

Non-finite verbs

1. Infinitive -

$\boxed{\text{To} + \text{V1}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Noun / Purpose (उद्देश्य)}}$

2. Gerund -

$\boxed{\text{Ving}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Noun}}$

3. Participle -

$\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Ving} \Rightarrow \text{Present participle} / \text{Active participle} \\ \rightarrow \text{V3} \Rightarrow \text{Past participle} / \text{Passive participle} \end{cases}$

1. I want to study.
2. They came here to meet Radhika.
3. He was talking about working in a multinational company.
4. It was a boring movie.
5. Controlling the crowds needs a lot of skills.
6. The life of a working woman is comparatively challenging.

Infinitives

It can also express 'purpose'

- ⇒ To + V' ⇒ Infinitive ✓
- ⇒ To ⇒ Infinitive marker ✓
- ⇒ Split Infinitive ⇒ To + adv + V' ⇒
- ⇒ Bare Infinitive ⇒ Infinitive without 'to' ⇒ (V')
- ⇒ Usage ⇒ Infinitive is mostly 'a noun' and works as an object of a Verb. It cannot become the object of a preposition and it is avoided as subject.

1. I want to play cricket.

Obj → noun → Infinitive

To study is your duty. ✓

⇒ It is your duty to study. ✓✓

2. To play for India was his dream. ✓

It was his dream to play for India. ✓✓

3. I gave her a book to prepare for the exam.

Purpose

4. I need to complete the work on time.

Obj

Obj

Split Infinitive

Using an adverb between 'to' and 'v^y' is called Split Infinitive which is considered incorrect in formal and standard English. In our exams it is considered a weak error but using a negative is clearly wrong even in our exams.

1. She wanted to ~~not~~ disturb me. ^{not}
2. She tried to ~~not~~ hurt him. ^{not}
3. I advised Ravi to ~~completely~~ understand her. completely
4. I ordered him to ~~not~~ help the thief. ^{not}
5. Krishna advises to ~~never~~ indulge in worldly pleasures. ^{never}
(vi)

Bare Infinitive

An infinitive used without 'to' is called Bare infinitive



Reading Booster

- by Prashant Sir

The best example of Karma Yoga is the grandsire Bhishma. He dedicated all his deeds to Lord Krishna. He was stubborn in his resolve to protect the kingdom of Hastinapura and did not hesitate to ____ (1) ____ war for it. Princess Amba narrated to sage Parasurama that Bhishma was the cause of her blighted life. Parasurama **espoused** her cause and challenged Bhishma. Undaunted by Parasurama, his Guru, who taught him everything, Bhishma fought with the sage, ____ (2) ____ Bhishma was no less in showing his reverence to the Guru as he was the best karma yogi. When Duryodhana slandered and cast **aspersions** on Bhishma, he said, "I may be loving and pouring affection towards Pandavas, but I will not be an **ingrate** or devious ____ (3) ____ you in the battle."

1. a) continue~~b) wage~~~~c) beginning~~~~d) start~~2. a) though~~b) despite of~~~~c) whereas~~~~d) even if~~3. a) at~~b) on~~e) to~~d) with~~

Navalpakkam Sri Vasudevachariar said in a discourse that a mother is the best Karmayogi who grooms her child, ____ (4) ____ against all odds and **impediments**. If the child grows well and becomes a good personality, that is the fruit of the mother's efforts, which results from God's blessings.

A mother rejoices at the birth of her son, but even more so when he is praised as a nobleman (*Eendra pozhudin*— kural 69). Lord Krishna says, "Do your duty and leave ____ (5) ____ to Me."

Controlling one's mind is essential. Lord Krishna suggested two ways: practice godly deeds and detach from desires and worldly pleasures. It should not be the other way around. Vedas say desires are like the ocean. Detachment is the **prelude** to Karma Yoga. Anger is an ____ (6) ____ desires. If we control desires, anger will not develop.

4. a) fight

b) braving

c) battle

d) war

5. a) remains

b) the remains

c) rest

d) the rest

6. a) expansion to

b) extension of

c) growth of

d) extends to

1. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- ~~a) The Great War of Mahabharata~~
- ~~b) Bhishma: The Greatest Warrior~~
- ☒ c) The Essence of Karma Yoga
- ~~d) The Teachings of Lord Krishna~~

2. What is the tone of the passage?

- ~~a) Sarcastic and critical~~
- ☒ b) Reverential and didactic
- ~~c) Humorous and entertaining~~
- ~~d) Neutral and factual~~

3. What is the central theme of the passage?

- ~~a) The greatness of Bhishma as a warrior~~
- ~~b) The importance of detachment in life~~
- ~~c) The influence of Mahabharata on Indian culture~~
- ~~d) The philosophy and examples of Karma Yoga~~

4. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about Bhishma's sense of duty?

- ~~a) He prioritized his personal emotions over his duty.~~
- ☒ b) He believed in unwavering commitment to his responsibilities.
- ~~c) He was hesitant to fight against his Guru, Parasurama.~~
- ~~d) He fought only because of his affection for the Kauravas.~~

5. How does the analogy of a mother as a Karma Yogi strengthen the argument in the passage?

- ✓ a) It illustrates that sacrifice and perseverance lead to divine rewards.
- ~~b) It suggests that motherhood is a greater duty than war.~~
- ~~c) It implies that all mothers believe in karma yoga.~~
- ~~d) It downplays the importance of Bhishma's devotion.~~

6. If detachment is a key aspect of Karma Yoga, how might it impact modern life?

- a) It can help people perform their duties without being overly stressed by results.**
- b) It will lead to a lack of motivation in professional life.**
- c) People will become indifferent and careless.**
- d) It suggests that emotions should be entirely eliminated from life.**

Thank you

