

GERUND PARTICIPLE

INFINITIVE EXAMPLES

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A **GERUND** is partly a verb and partly a noun.

A **PARTICIPLE** is partly a verb and partly an adjective.

The word **INFINITIVE** is a kind of noun but it has the feature of a verb.

GERUND	PARTICIPLE	Infinitive
He is fond of playing cards.	Playing cards, he set to work.	To fish is his hobby.
He is tired of walking.	Walking along the road, he is tired.	To find fault with others is easy.
I like smiling.	She went away smiling.	To exercise is good for health.
A singing hall.	A singing boy.	To smoke is injurious to health.
A sleeping room.	A sleeping boy.	She likes to sing songs.
A travelling uniform.	A travelling party.	We dislike to cheat.
A smiling look.	A smiling girl.	To sleep makes man lazy.
A swimming costume.	A swimming person.	I like to play hockey.

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GERUND

A gerund is that form of verb which ends in “ing” and is partly a noun.

It is a verbal noun.

Both gerund and infinitive have the force of a noun and a verb.

Therefore, their uses are also similar.

Smoking is injurious to health.

Smoking word is made by smoke +ing and it works as a noun and also it is a verb or works as the subject. That's why it is verb noun and called gerund.

A GERUND MAY BE USED AS UNDER

Subject of a verb

- Smoking is injurious to health.
- Drinking breeds many diseases.
- Walking is useful for health.

Object to a transitive verb

- I hate gambling.
- Children stopped talking.
- We enjoy playing on Sunday.



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A GERUND MAY BE USED AS UNDER

Subject to a preposition

She is fond of singing.

I am tired of studying.

Complement to a verb

Seeing is believing.

The most hated thing is lying.

Hearing is obeying.

What he likes best is fishing.

As a compound noun

A flying plane (A plane for flying)

A frying pan. (A pan for frying)

A swimming costume (A costume for swimming)

Preceded by a noun or a pronoun

When a gerund is preceded by a noun or a pronoun, it must be in the possessive form. As the gerund is finally a noun.

He insisted on my being present in the meeting.

I hope you will excuse my leaving early.

She persisted in ali's staying with her.

Sometimes, a gerund in the possessive case is not used:

There is no possibility of train coming late.



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EXAMPLES

- Smoking is injurious to health.
- Hunting is my favorite game.
- Flying birds look beautiful.
- I like smiling faces.
- He dislikes standing in a queue.
- I am fond of hunting.
- I hate smoking.
- She taught me knitting.
- Gambling is a bad habit.
- Reading gives me joy.
- Children love playing.
- I disapprove of sleeping all the time.
- Smoking is not allowed in the office.
- Give is better than receiving.
- Swimming is his hobby.
- Tell lies leading to problems.
- Questions is easier than answering.
- Drinking breeds many diseases.
- I thanked him for coming early.
- Will you excuse my leaving early?



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Gerund

A gerund is partly a verb and partly a noun.

Participle

A participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective. Gerund is verb noun whereas participle is verb adjective.

GERUND

PARTICIPLE

He is fond of **playing** cards.

Playing cards, he set to work.

He is tired of **walking**.

Walking along the road, he is tired.

I like **smiling**.

She went away **smiling**.

A **singing** hall.

A **singing** boy.

A **sleeping** room.

A **sleeping** boy.

A **travelling** uniform.

A **travelling** party.

A **smiling** look.

A **smiling** girl.

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Use of Participle

A) Present Participle

A participle qualifies a noun

- A bubbling spring is very beautiful to look at.
- Never try to get into the running train.

If present participle is made from a transitive verb, it takes an object.

- I met a student carrying a bag of books.
- There came a man carrying a basket of apples.
- We met a girl carrying a bunch of flowers.

It is used to denote the second activity after the completion of the first.

- Washing his hands, he ate fruit.
- After finishing the work, we went out for a walk.
- Writing an essay, he went to buy fruit.

It is used in continuous tense.

- I am playing tennis.
- We were learning our lessons.
- He will be coming home soon.

It may govern a pronoun.

- Hearing him speak, I was pleased.
- Seeing him fall from the tree, I rushed to help him.



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PAST PARTICIPLE

Third form of verb is called past participle.

Work-worked, close –closed, drive-driven.

It presents a completed action.

The tired student began to rest.

The trees were laden with fruit.

It qualifies a noun that is placed after it.

She had a wearied look.

It functions as an adjective which is a complement of the verb.

The student were tired.

The shops were closed.

The girls were discouraged.

It functions as object complement.

I saw the passenger injured.

We have heard the song sung.

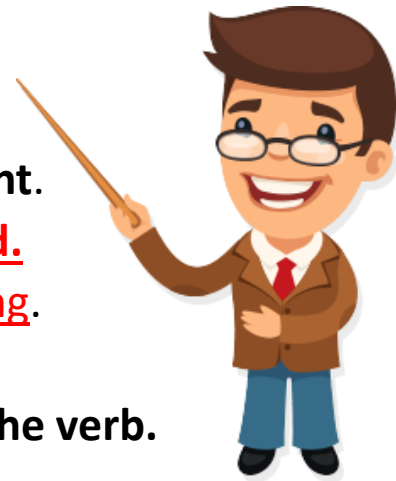
The news left us dazed.

It functions like an adverb modifying the verb.

