

### Kind of Non-Finite Verbs

Non-Finite Verbs are of three kinds :

1. The Infinitive
2. The Gerund
3. The Participle

All these Non-Finite Verbs are **Independent** verbs. They are called independent because they are **not governed** by the **Number and Person of the Subject** like other verbs. They are independent of the subject.

Let us consider the rules governing the Non-Finite Verbs one by one.

#### (1) The Infinitive

**Kinds of Infinitive**—Infinitives are of two kinds :

**1. The Noun-Infinitive**—Noun-Infinitive is also called Simple Infinitive. It is used **like a Noun**. Therefore it is also called Verb-Noun. It performs all the **Functions of a Noun**.

**2. The Gerundial Infinitive**—Gerundial Infinitive is also called **Qualifying** Infinitive. It performs the **Functions of an Adjective or an Adverb**.

**Tense-Forms of the Infinitive**—The Infinitive has the following **Forms** according to Tense or Time :

Tense/Time	Form	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	Simple	To do	To be done
	Continuous	To be doing	
Past	Perfect	To have done	To have been done
	Perfect Continuous	To have been doing	

There is no Future form of the Infinitive.

#### Infinitive with or without 'To'

Most of the Infinitives have **'to'** before them. This is the sign to recognize them, as—**to go, to eat, to drink, to be loved, to have been com-**

**pleted**. But there are some Verbs after which Infinitives are used **without 'to'**.

**Infinitive without 'to'** : The following are the rules of the use of **Infinitives without 'to'** :

**Rule 1**—The Infinitive is used without **'to'** after these Verbs—**hear, see, feel, make, let, bid, watch, behold, know, notice, observe, need not, dare not**. As—

1. He bade me **go**.
2. We shall watch him **dance**.
3. Let him **sing**.
4. Make him **work**.
5. Behold / see / observe him **play**.

**Note**—

- (i) If **'dare'** and **'need'** sentences have **do/does/did** used within them, the Infinitive is used **with 'to'**. Also **affirmative** sentences with **'need'** and **'dare'** take the Infinitive **with 'to'**. As—

1. **Does** he **dare to challenge** you ?
2. **Does** he **need to challenge** you ?
3. He **dares** me **to cross** the river.
4. He **needs to go** at once.

- (ii) If the verbs listed above under Rule 1 are used **Passively**, they will take the Infinitive **with 'to'**. As—

1. He was made **to do** it.
2. He was known **to have hidden** the treasure.
3. He was bidden **to go**.
4. He was seen **to be crossing** the river.

**Rule 2**—The Infinitives coming after these verbs also do not take ‘to’ before them—**shall, will, should, would, do, did, may, might, must, can, could**. As—

1. He **could** do it.
2. We **shall** try.
3. You **would** laugh.
4. He **can** play.

**Rule 3**—Infinitives do not take ‘to’ after these expressions also—**had better, had rather, would sooner, would rather, sooner than, rather than, had sooner**. As—

1. He **had better** resign.
2. He **would rather** withdraw.
3. I **would sooner** resign than serve in these conditions.
4. I would study **rather than** waste my time.

**Rule 4**—‘To’ is not used with the Infinitive after the conjunction ‘**than**’. As—

He is better able to write **than speak**.

**Rule 5**—‘To’ is not used with the Infinitive after the Preposition ‘**but**’, provided that **but** has ‘**do**’ Verb before it. As—

1. She can **do** nothing **but weep**.
2. We **did** nothing **but play**.

**Rule 6**—If **Have / has / had** have a **Noun** or a **Pronoun** after them, the Infinitive coming thereafter will not have ‘to’ with it. As—

1. I will **have** you **remember** me.
2. He **had** him **know** his fault.
3. He will **have** me **forget** my insult.

### Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. You need not to pity him.
2. Behold him to dance on the stage.
3. Do you dare refuse me ?
4. He dares me swim against the flow of the river.
5. I watched him to cross the road.
6. He was bidden keep quiet.

7. I would sooner to yield before my father than to oppose him.
8. He would rather to give up his claim.
9. He can do nothing but to abuse shamelessly.
10. She is better able to sing than to dance.
11. I would have you to keep your promise.
12. You had better to apologize to your master.

