

Chapter

6

Non-finite Verbs (Infinitives, Gerunds, Participles)

Study the following sentences carefully—

(i) I have given him money.

(ii) I like to give him money today.

In the sentence (i) the verb 'have given' has 'I' as its subject. The verb 'have given' is limited by the number and person of its subject. It is, therefore, called a **finite verb**.

In sentence (ii) 'like' is a finite verb. But 'to give' has no separate subject and is not limited by number and person. It is, therefore, called a **Non-finite verb**.

Forms of Non-finite Verbs

The Non-finite verbs are divided into three forms—

I. Infinitives

II. Gerunds

III. Participles

I. Infinitive

Infinitive is a kind of noun with certain features of a verb. 'To' is used with infinitives. However, it is omitted sometimes.

Forms of Infinitive

As used in the following sentences :

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| (i) She comes here to study . | (Purpose) |
| (ii) Everyone desires to be admired . | (Passive voice) |
| (iii) He admitted to have abused him. | (Perfect infinitive) |
| (iv) He admitted to have been arrested last year. | (Perfect passive) |
| (v) He seems to be running out of money. | (Continuous infinitive) |
| (vi) He admitted to have been spying for the enemy for sometime. | (Perfect continuous, time expression) |
| (vii) Everyone desires to be popular . | ('Be' as an ordinary verb) |
| (viii) To err is human. | (Subject) |

Rules of Infinitive

Rule I

(A) (Verb/Adjective/Noun) + Infinitive

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|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) She comes here to study. | (Active voice) |
| (ii) Nobody likes to be cheated. | (Passive voice) |

(iii) Everyone desires to be rich.

(iv) To err is human. (It is human to err).

(No verb)
(Subject)

(B) Some of the verbs and adjectives are followed by infinitives.

agree, happy, desire, need, dare, hope, expect, decide, want, wish, refuse, eager, fail, glad, happy, herd, easy.

(C) How + Infinitive

When Infinitive is used to express manner, the full forms of infinitive is 'how to'. The verbs implying manner/method are—

'know, learn, explain, teach, discover, wonder, show, ask, remember, forget' etc. *For example—*

(v) He knows how to write English.

(vi) We taught him how to cook food.

Rule II : Difference between 'To' and 'For'

Study the following sentences carefully—

I went to see him.

[Correct (purpose)]

I went for seeing him.

(Incorrect)

'for seeing' cannot be used for purpose implying future because—

(A) For + Gerund is used for actions showing cause. (Action in the past). *For example—*

(i) He will punish you for breaking the pen.

(ii) He punished you for coming late.

(B) For + Gerund is used for showing purpose for which the subject is used. *For example—*

(i) This book is to read.

(Say for 'reading')

(ii) This machine is to measure height.

(Say for measuring)

(iii) The house is to let.

(Correct)

(C) For + Noun is used for purpose in place of to + verb when verb is made to serve as noun. *For example—*

(i) We come here for a drive.

(ii) Sameer requested for a rest.

(iii) Esha went for a walk.

(D) To + Gerund is also used with certain verbs and phrases. *For example—*

(i) She is used to swimming at dawn.

(ii) Esha came here with a view to studying.

[Refer to Rule III (Gerunds)]

Rule III : Direct Infinitive

In certain cases the infinitive without 'to' is used. We may call it infinitive without 'to' or Direct Infinitive.

Direct Infinitive is used after :

(A) 'Need' and 'Dare' in the negative and interrogative sentences only when they are used as auxiliaries. *For example—*

(i) You need to work hard.

(Affirmative)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (ii) You do not need to work hard. | (Negative as ordinary) |
| (iii) He need not work hard. | (Negative as auxiliary) |
| (iv) Do you need to work there now? | (Interrogative as ordinary) |
| (v) Need he work there now? | (Interrogative as auxiliary) |
| (vi) He dares to go outside in dark. | (Affirmative) |
| (vii) He does not dare to go in dark. | (Negative as ordinary) |
| (viii) He dare not go in dark. | (Negative as auxiliary) |
| (ix) Does he dare to go in dark? | (Interrogative as ordinary) |
| (x) Dare he go in dark? | (Interrogative as auxiliary) |

Note : 's' is not used with **dare/need** as auxiliary verbs.

