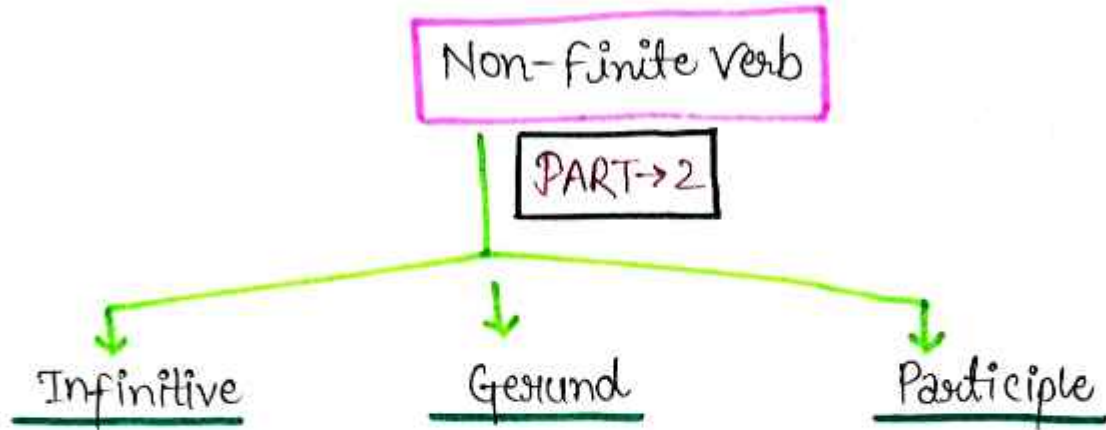
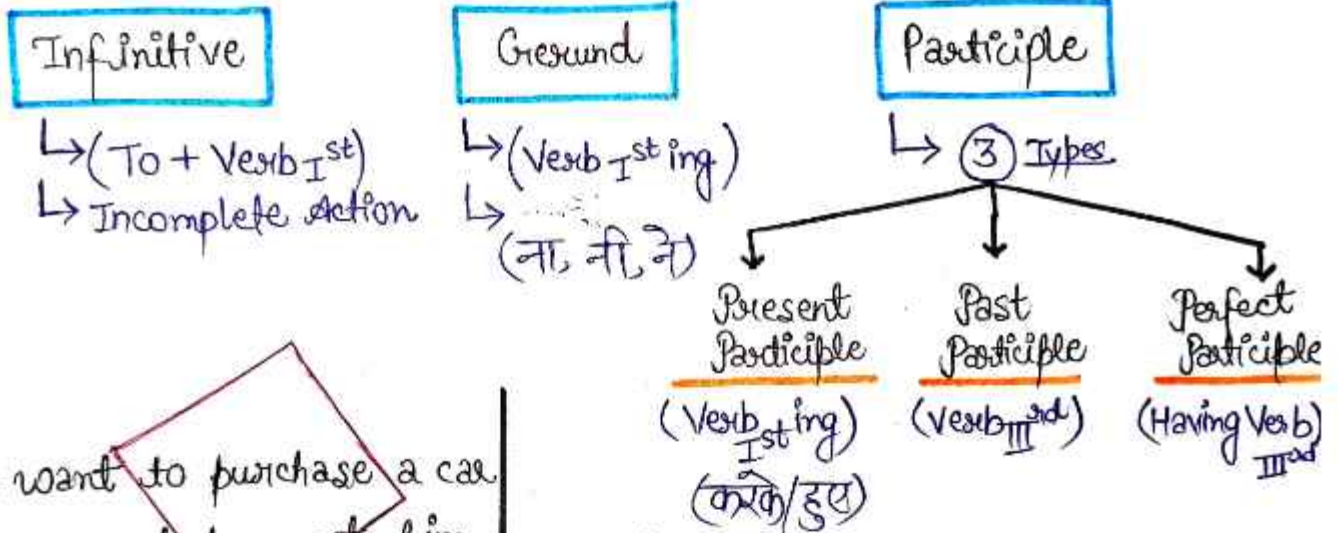


ROJGAR WITH ANKIT



Ex ⇒ ~~She~~ ^(F.V.) want ~~x~~ ^(N.F.V) to see the Taj Mahal. (Present)
 she wanted to see the Taj Mahal (Past)



Ex- ⇒ I want to purchase a car
 ⇒ she went to meet him
 (Infinitive)

Ex (gerund) ⇒ Walking in the morning is a good exercise

⇒ I saw a man walking in the garden
 (gerund) (present P)

⇒ Reading books is my hobby.

⇒ I called a boy reading the book
 (present P)

Past Participle → Already done

Perfect Participle → complete but just now

Ex ⇒ I sold the broken phone
 (Past P.) (N)

⇒ I saw a burnt child
 (Past P.)

⇒ Having finished my work, I went to school

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⇒ Having taken food, my father taught me.

a. Used of Infinitive as a subject.

- Eg.
1. To smoke is a bad habit.
 2. To heart in fun.
 3. To cheat is a sign of weakness.
 4. To stop car suddenly can be dangerous.

b. Use of Infinitive as an object.

- Eg.
1. Everyone wants to enjoy.
 2. I like to eat spicy.

c. Use of infinitives after preposition as an object.

- Eg.
1. I am about to start a graduate school.
 2. She wants nothing but to hear the truth.

Uses of Gerund

2. Gerund can be used as a subject of a verb.

(Gerund का use हम किसी verb के sub. के रूप में कर सकते हैं।)

- Eg.
1. Walking is good for health.
 2. Studying online is very convenient.
 3. Working from home allows a person to work in comfort.

b. Gerund can be used as an obj. of a verb.

(Gerund किसी verb के object के रूप में भी लिखा जा सकता है।)

- Eg.
1. I like dancing.
 2. I love going to the movies.
 3. I feel like staying home tonight.
 4. He delayed paying his electricity bill.

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c. Gerund can be used as a complement of verb.

(Gerund का use किसी verb के complement के रूप में किया जा सकता है।)

- Eg-
1. Her hobby is riding horse
 2. His job was teaching
 3. His bad habit is gambling.

d. Gerund is used as an object of a preposition

(Gerund का use किसी preposition के object के रूप में)

- Eg-
1. He is afraid of cheating
 2. Sameer is used to driving at night
 3. He is ambitious of becoming a business tycoon

⇒ She does/not know^(a) to^(b) talk to elders/NE. (c) (d)

⇒ I will teach/you^(a) to^(b) drive/ a car / NE (c) (d)

⇒ I do not/ know^(a) to^(b) speak in English/ NE (c) (d)

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

INFINITIVE

Rule-1. know, explain, learn, di'scover, teach, ask, show, wonder, remember, forget etc कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं, जिनके बाद वही verb को how+to+verb के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, क्योंकि इससे manner/method का बोध होता है।

I know how to teach the students.

Rule-2. Purpose तथा Reason को व्यक्त करने के लिए Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

I am going to the shop for buying some grocery. (Incorrect)

I am going to the shop to buy some grocery. (Correct)

The baby started crying for seeing its mother. (Incorrect)

The baby started crying to see its mother. (Correct)

Rule-3. किसी Noun को Qualify करने के लिए Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

I have no house for living in. (Incorrect)

I have no house to live in. (Correct)

She has nothing for giving you. (Incorrect)

She has nothing to give you. (Correct)

He has some news for breaking. (Incorrect)

He has some news to break. (Correct)