**Hints**—(1) drop “to”; (2) drop “to”; (3) to refuse; (4) to swim; (5) drop “to”; (6) to keep; (7) drop “to” before “yield” and “oppose”; (8) drop “to”; (9) drop “to”; (10) drop “to” before dance; (11) drop “to”; (12) drop “to” before “apologize.”

### Uses of Noun-Infinitives

Noun-Infinitives have the following uses :

#### 1. As the Subject of a Verb

**To err** is human.

**To find** fault is easy.

**To earn** is not so difficult as **to spend** (is difficult)

**To live** honourably is not easy.

#### 2. As the Object of a Verb.

He loves **to read** novels.

I want **to go**.

He likes **to play** chess.

He desires **to settle** down here.

#### 3. As the Object of a Preposition

He has no choice but **to go**.

The show is about **to start**.

The enemy is about **to surrender**.

I want nothing but **to be** free.

#### 4. As the Complement of a Verb

My only ambition is **to be** a doctor.

His habit is **to sleep** in the afternoon.

The old custom was **to sacrifice** a goat.

His dream is **to have** a huge factory.

#### 5. As an Objective Complement

I saw him **dance**.

I bid you **go**.

I will have you **accept** your fault.

## Functions of the Gerundial Infinitive

Gerundial Infinitives have the following functions—

1. **To qualify a Noun**  
There is no book **to read**.  
I have no time **to waste**.  
He is not a man **to be respected**.  
I have a horse **to sell**.
2. **To qualify an Adjective**  
This book is good **to read**.  
Mangoes are sweet **to eat**.  
I am eager **to go**.  
The weather is pleasant **to enjoy**.
3. **To qualify a Verb (to express a purpose)**  
He came **to seek** my permission.  
We earn **to live** comfortably.  
We work **to make** a living.  
He went **to meet** his friend.
4. **To qualify a sentence**  
**To tell** the truth, I am very tired.  
He was, so **to speak**, pierced to the heart.

### Exercise

(A) Use the following Infinitives as directed :

1. “To write” as the subject and object of a verb
2. “To love” as the subject and object of a verb.
3. “To fight” as the object of a preposition.
4. “To obey” as the object of a preposition.
5. “To walk” as the complement of a verb.
6. “To preach” as the complement of a verb.

(B) Use the following Verbs as Gerundial Infinitives—

Serve, conquer, bathe, taste, work, study, admit, tell, travel, arrive.

### Other Uses of Infinitives

**Rule 1—How + Infinitive**

If an Infinitive is used as the object of the following verbs, **how** is used before the Infinitive. These verbs are :

**know, see, learn, observe, forget, discover, decide, teach, show, wonder, ask, enquire, explain, tell.** As—

1. Please **tell** me **how to reach** there.
2. I **wonder how to account** for it.
3. Please **show** me **how to close** it.
4. I can't **decide how to get** out of the fray.

**Rule 2—Verb + Infinitive**

Some **Verbs** when joined with an **Infinitive** show the **occurrence** of an action. They also carry the sense of **sudden occurrence** of the action concerned. These Verbs are : **happen, seem, chance, appear.** As—

1. I **happened to see** a snake.
2. He **seemed to have forgotten** me.
3. I **chanced to meet** him in the market.
4. He **appeared to recognize** me.

**Rule 3—Noun / Adjective + Infinitive**

In some sentences an **Infinitive** is used after a **Noun** or an **Adjective**. This Infinitive qualifies the **Noun** or the **Adjective** concerned. As—

1. The problem is **easy to solve**.
2. He has a **horse to sell**.
3. I have a **house to furnish**.
4. He is **hard to please**.
5. These mangoes are **sweet to eat**.

**Note**—In such sentences the Infinitive is used only in **Active Voice, not in Passive Voice**. Therefore we **cannot write** the following sentences:

1. The problem is easy **to be solved**.
2. He has a horse **to be sold**.
3. I have a house **to be furnished**.
4. He is hard **to be pleased**.
5. These mangoes are sweet **to be eaten**.

**Rule 4—Noun / Infinitive + Preposition**

In some sentences an **Infinitive** comes **after the Noun** and at the end of the sentence comes a **Preposition**. In such sentences the **Noun** functions as the agent or instrument to a **purpose**. As—

1. I have no **pen to write with**.
2. There is a **chair to sit on**.
3. I have a **house to live in**.
4. There is no **friend to talk to**.