- (B) 'Direct Infinitive' is used after the verbs—'let, bid, make, know, help, feel, hear, watch, see'.

'Direct Infinitive' is used only when these verbs are **used in active voice** (not in passive voice except the verb 'let'.) The verb 'let' is followed by direct infinitive both in active & passive voice. *For example—*

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|--|-----------------|
| (i) I made the student write an essay. | |
| (ii) The student was made to write an essay. | (Passive voice) |
| (iii) The teacher let him go out. | |
| (iv) He was let go out by the teacher. | (Passive voice) |

- (C) The following phrases are also used with Direct Infinitive 'had better, had rather, would rather, would better, as soon, sooner than (prefer)'. *For example—*

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|--|--------------------------|
| (i) I would/had better leave your house at once. | |
| (ii) She would/had rather stay than leave now. | |
| (iii) They had sooner stay than leave. | |
| (iv) I would as soon stay at home as go. | (with equal willingness) |

- (D) Direct Infinitive is used with, 'but, than, and, except, as, or'. *For example—*

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|---|---------------|
| (i) He did nothing but cry. | (correct) |
| (ii) She did no more than sleep the whole day. | (correct) |
| (iii) She had nothing to eat except to drink water. | (remove 'to') |
| (iv) Do you wish to watch TV or to go to bed early. | (remove to) |

- (E) Direct infinitive is used with phrases, 'Why not & Why'. *For example—*

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|-------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Why not rest now ? | (Suggestion) |
| (ii) Why not stay here? | (Suggestion) |
| (iii) Why stay here? | (Question) |

- (F) 'Have + object' (used in the sense of 'wish') is followed by direct infinitive. *For example—*

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|--|----------------------------|
| (i) I will have him believe it. | (I wish him to believe it) |
| (ii) She will have me recite this poem. | |

- (G) 'Won't' + have + object + gerund (Used in the sense of won't allow). *For example—*

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|--|
| (i) I won't have you talking like that. |
| (ii) I won't have you staying at Meerut. |

Rule IV : Perfective Infinitive

(A) Perfect infinitive should be used if the action expressed by the infinitive precedes the action of the finite verb. *For example—*

(i) Yesterday I intended to have gone to Delhi.

(Incorrect, say 'to go')

(ii) He admitted to have uttered these words against me.

(Correct)

In the above sentence (ii) the action 'uttered' is prior to the action of the finite verb. Hence, the use of perfect infinitive is justified.

(B) The verbs where perfect infinitive may be, if needed, used.

'Deny, confess, admit, recollect, remember, recall, claim, regret, seem, appear, report, believe, understand, say, allege, suspect' learn, require, suppose etc

For example—

(i) She denied to have seen him yesterday.

(ii) He appears to have been rich earlier.

(iii) I still remember to have met you in Shimla last year.

(iv) He appears to be poor these days.

Note : (i) She denied seeing him yesterday. (Correct - as 'seeing' is an earlier action)
(ii) She denied having seen him yesterday. (Correct)

Rule V

Use of infinitive after **Adjective and Noun** in active voice should be taken care of—

(A) **Adjective**—'enough' is used after adjective or 'very' before adjective when infinitive expresses affirmative meaning.

'too' is used before adjective when infinitive expresses negative meaning.

(i) She is too ill to go out.

(cannot go out)

(ii) She is good enough to help me.

(can help me)

(B) **Noun**—Preposition should be used, if required, after the infinitive when the infinitive qualifies the noun. *For example—*

(i) These days no airlines is safe to travel.

(Use 'by' after 'travel')

(ii) I gave him a pen to write.

(Use 'with' after 'write')

(iii) He gave me a paper to read.

(No preposition)

(iv) I have no house to live.

(Use 'in' after 'live')

(v) I have no book to read.

(No preposition)

Rule VI : Split Infinitive

'To' should not be separated from its verb by inserting any adverb between the two. The split infinitive is grammatically wrong. *For example—*

(i) You are requested to kindly stay for sometime.

