decided to prolong their way.
12. Taking up my gun, I went out to shoot the tiger.

13. It being a very hot day, My father stayed in the house.
14. On arriving at the station, he found that the train had just left.
15. Running with all their speed, the soldiers were able to catch the terrorists.
16. Not knowing the way, he asked a policeman.
17. Opening the window, the dacoit entered the bed room very quietly.
18. (Being) driven out of the state, Nawab settled down in Nepal.
19. (Being) depressed by tiredness, she decided to take rest.
20. (Being) tired of waiting, he decided to return home.
21. (Being) annoyed at my mother's rude behaviour, I went to bed without having dinner.
22. (Being) delayed by the fog, the Rajdhani Express steamed into the station an hour late.
23. The letter, being very badly written, we had great difficulty in understanding its contents.
24. (Being) filled with ambition by my unexpected success, I determined to win even greater triumphs.
25. (Being) robbed of all his money, the oldman found himself helpless in a strange city.

Q. 5.

1. I saw Vikas taking a photograph with his camera.
2. He saw some girls quarrelling with one another.
3. Can you see the woman selling vegetables in the street ?
4. We watched the boys swimming in the pool.
5. She could smell something burning in the kitchen.
6. The police found a man hiding in the bush.
7. Driving along the road, he saw many beautiful buildings.
8. Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat.
9. It being a very hot day, I remained in my tent.
10. We met a man carrying a load of wood.
11. We saw some workers building a bridge.
12. Mounting his horse, the soldier rode away.
13. (Being) encouraged by her husband, she made further efforts.
14. The stable door being open, the horse was stolen.
15. Having received permission from her father, Shobhana went to Kolkata.
16. Being deserted by his wife, he died of a broken heart.
17. Returning home, she found the missing child.
18. This book, being written in a simple language, is suitable for competitors.
19. Removing all traces of his crime, the terrorist left the hotel.
20. The enemies, being beaten at every point, fled from the field.
21. Stealing a piece of cheese, A crow flew to her nest to enjoy the tasty meal.
22. Having met his friend in the street, Mr. Thakur asked him where he was going.
23. A hungry fox saw some bunches of grapes hanging from a vine.
24. Having finished the work, Aditya went to bed.
25. Having failed in the first attempt, He made no further efforts.

Q. 6.

1. It being a rainy day, he did not go out.
or, As it was a rainy day, he did not go out.
2. He saw a dead deer while he was walking in the field.
or, He saw a dead deer while walking in the field.
3. While I was waiting for a bus, a brick fell on my head.
4. The T.V being too costly for him, he could not buy it.
5. While she was walking in the field, a snake bit her.
6. Sleeping on the bed, the child was run over by a mouse.
7. Climbing up the hill, I saw a mosque.
8. Sitting on the gate, she was stung by a wasp.

9. Entering the house, I faced the darkness.
10. Going round the corner, a beautiful scene was seen.
11. While he was walking across the bridge, his walking stick broke.
12. While I was sleeping in my room, a thief suddenly appeared.
13. While I was sleeping in my room, a ghost haunted me.
14. While I was reading in the study room, My daughter disturbed me.
15. While I was returning from the college, my hat blew off.
16. While a farmer was ploughing his field, he discovered a hidden treasure.
17. While I was working in the field, I saw a dead man.
18. Climbing up the tree, he saw the house.
19. Running through the forest, thorns tore his clothes.
20. Having failed in the first attempt, he made no further attempts.

Q. 7.

1. (1) heard की जगह hearing का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (2) working की जगह worked का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (1) opened की जगह opening का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (3) Carried की जगह carrying का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (1) Taken off our shoes की जगह taking off our shoes का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (4) Modernized the house की जगह modernizing the house का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (5) Given sentence correct है।
8. (2) Stood की जगह standing का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (3) Lied की जगह lying का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (1) Having tying की जगह Having tied का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (1) Walking in the field के बदले while I was walking in the field का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (1) Having had reached की जगह Having reached का प्रयोग होगा। Had का प्रयोग नहीं होता है Having + M.V³ का प्रयोग perfect participle के रूप में होता है।
13. (3) Lifted की जगह left का प्रयोग होगा। leave का अर्थ 'छोड़ना' तथा इसका past form left होता है जबकि lift का अर्थ 'उठाना' तथा इसका past form—lifted होता है। दिये गए sentence के अर्थ के लिए left उपयुक्त है।
14. (1) Being a rainy day की जगह It being a rainy day. का प्रयोग होता है। Participle—being के पहले Introductory subject—It का प्रयोग sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है। It का प्रयोग weather, season तथा Time के लिए होता है।
15. (1) Coming की जगह while she was coming towards का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (1) Being Sunday की जगह It being Sunday का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (5) Given sentence correct है।
18. (5) Given sentence correct है।
19. (1) Taking tea की जगह Having taken tea का प्रयोग होगा जो sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है।
20. (1) Judge की जगह judging का प्रयोग होगा। Judging, considering, viewing, referring, regarding etc. का प्रयोग participles की तरह स्वतंत्र रूप से subject के बिना होता है।
21. (3) Obtain की जगह obtaining का प्रयोग होगा। and के पहले reading का प्रयोग है इसलिए and के बाद obtaining का प्रयोग होगा।
22. (4) Play की जगह playing का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (3) Burned की जगह burnt का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (2) Broke की जगह broken का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (1) Finished की जगह had finished का प्रयोग होगा।