**Rule 5—Verb + Object + Infinitive**

There are some **Transitive Verbs** which take an **Object** after them, and after the object an **Infinitive**. These verbs are :

**Allow, permit, order, advise, tell, request, force, invite, remind.** As—

1. He **allowed me to go**.
2. He **forced me to resign**.
3. I **advise you to go**.
4. You **remind him to come**.

**Rule 6**—There are some **Verbs** and some **Adjectives** after which **only an Infinitive** is used, **not a Gerund** (verb + 'ing'). These Verbs are—**Agree, desire, hope, expect, want, wish, promise, refuse, dare, decide, fail, glad, happy, eager, anxious, easy, hard, able, ready.** As—

1. I am **ready to go**. (Not, 'ready to going' or 'ready for going')
2. He **expects to pass**. (Not, 'to passing')
3. He **promised / refused to come**. (Not, 'to coming')
4. I shall be **glad to allow** your request. (Not, 'to allowing')

**Rule 7—Subject + Verb + Infinitive / Gerund**

There are some **Verbs** after which either **Infinitive** or **Gerund** (verb + 'ing') can be used. But then their meanings change.

'**Verb + Gerund**' show that an action is being done in the normal course, while **Verb + Infinitive** show that an action is being done under some **special situation** or on a **particular occasion**. These Verbs are : **like, dislike, stop, begin.** As—

1. I like **dancing**.
2. I like **to dance** on such occasions.
3. He began **writing**.
4. He began **to write**.
5. He has stopped **going** there.
6. He has stopped **to go** there.

**Rule 8—Infinitive of Purpose / Result**

Some **Infinitives** come **after the Verb** and they carry the sense of some **special purpose or result**. As—

1. He went to Agra **to see** the Taj.
2. He came **to return** my books.
3. He failed **to win** the prize.
4. He came **to repent** sincerely.

**Exercise**

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. Could you tell me to explain the point ?
2. I really wonder to express my gratitude to you.
3. Do you know to drive a car ?
4. This exercise is not easy to be done.
5. I have an essay to be written.
6. He has a growing family to be maintained.
7. I have no debt to be paid.
8. The river is very deep to be crossed.
9. She has no colours to paint.
10. There is no blackboard to write.
11. She has no friend to go.
12. I invite to come this evening.
13. He ordered to make the payment at once.
14. I request to help me.
15. Don't fail in reaching in time.
16. He is eager for meeting you.
17. I am really glad to be meeting you.
18. He hopes of passing in the first division.
19. You cannot force to accept your terms.
20. I again advise to be serious about your studies.

**Hints**—(1) how to explain; (2) how to express; (3) how to drive; (4) easy to do; (5) to write; (6) to maintain; (7) to pay; (8) to cross; (9) to paint with; (10) to write on; (11) to go to; (12) invite you to come; (13) ordered me to make; (14) request you to help; (15) to reach; (16) to meet; (17) to meet; (18) to pass; (19) force me to accept; (20) advise you to be serious.

**(2) The Gerund****Its Form**

"A Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in **"ing"** and has the force of a Noun and a Verb."  
(Wren and Martin)

It would appear from the above definition that a **Gerund** is formed by adding '**ing**' to a Verb, and it performs the functions of both **Noun** and **Verb**. The sign of recognizing a Gerund is that it is always a '**Verb + ing**', as—**running, walking, driving, reading, writing**, etc.

**Note**—It may be remembered in this connection that in form the **Present Participle** is also **Verb + ing**. But the functions of Gerund and Present Participle are quite different. The function of Gerund is **Verb + Noun**, while that of Present Participle is **Verb + Adjective**.

Gerund = Verb + Noun (Verbal Noun)

Participle = Verb + Adjective (Verbal Adjective)

### Its Different Forms

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present or Continuous	Loving	Being loved
Perfect	Having loved	Having been loved

### Gerund and Noun-Infinitive

As we have said above the function of Gerund is **Verb + Noun**. The function of Noun Infinitive is also **Verb + Noun**. Therefore in most sentences either Gerund or Noun Infinitive can be used without any change in meaning.

**Teaching** is easy. (Gerund)

**To teach** is easy. (Infinitive)

**To see** is to believe. (Infinitive)

**Seeing** is believing. (Gerund)

### Functions of Gerund

Like Infinitive, **Gerund** also performs the following functions of the **Noun** :

#### 1. As the Subject of a Verb

1. **Walking** is good for health.
2. **Seeing** is believing.
3. **Fishing** is popular in coastal areas.