(Use 'kindly' to stay)

(ii) You are required at least to obey your parents.

(Correct)

(iii) I advised him to carefully carry the bag.

(Say to 'carry carefully')

(iv) The students were required to seriously study for examination.

(Say 'to study seriously')

Rule VII : Continuous Infinitive

Continuous Infinitive can be used with the following verbs and Modal auxiliaries.

(a) appear, seem, believe, consider, think, report, happen, arrange, hope, pretend, say etc.

(b) may be, might be, should be, could be, must be etc.

Examples :

Malini appears to be running temperature.

I happened to be sitting with my daughters.

She is reported to be working at Chandigarh.

She is said to be always cursing her fate.

She pretended not to be overhearing our talk

I hope to be living in a large house in a few years.

She may be coming tomorrow.

She may be sleeping now

He thought she might be waiting for her.

She could be going by car.

She must be waiting for her husband.

You should be sleeping now instead of watching T.V.

It appears that.....

When I was sitting.....

It is reported.....

It is said that.....

She pretended as if.....

I hope that I shall.....

Perhaps will come

Perhaps is sleeping

Perhaps was waiting

(deduction)

(deduction)

(Advice)

II. Gerund (Verbal Noun)

Gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun. It is formed by adding 'ing' with a verb. It is used in place of Infinitive in certain cases. *For example—*

(i) I do not believe **in talking** rubbish. (Preposition + gerund)

(ii) I do not like **riding**. (Direct gerund)

(iii) She is used **to swimming**. (To + gerund)

(iv) **Smoking** is not good for health. (Subject)

Note : (1) Infinitives and gerunds are easily replaceable. However, certain rules have to be followed for replacing **infinitives & gerunds** by each other. *For example—*

(i) I like **to swim** today. (At a particular time)

(ii) I like **swimming**. (General/habitual statement)

(2) The difference between **participle and gerund—**

Gerund is a kind of noun like infinitive. Participle is a verb/adjective (an action in progress). *For example—*

(i) I saw him **smoking** in the cinema hall. (Participle)

(ii) **Smoking** is injurious to health. (Gerund)

(iii) I am tired **of working** in this place. (Gerund)

(iv) We found him **working** even after the sun had set. (Participle)

(v) He was punished **for playing** carelessly. (Gerund, showing 'reason')

(vi) They were seen **playing**. (Participle)

(vii) **Riding** he fell off the horse. (Participle)

- (viii) I prefer **swimming** to riding.
 (ix) My plants need **trimming**.
 (x) Barking dogs seldom bite.

(Gerund)
 (To be trimmed)
 (Participle)

Note : The verbs, 'need, require, want', are followed by gerund in place of passive voice infinitive.

Rules of Gerund

Rule I : Preposition + Gerund

Gerund is used after certain verbs/phrases that are followed by appropriate prepositions instead of 'to'.

In case of for + gerund refer to rule II on Infinitives.

Let us study a few of them—

desirous of	intent on	justified in
disqualify from	bent on	hesitate in
refrain from	keen on	a hope of
prevent from	aim at	hope to (infinitive)
debar from	confident of	fortunate in
desist from	confidence in	harm in
restrain from	insist on	assist in
prohibit from	persist in	a chance of
dissuade from	succeed in	fond of
abstain from	successful in	take/feel pleasure in
point in	sense in	give pleasure to (infinitive)
deter from	interested in	

For example—

- (i) I prohibited him to go there. (Use 'from going' in place of 'to go')
 (ii) She is bent to harm her friend. (Use 'on harming' in place of 'to harm')
 (iii) She is confident to get success. (Use 'of getting' in place of 'to get')
 (iv) She insisted to pay money to her mother. (Use 'on paying' in place of 'to pay')

Rule II : Direct Gerund

(A) The following phrases and certain verbs are followed by **direct gerund**.

'Avoid, mind, detest, can't help, can't bear, resist, enjoy, resent, stop, start, postpone, defer, worth, prefer, consider, practise, finish, risk, pardon, excuse, forgive, it is no use/good, propose, miss, imagine, regret, means, anticipate, love, like, hate, dislike.'