She walked out offended.

He left the hospital completely cured.

Afaq returned home very upset.



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PERFECT PARTICIPLE (Having + Past participle)

It is a verbal adjective form of verb converted into third form of verb. Having is used before it.

- Having worked hard, he went to sleep.
- Having loaded the cart, the farmer went home.
- The sun having set, we came home.

Perfect participle may be the combination of present participle and past participle. It may be in active voice or passive voice.

- Having read the book, we went to school.(Active voice)
- Having been warned by me, he became serious.(Passive Voice)

NOTE: Present participle with continuous tenses of verb.

- I am taking exercise.
- I was taking exercise.
- I shall be taking exercise.

Past participle with perfect tenses of verb "Have".

- I am beaten.
- I was beaten.
- I shall be beaten.



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INFINITIVE

The word infinitive is a kind of noun but it also has the feature of the verb.

USE OF INFINITIVE

The infinitive is used to the following ways:

1. As subject to the verb:

To find fault is easy.

To err is human.

To forgive is divine.

To solve this sum is so easy.

1. As object to a transitive verb

She wants to learn English.

He meant to harm us.

1. As object to a preposition:

The meeting was about to end.

He had no chice but to flee.

1. As complement to a verb:

It is our duty to work.

His aim is to succeed.

Our object is to win.

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USE OF INFINITIVE

As an objective complement:

We saw him dance.

She saw the baby weep.

I saw him work.

To qualify a verb

We want to dance.

He came to study.

I exercise to be healthy.

To Qualify an adjective:

Syrup was sour to taste

Mango is sweet to taste.

We are overjoyed to meet you.

To qualify a noun:

This is the time to return.

This is month to prepare for test.

This is the scene to be appreciated.

To Qualify a sentences:

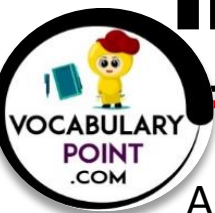
- To sum up details, he is a gentleman.



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INFINITIVE RULES

In this pattern the verb is followed by a noun or a pronoun and by to and infinitive.

RULE NO1

Subject + verb	Noun or pronoun	To- infinitive
I want	Ali	To work hard.
I asked	Ahmad	To go to school.
The principal ordered	me	To attend the class.
She requested	me	To start journey.
I asked	him	To switch off the light.

RULE NO 2

Subject+ Verb	Indefinite pronoun	To- infinitive
I know	how	To drive a car.
I am in a fix	what	To do.
We know	how	To swim.
We shall learn	how	To solve the sum.
Does he know	when	To start?

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INFINITIVE RULES

RULE NO 3

Infinitive after indefinite pronoun somebody, something, nothing, nowhere, anywhere, anything, nobody etc.

Subject + verb	Indefinite pronoun	To- infinitive
Have you	anything	To explain?
No, I have	Nothing	To Say?
He has	Nowhere	To go.
The poor has	Nobody	To look after.
The culprit has	Something	To offer
Has he	somebody	To support him?

RULE NO 4

Subject + verb	TOO	Adjective\Adverb	To – infinitive
He is	Too	weak	To walk
I am	Too	tired	To work more
The hill is	Too	High	To climb
He is	Too	Proud	To reconcile
It is	Too	Hot	To go outside.

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INFINITIVE RULES

RULE NO 5

It + to be	Subject complement	To- infinitive
It is	Easy	To climb up this hill
It is	Good	To go there
It is	Compulsory	To work hard
It is	Wrong	To abuse other
It was	Difficult	To solve the sum
It was	Impossible	To reach there.

RULE NO 6

Subject + verb	Adjective	To infinitive
This car is	Difficult	To maintain
This box	Is heavy	To lift
Your tale is	Horrible	To hear
Fish is	Easy	To digest.
The problem was	Hard	To solve
His speech was	Interesting	To understand.

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A Note on INFINITIVE

To Express a purpose:

- We work hard **to pass** the examination.
- I went to Lahore **to buy** books.
- She came here **to meet** her parents.
- He ran fast **to reach** in time.
- The robbers killed him **to snatch** money from him.

As a Subject:

- **To tell** a lie is a bad habit.
- **To gamble** is a waste of wealth.
- **To work** hard ensures success.

To express Extremity of negation:

- Aslam is too honest **to break** his word.
- Milk is too hot **to drink**.
- She is too weak **to walk**.
- She is too fat **to run**.
- The old man is too feeble **to speak**.

To express future planning

We want **to go** to school.

Students want **to take** test.



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Gerund and Infinitive

There is no difference between both with regard to meanings as both have the force of a noun and verb. So, they have the same uses. However, there is a great difference between them with regard to shape and construction. Gerund is first form of verb + ing whereas infinitive is to + first form of verb. Therefore, either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning in many sentences.

Gerund	Infinitive
Fishing is his hobby.	To fish is his hobby.
Finding fault with others is easy.	To find fault with others is easy.
Exercising is good for health.	To exercise is good for health.
Smoking is injurious to health.	To smoke is injurious to health.
She likes singing songs.	She likes to sing songs.
We dislike cheating.	We dislike to cheat.
Sleeping makes man lazy.	To sleep makes man lazy.
I like playing hockey.	I like to play hockey.
I like walking on foot.	I like to walk on foot.
We eat for living.	We eat to live.