#### 2. As the object of a Verb

1. Stop **shouting**.
2. I hate **telling** lies.
3. He loves **hunting**.
4. He likes **sitting** idle.

#### 3. As the object of a Preposition

1. He is fond **of reading** novels.
2. I was tired **of waiting**.
3. I believe **in working** hard.
4. I am **against fighting**.

#### 4. As the Complement of a Verb

1. What I hate **is telling** lies
2. His habit **was reading** till late in the night.
3. What I detest most **is sitting** idle.
4. His weakness **is drinking**.

#### 5. As case in Apposition

1. It is no use **running** after shadows.
2. It is useless **talking** to him.
3. It was foolish of him **weeping** alone.
4. It was so sweet of her **trusting** me.

#### 6. Absolute use

**Hunting being hateful to him**, we did not carry our guns.

**Drinking being his weakness**, we did not take him with us.

### Rules of the Use of Gerund

The following are the Rules of the use of **Gerund** :

#### Rule 1—Gerund and Possessive Case

The Noun or Pronoun coming before Gerund must be used in **Possessive case**. **As**—

1. I am sorry for **my being** late.  
(not “for me / I being late”)
2. I am glad at **your reaching** here in time.  
(not “at you reaching”)
3. Please excuse me for **my coming** late.  
(not “me / I coming late”)
4. Nobody can prevent **my going** there. (not “me going there”)

**Note**—(i) If the Noun coming before Gerund is a **lifeless thing**, it should **not be** used in the **Possessive case**. **As**—

1. There is a chance of the **milk turning** sour. (not “milk’s turning”)
  2. There is danger of the **roof falling** in rains. (not “roof’s falling”)
- (ii) In the same way, Possessive case should **not** be made of Plural Nouns ending in **-s**, or of Demonstrative Pronouns (**this / that / these / those**).

**Rule 2**—There are some Verbs after which only **Gerund** should be used (**not Infinitive**). These **Verbs** are :

**Feel, mind, avoid, consider, enjoy, excuse, finish, miss, can't help, look forward, to give up, go on, it is no good, it is no use.**  
As—

1. I avoid **going** there. (not “avoid to go”)
2. I can't help **rejecting** your application. (not “can't help to reject”)
3. We just missed **catching** the train. (not “missed to catch”)
4. Would you mind **leaving** me alone. (not “mind to leave”)

### Rule 3—Compound Nouns as Gerunds

The following compound Nouns have **Verb + ing** as one part of their form. This **Verb + ing** part is called its Gerund. As—

**Walking-stick, writing-table, frying-pan, hunting-whip, sitting-room, inking-pad, etc.**

This is because the ‘**ing**’ part is not separable from the complete word, and therefore it cannot be a qualifying Adjective.

### Rule 4—Compound Gerunds

Sometimes Gerunds can be formed by using Past Participle form of the Verb after **Having** or **Being**. They are called **Compound Gerunds**. As—

1. He is fond of **being praised**.
2. He is afraid of **being punished**.
3. We hear of his **having won** a reward.
4. He is guilty of **having deceived** a friend.

### Rule 5—Gerunds as Ordinary Nouns

Sometimes Gerunds can be used as pure **ordinary Nouns**. They have ‘**The**’ before them and ‘**of**’ after them.

1. Now there remains only **the signing** of the treaty.
2. From here we can watch **the setting** of the sun.
3. Let us now begin **the singing** of the hymns.
4. This is no time for **the playing** of cards.

### Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. I am sorry for me failing in my duty.
2. I can never pardon you for you deceiving me.

3. You cannot force me withdrawing my claim.
4. There is risk of the train's being late.
5. There is likelihood of a storm's coming in the evening.
6. We look forward to meet you again soon.
7. It is no use to cry over your loss now.
8. Don't give up to try again.
9. The writing this book was not easy.
10. Coming of the storm was forecast.

**Hints**—(1) my failing; (2) your deceiving; (3) my withdrawing; (4) train being; (5) storm coming; (6) to meeting; (7) crying; (8) trying; (9) the writing of ; (10) the coming of.

### (3) The Participle

**Definition**—“A participle is that form of the verb which partakes of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective.” (Wren and Martin)

Thus a **Participle** performs the functions both of the Verb and the Adjective. Therefore it is also called **Verbal Adjective**.