(B) **Phrasal verbs** are also followed by direct gerunds such as—

'give up, put off, set about', etc. For example—

- (i) We stopped to write. (Say 'writing' for 'to write')
 (ii) He has given up to play hockey. (Say 'playing')

- (iii) She enjoyed to ride on the hills. (Use 'riding' in place of 'to ride')
- (iv) You should avoid to spend extra money. (Use 'spending' in place of 'to spend')
- (v) She cannot help to tell a lie. (Use 'telling' in place of 'to tell')
- (vi) Suhani does not mind helping me. (Correct)
- (vii) It is no use/good waiting for her. (Correct)
- (viii) There is no use/good of spending on luxuries. (Correct)

Note—Sentence (v) can also be written as 'She cannot help but tell a lie.' (but tell = telling)

Rule III : To + Gerund

Note the use of gerund correctly with—

'be used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, disposed to, prone to. For example—

- (i) He is addicted to smoke heavily. (Use 'smoking' for 'smoke')
- (ii) We go there with a view to study Science. (Use 'studying' for 'study')
- (iii) He is used to getting up early in the morning. (Correct)
- (iv) She used to dance before her marriage. (Correct habit in the past)

Rule IV

The noun or pronoun before a Gerund (verbal noun) should be in the possessive case.

For example—

- (i) I don't like him wasting time. (Use 'his' for 'him')
- (ii) Geeta insisted on Rohan going with her. (Say 'Rohan's' for 'Rohan')
- (iii) I saw him wasting time. ('him' is correct 'wasting' is participle.)

III. Participle

Participle is the form of a verb that ends with **ing, ed, en, t**.

(A) It is used both as a verb (progressive) and an adjective.

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
Burn	burnt	burnt	burning	having burnt

For example—

- (i) We found a candle **burning**. (Verb, Present Participle)
- (ii) A **burning** candle was extinguished. (Adjective, Present Participle)
- (iii) A **burnt** paper was discovered. (Adjective, Past Participle)
- (iv) She returned **disappointed**. (Past Participle)
- (v) **Having taken** food she left for office. (Perfect Participle)

(B) Past participle is used as passive voice of present participle. It is also used to make perfect participles.

A burning candle	—	That is burning.	(Adjective)
A burnt paper	—	That is burnt.	(Adjective)
Having burnt paper	—	After burning paper.	(Verb)
Having been burnt	—	Passive voice.	(Verb)

Rules of Participles

Rule I

Participle Clause/Absolute Phrase (Nominative Absolute)

A participle is used as participle clause. It is a kind of clause containing participle in place of a finite verb.

Absolute Phrase/Nominative Absolute is a kind of participle with a Noun/Pronoun going before it.

- (i) **Walking in the garden** I came across an old friend. (Present Participle, Active voice)
- (ii) **Surprised at the news** I rushed to the airport. (Past Participle, Passive voice)
- (iii) **Having taken food** I left for office. (Perfect Participle, Active voice)
- (iv) **Having been arrested the thief** was taken to prison. (Perfect Participle, Passive voice)
- (v) **The Sun having risen**, we left the town. (Absolute Phrase)

Rule II

Participles can be changed into following clauses :

- (a) Adverb Clause of Time
- (b) Adverb Clause of Condition
- (c) Adverb Clause of Reason
- (d) Adverb Clause of Contrast
- (e) Adjective Clause
- (f) Co-ordinate Clause

(a) Adverb Clause of Time (while, having, on)

- (i) As I was wandering in the street, I met my old friend.
(While) wandering in the street I met my old friend.
- (ii) After I had passed High school, I got a job.
Having passed High school I got a job.
- (iii) When she saw me, she called me.
(On) seeing me she called me.

(b) Adverb Clause of Condition (by, without, but for)

- (i) If you go out, you will catch cold.
By going out you will catch cold.
- (ii) If you don't work hard, you will not pass.
Without working hard you will not pass.
- (iii) If you had not worked hard, you would have failed.
But for working hard you would have failed.

(c) Adverb Clause of Reason (owing to, because of, on account of)

- (i) As she ran very fast, she was able to overtake me.
On account of running very fast she was able to overtake me.
- (ii) Since she was late, she was punished.
Being late she was punished.

(d) Adverb Clause of Contrast (In spite of, despite, notwithstanding, for all)

- (i) Although she came late, she was not punished.
In spite of coming late she was not punished.
- (ii) Though she is rich, she is not happy.
Despite being rich she is not happy.
- (iii) Though she was punished, she did not feel sorry.
In spite of being punished she did not feel sorry.

(e) Adjective Clause

- (i) I saw a girl who was singing a song.
I saw a girl singing a song.
- (ii) The students who are studying English here will be successful.
The students studying English here will be successful.
- (iii) The book which was presented to me by my mother is very interesting.
The book presented to me by my mother is very interesting.
- (iv) A burning candle fell off the table.
A candle that was burning fell off the table.

(f) Co-ordinate Clause

A participle can replace a co-ordinate clause—

- (i) He returned and he was smiling.
He returned smiling.
- (ii) She went out and she was disappointed.
She went out disappointed.

Rule III

Present participle should be used only to express an action which coincides with the action of the finite verb.

He left for Mumbai on Monday, reaching there on Tuesday. (Incorrect, 'reaching' is not a simultaneous action)

He left for Mumbai on Monday and reached there on Tuesday. (Correct)

Rule IV : Misrelated/Unrelated Participles

When the participle clause/phrase is not followed by a subject of its own, the participle is called **misrelated, dangling or unattached**.

- (i) Wandering in the street a dog bit him. (Wrong)
- (ii) Wandering in the street he was bitten by a dog. (Correct)

Note : 'wandering' should have a proper subject 'he' and not 'a dog'.

How to Correct a Misrelated Participle?

Misrelated participle can be corrected in three ways.

1. Expand the participle into a clause. (Already explained in Rule II)
2. Bring the proper subject immediately after the participle. (by changing voice)
3. Place the proper subject before the participle. (only before 'being' and 'having')

Let us study the problem by working out some questions.

1. Walking along the road a scooter knocked him down. (Incorrect)
 - (i) While he was walking along the road a scooter knocked him down. (Correct)
 - (ii) Walking along the road he was knocked down by a scooter. (Correct)
2. Having taken food my father sent me to market. (Incorrect)
 - (i) When I had taken food, my father sent me to market. (Correct)
 - (ii) I having taken food my father sent me to market. (Absolute Phrase)
 - (iii) Having taken food I was sent to market by my father. (Correct)
3. Being cloudy we enjoyed picnic. (Incorrect)
 - (i) As it was cloudy, we enjoyed picnic. (Correct)
 - (ii) It being cloudy we enjoyed picnic. (Absolute Phrase)
4. Being honest the teacher rewarded him. (Incorrect)
 - (i) As he was honest, the teacher rewarded him. (Correct)
 - (ii) He being honest, the teacher rewarded him. (Correct)
 - (iii) Being honest he was rewarded by the teacher. (Correct)
5. Possessing huge wealth people do not like him. (Incorrect)
 - (i) Although he possesses huge wealth, people do not like him. (Correct)
 - (ii) Possessing huge wealth he is not liked by people. (Correct)

Rule V

However, participles such as—

'regarding, concerning, considering, speaking', do not refer to any particular subject. They can do without agreement with any noun or pronoun.

- (i) Considering his problems he was advised to leave Jalgaon. (Correct)
- (ii) Roughly speaking two hundred persons died in the earthquake. (Correct)

In these sentences the unexpressed subject is indefinite. Therefore, participle need not be in agreement with the Noun or Pronoun it refers to.

Some Important Uses of Non-finites

Study the following sentences carefully & note the difference in their sense.