**Kinds of Participle**—

Participles are of **three** kinds—

1. **Present Participle (Verb × ‘ing’)**  
*e.g.* running, dancing, singing, crying, etc.
2. **Past Participle (third form of the verb usually ending in—ed, -d, -t, -en, -n)**  
*e.g.* tired, learned, burnt, broken, hurt, etc.
3. **Perfect Participle (having + Past Participle)**  
*e.g.* having done, having completed, having seen, etc.

**Forms of Participles**—Participles have the following forms—

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Present</b> : loving	<b>Present</b> : being loved
<b>Perfect</b> : having loved	<b>Past</b> : loved
	<b>Perfect</b> : having been loved

### Uses of the Participle

Since the **Participle** performs the same functions as the **Adjective**, it can be used in **three** ways like the **Adjective**—



**1. Attributive Use :**

1. He jumped off a **running** train.
2. The river has **flowing** water.
3. The **tired** horse could run no farther.
4. The **wounded** soldier was carried to the camp.

**2. Predicative Use :**

1. I had to keep **waiting**.
2. He felt completely **exhausted**.
3. He came **running**.
4. He seems much **worried**.

**3. Absolute Use (with a noun or pronoun going before)**

1. The day **being** hot, we did not go out.
2. Time **permitting**, I will surely come.
3. God **willing**, we shall win the match.
4. The sun **having** set, nothing could be seen.

**Note**—Under the Absolute use, the part containing the Participle is quite independent of the main part.

## Rules of correct use of Participles

### Rule 1—Unattached Participle

Since the Participle performs the same function as the Adjective, it must have a **Noun** or a **Pronoun** before it, which it must qualify. Without this Noun or Pronoun the Participle will have no function to perform. Such a participle is called **unattached Participle**, which is a serious error in Grammar. Look at the following sentences—

1. **Being** a rainy day, the college remained closed.
2. **Being** a cold morning, I did not go for a walk.

The use of the Participle '**Being**' in both the sentences above is wrong because there is no Noun or Pronoun used before it, which it may qualify. This error can be corrected by using a Noun or a Pronoun (real or imaginary) before '**Being**'. Thus the above sentences can be corrected as below :

1. **It being** a rainy day, the college remained closed. ('being' has 'It' before it.)

or

The **day being** rainy, the college remained closed. ('being' has 'day' before it.)

2. **It being** a cold morning, I did not go for a walk. ('being' has 'It' before it.)

or

The **morning being** cold, I did not go for a walk. ('being' has 'morning' before it.)

### Rule 2—Wrongly Attached Participle

There is another serious error generally committed in the use of Participle. The sentence containing a Participle has two parts—one **part containing the Participle**, and the second **main** part. In such a case, if the part containing the Participle has no **Subject**, the **Subject of the main part** will be considered to be the subject of the Participle part / phrase also.

From this point begins the problem. If the subject of the Participle phrase and that of the main part is the same common person or thing, no difficulty arises, because that would be the **common subject** of both the parts. The difficulty arises when the subjects of the two parts are different, and the subject of the Participle part has not been given.

In such a case, a little slip or carelessness can entirely change the sense of the whole sentence and make it absurd and ridiculous. For example, look at the following sentence—  
'Going to school, a dog bit Ram.'

Now this sentence has two parts—one, Participle part ('Going to school'), and the other, main part ('a dog bit Ram'). Now since the Participle part has no subject, the subject of the main part (i.e. **dog**) will be considered the subject of the Participle part also. This would mean **as if the 'dog' was going to school** and it bit Ram. This becomes ridiculous. This error can be corrected by changing the construction of the main part in such a way that its **Subject** may become a common **Subject** with the Participle part. This can be done by changing the **Voice** (from Active to Passive) of the main part. The sentence would then become—

Going to school, Ram was bitten by a dog.

Now **Ram** becomes the common subject of both the parts, and the sentence is correct.

If you don't want to change the sentence like this, the second way is to convert the Participle phrase into a whole clause thus :

While Ram was going to school, a dog bit him.

Take another sentence :

Jumping from behind the bush, Ram was attacked by a tiger.

In this sentence, Ram (the subject of the main part) becomes the common subject of the Participle part also. That would mean as if Ram jumped from behind the bush and was attacked by a tiger. This error can be corrected by changing the main part from Passive to Active Voice. The sentence would then be :

Jumping from behind the bush, a tiger attacked Ram.