1. I regret being late/to be late. (Present Infinitive)
2. I regret to have been late/having been late. (Perfect Infinitive)
3. She prided herself on being Indian. ('Pride' is verb here)
4. Take Pride in serving your motherland. ('Pride' is noun here)

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|---|----------------------------|
| 5. I feel pleasure in inviting you to dinner tonight. | (No difference in meaning) |
| 6. It gives me pleasure to send you greetings. | (No difference in meaning) |
| 7. Leaving home is difficult. | (Experience) |
| 8. To leave home is difficult. | (Opinion) |
| 9. I would like to attend marriage tomorrow. | (Enjoy) |
| 10. I would like you to study. | (Think it right) |
| 11. I like to get myself examined. | (Think it wise) |
| 12. I like attending marriages. | (Habit) |
| 13. My mother loves telling us stories. | (Habit) |
| 14. I would love to do it for your sake. | (Enjoy) |
| 15. I propose to go there. | (Intend) |
| 16. I propose doing it hurriedly. | (Suggest) |
| 17. She began (started, commenced) laughing. | (Progressive) |
| 18. She began to understand me. | (Infinitive after began) |
| 19. The Government means curbing corruption. | (Intend) |
| 20. Your orders mean asking me to leave the job. | (Result) |
| 21. We must not risk driving in heavy rain. | (Take chance) |
| 22. There is no risk of getting late. | (Possible) |
| 23. It is no use/good confessing now. | (Advantage) |
| 24. There is no use/good of confessing now. | (Advantage) |
| 25. I would prefer to wait. | (For an occasion) |
| 26. I prefer riding to swimming. | (habit) |

Work Book Exercise (A)

(Infinitive & Gerund)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences :

1. The teacher made the students to solve their problems.
2. His aim is no more than to use unfair means to attain success in life.
3. He goes every Sunday to Delhi with a view to buy raw material.
4. The teacher asked them to stop write as soon as the bell rang.
5. She can't help to visit her sister every Sunday.
6. He is rich today but he appears to be poor in the past.
7. The scientists claim to discover cure for AIDS and the medicine will be put on sale very soon.
8. She started to cry when she was left alone.
9. She did not dare enter the room without his permission.
10. I always resent my brother wandering about and doing nothing.
11. You should always aim to achieve higher goal to succeed in life.
12. She was confident to qualify the examination.
13. The civilians were prohibited to attend the shooting competition in the Military area.
14. You are requested to carefully carry the bag because it contains fragile material.
15. Last night she intended to have left.
16. She was let to do whatever she liked.
17. She was forbidden from moving out with her friends.
18. He can't tolerate/bear anybody talking nonsense.

19. He is understood to leave India for good last year.
20. How dare he to abuse my friend?
21. Those who have no house to live should be provided with accommodation.
22. She does not mind visit her uncle though he does not treat her well.
23. You must desist to take to unfair means for achieving your ends.
24. The whole night she did nothing but to read.
25. He is extremely desirous to be educated.
26. He knows swimming.
27. He hardly need to go there.
28. She is not to be blamed for this episode.

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Use the most suitable form of Infinitive/Gerund in the following sentences.

1. Today everyone wishes.....money quickly.
(a) earn (b) to earn (c) for earning
2. She is very keen.....modelling.
(a) to take up (b) on taking up (c) taking up
3. The director made the officers.....longer than usual.
(a) to wait (b) wait (c) waiting
4. My brother is interested.....in Army.
(a) to serve (b) in serving (c) to serving
5. The boys in the hostel are averse.....part in the strike.
(a) to take (b) to taking (c) for taking
6. He never minds.....the deserving persons.
(a) to help (b) helping (c) in helping
7. She resented.....late at night.
(a) my returning (b) me returning (c) against my returning
8. I feel pleasure.....you of my success.
(a) to inform (b) to informing (c) in informing
9. I don't remember.....in Kashmir last year.
(a) to meet you (b) to have met you (c) of meeting you
10. Throughout the day she did nothing but.....illness.
(a) feigning (b) feign (c) to feign
11. The professor insisted.....the essay within allotted time.
(a) on Deepak writing (b) on Deepak's writing (c) on Deepak to write
12. The maid servant was made.....food on time.
(a) cook (b) to cook (c) to have cooked
13. You are ready, you appear.....food on time.
(a) cook (b) to cook (c) to have cooked
14. I have known him.....anything for money.
(a) to have done (b) do (c) to do