The sentence is now correct.

Similarly see the following sentences which are all correct—

1. Walking along the footpath, he was hit with a stone.
2. Being tired of night-long journey, he could do no work.
3. Insulted by his demotion, he resigned from service.
4. Having finished my work, I returned home early.
5. Having been injured, he stopped fighting.

Both the parts of the above noted sentences have a common subject.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. Being a fine day, we went on a picnic party.
2. Being Sunday, I am not going to office today.
3. Having failed in the first attempt, no further attempt was made by him.
4. Having no guide with us, the history of the Taj could not be known.
5. Sleeping in his room, a thief hit him on the head.
6. Reading in my room, a snake was seen under my table.
7. Ploughing his field, some old coins were found.
8. Returning from the market, my cycle was lost.

9. Tired of the day-long labour, no more work could be done.

10. Driving my car, the way was lost.

**Hints**—(1) It being a fine day; (2) It being Sunday; (3) he made no further attempt; (4) we could not know the history of the Taj; (5) he was hit by a thief on the head; (6) I saw a snake under my table; (7) he found some old coins; (8) I lost my cycle; (9) I could do no more work; (10) I lost my way.

### Rule 3—Past Participles used as pure Adjectives

There are some Past Participles which are used as **pure Adjectives**, not as the Past Participle form of Verbs. They are—**Drunken, molten, bounden, cloven, graven, stricken, shrunken, sunken, shorn.**

They can qualify only a Noun, as—a drunken driver, molten lava, bounden duty, cloven foot, graven image, stricken heart, shrunken face, sunken ship, shorn sheep.

The normal Past Participle forms of the above noted Past Participles are these :

**Drunk, melted, bound, clove, graved, struck, shrunk, sunk, sheared.**

### Rule 4—Past Participle and Passive Voice

Most Past Participles are used in **Passive Voice**. Therefore they are used after the Noun. **As—**

1. Remember the **lessons taught** by him.
2. I live in the **house built** by you.
3. Where is the **book written** by you ?
4. I shall never forget the **favour shown** to me.

**Note**—But there are some Past Participles which can be used **both as Verbs and Adjectives**. They are—**Torn, written, born, broken, fallen, given, spoken, stolen.** **As—**

1. Here is the **broken window**.
2. Where is the **window broken** by the thief.
3. I want a **written statement**.
4. This is the **letter written** by me.

### Rule 5—Present Participle and Active Voice

Present Participles are mostly used in **Active Voice** before the Noun. **As—**



1. This is our **reading** room.
2. There is no **drinking** water.
3. Hawk is a **hunting** bird.
4. Don't get down a **running** bus.

#### Rule 6—Participles used as Prepositions

Some Participles are used as **Prepositions** and they depend on the main part of the sentence.

**As—**

1. **Referring to your letter**, I have to say that.....
2. **Regarding my qualifications**, I would submit that.....

#### Rule 7—Participles of Time

Some Participles suggest **time**. The sense of time becomes more clear when the Participle phrase is converted into a clause. **As—**

1. **Going to school**, I dropped my pen somewhere. (*i.e.* while I was going to school.)
2. **Having finished my work**, I returned from my office. (*i.e.* After I had finished my work.)

#### Rule 8—Participles of Reason / Cause

1. **Being tired**, I could not go any farther. (*i.e.* Because I was tired.)
2. **Having been satisfied**, I did not take any further action. (*i.e.* Because I had been satisfied.)

#### Rule 9—Participles of Condition.

1. **Turning to the left**, you will see the Railway station. (*i.e.* If you turn to the left.)
2. **Conditions remaining the same**, there will be no problem in organizing the function. (*i.e.* If conditions remain the same.)

#### Rule 10—Participles of Concession / Contrast

1. **Believing what you say**, I will still look into the matter myself. (*i.e.* Even though I believe what you say.)
2. **Living from hand to mouth**, he yet maintains his self-respect. (*i.e.* Though he lives from hand to mouth.)

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I am not duty bounden to go.
2. He was stricken on the head.
3. A goat has clove feet.
4. He was picked up dead drunken.
5. Here is a spun wheel.
6. This is my written book.
7. We live in your built house.
8. This is our ground playing.

**Hints—**(1) duty bound; (2) was struck; (3) cloven feet; (4) dead drunk; (5) spinning wheel; (6) the book written by me; (7) in the house built by you; (8) playing ground.