15. She intended.....in for teaching profession.
(a) to have gone (b) to go (c) for going
16. For modern man there are a number of diseases.....
(a) to suffer from (b) for suffering (c) to suffer
17. You had better.....in her house overnight.
(a) not stayed (b) not stay (c) not to stay
18. You must know.....in society.
(a) to conduct yourself (b) how to conduct yourself (c) to conduct
19. It gives me immense pleasure.....you of her engagement.
(a) to inform (b) in informing (c) to informing
20. She comes.....me daily in the evening.
(a) for seeing (b) seeing (c) to see
21. His mother always forbids him.....with Nisha.
(a) from speaking (b) to speak (c) not to speak
22. The carpet needs.....before we use it.
(a) to clean (b) cleaning (c) to be cleaned
23. The police officer denied.....callous to the undertrial.
(a) to be (b) being (c) to have been
24. I have ever looked forward.....the President of the District Rotary Club.
(a) to be (b) to being (c) to have been
25. We expected.....to the celebration.
(a) to invite (b) to have been invited (c) to be invited
26. She has given up.....on her friend's advice.
(a) smoke (b) smoking (c) to have smoked
27. Remember, this is not a safe road.....
(a) to travel (b) to travel by (c) travelling
28. Classical music is worth.....
(a) to listen (b) to listen to (c) listening to
29. The officer always bade me.....fast.
(a) work (b) to work (c) to working
30. He is reported.....Mumbai for good last year.
(a) to leave (b) leaving (c) to have left
31. My mother always detests.....with shady children.
(a) in dealing (b) dealing (c) to deal
32. How dare you.....to your teachers like this?
(a) to talk (b) talk (c) talking
33. They need not.....for their turn.
(a) to wait (b) to have waited (c) wait
34. You don't need.....here any more in the sun.
(a) to stand (b) standing (c) stand
35. He is rich today but he seems.....in the past.
(a) to be poor (b) to have been poor (c) to being poor

36. He dared.....to his father very rudely.
 (a) talk (b) to talk (c) talking
37. He objected to.....money on cosmetics.
 (a) spend (b) me spending (c) my spending
38. The High Court restrained the Lower Court.....any action against him.
 (a) to take (b) to taking (c) from taking
39. She has postponed.....abroad next year.
 (a) to go (b) to have gone (c) going
40. This book is desgined to help you.....for competitive exams.
 (a) to prepare (b) prepare (c) preparing
41. Netaji is believed.....in air crash.
 (a) to be dead (b) to die (c) to have died
42. She is reported.....today.
 (a) to be absent (b) to absent (c) to have been absent
43. A robber is alleged.....yesterday.
 (a) to be arrested (b) to have been arrested (c) to arrest
44. My friend is expected.....to hospital.
 (a) to admit (b) being admitted (c) to be admitted
45. His friend is suspected.....Deepak last night.
 (a) to kill (b) to have killed (c) to be killed

Work Book Exercise (C)

Directions : Use these Participle clauses/Absolute Phrase correctly.

1. Writing a letter a beggar disturbed her.
2. Being fine we decided to go on picnic.
3. Being late the teacher punished her.
4. But for working hard she would have passed.
5. In spite of being late the teacher did not punish her.
6. Climbing up the stairs her sandal broke and she fell.
7. Having passed B.A. examination he offered me a job.
8. In spite of being a miser everybody likes to spend money on her.
9. While taking admission to a school, a birth certificate must be shown.
10. Cooking my dinner in the kitchen a strange sound attracted my attention.
11. By going out you will catch cold.
12. Wounded in an accident the people took him to hospital.
13. Not following the question the wrong answer was written in the Examination.
14. While standing under an apple tree a ripe apple fell on him.
15. Tired of work the teacher asked him to take rest.
16. Roughly speaking Delhi is 60 kilometres away from Meerut.
17. Being dissatisfied with the teacher the student made complaint to the Principal.
18. Having run for two miles there was no sight of the school yet.
19. He started factory two years ago achieving target only last month.
20. I saw a dead horse running along the road.