

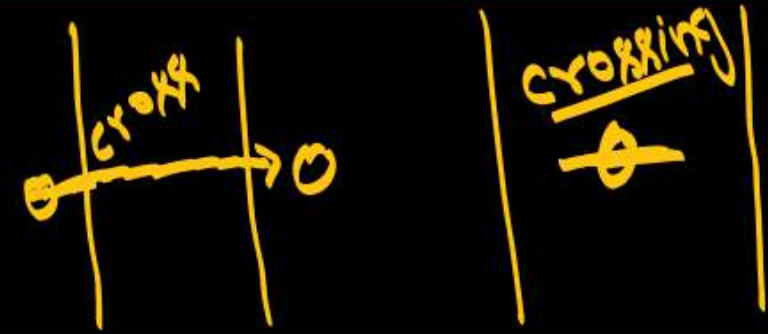
Bare Infinitive

Infinitive without 'to' is called bare infinitive

≈ # See, feel, hear, watch, notice + obj $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{V'} \text{ [complete and short action]} \\ \underline{V'ing} \text{ [Repeated or partial action]} \end{array} \right.$

✓ # Let | bid | make | have | help^{*} + obj + V'

1. I saw them ~~crossed~~ the road.



2. I heard her ~~entered~~ the room.

3. I felt the earth ~~shake~~ during the earthquake last night.

4. I heard them ~~said~~ that they wouldn't be coming to the party.

5. I watched the thief ~~stolen~~ the purse.

1. My mother verb me go out and play. (V)
A. Allowed (Obj) ~~B. Permitted~~
C. Advised X ~~D. Let~~
2. When they couldn't / hear me properly, they bade / me to come closer. / No error (V) (Obj) (Adv) (Sub) (V) (Obj)
3. The teacher made the students ~~to~~ complete the assignment on time. (Obj)
4. They had everyone ~~to~~ fill out the feedback form.
5. Let the book ~~to~~ be read by him.

1. She helped me to do the work. ✓✓
✓ Help sb to do sth [help + to + v]
2. She helped me do the work. ✓✓
Help sb do sth [help + v]
3. She helped me in doing the work. ✓✓
Help sb in doing sth [Help + in + v'ing]

can/could + not + help $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{v'ing} \\ \rightarrow \text{but v'} \end{array} \right.$

[सबुद की न शिक पाना]

1. I can't help admiring Radhika's behavior.

ving

2. I can't help but admire Radhika's behavior.

laughing / but laugh

3. Dropadi couldn't help ~~laugh~~ when Duryodhan fell.

4. Her mother couldn't help but ~~crying~~ ^{cry} when Surabhi got married.

1. I cannot help ^{thinking / but think} ~~think~~ about Radhika.
2. We couldn't help but ^{wonder} ~~wondering~~ what he was thinking.
3. You can't help but ^{admire} ~~admiring~~ their decision.
4. She can't help ^{worrying} about my health and security.
5. I couldn't help ^{notice} her new earrings.
but

1. I need a house to live. in.

2. I have a house to rent.

3. I need a pizza to eat.

4. I need a spoon to eat. with.

to live a house ✗

to live in a house ✓✓

to rent a house ✓✓

to eat a pizza ✓✓

to eat a spoon ✗

to eat with a spoon ✓✓

1. I have many / things in / the fridge to eat. / No error

to eat things ✓

2. I have many / friends in the / house to eat. / No error

to eat friends X
with

3. We had no house to live when we met you.

in
by

4. We had no / house to sell ~~for~~ / when we met you. / No error

by

5. These days / no airline is / safe to travel. / No error.

city

6. The new student / asked for a pen / or a pencil to write. / No error

with

7. The colleague / of mine have got / nothing to boast. / No error

of

Gerund (V¹ing)

⇒ V¹ing of verb used as noun is called gerund.

⇒ It can be used as the subject/object or complement

⇒ Gerund / Infinitive as subject takes a singular verb

1. Going out with friends is not considered good in her family.

2. Playing cards is not allowed her.

3. I love watching movies.

4. No artist in the movie promotes smoking.

5. Feeding animals is strictly prohibited.

Reading Booster

- by Prashant Sir

In an age dominated by corporate hospitals, two physicians — K. Yusuff Karimpanakkal and A.M. Sankaran Namboothiri — have been running a clinic at Naduvannur for 55 years, (1) a rare example of service-driven medicine in rural Kozhikode.

These doctors, one in his late 70s and the other in his early 80s, (2) a time when service was the foundation of medical profession.

Undergraduate life at Kozhikode Medical College united the two Palakkad students, from Kanjikode and Thrithala, through their shared love of football and music. They graduated in 1970, incidentally the year that the Kerala government (3) its hands of providing jobs to medical graduates.

1. ~~a) provided~~

~~b) given~~

~~c) providing~~

~~d) gave~~

2. ~~a) concretize~~

~~b) realize~~

~~c) manifest~~

~~d) embody~~

3. ~~a) washed~~

~~b) cleaned~~

~~c) sanitized~~

~~d) sanctified~~

Desperate to make a living, ____ (4) ____ took over a small clinic at Naduvannur. “It was an era when health care facilities were limited. We have delivered women of babies on a mud floor in the light of a kerosene lamp,” Dr. Namboothiri reminisces.

____ (5) ____ the clinic was developed into a full-fledged hospital. In 2010, the doctors transferred its ownership to a businessman and they continued as consultants. The hospital is now named Naduvannur Metro Hospital, though it still goes by “Dr. Yusuff and Dr. Sankaran’s hospital”.

Early this year, the Naduvannur grama panchayat issued a certificate that the doctors ____ (6) ____ serving six grama panchayats for 55 years. “They have a good relationship with each patient,” says T.P. Damodaran, president of the panchayat.

4. ~~a) dual~~ ^{only} a) dual

5. ~~a) later~~

6. ~~a) are~~

~~b) the duel~~

~~b) latter~~

b) have been

c) the duo

~~c) letter~~

~~c) were~~

~~d) the duet~~

~~d) litter~~

~~d) has been~~

1. What is the central theme of the passage?

- a) A lifelong commitment in a changing healthcare landscape ✓
- ~~b) The government's inaction on medical job security~~
- ~~c) A bond formed through shared pastimes~~
- ~~d) The shift from service-driven to corporate-driven care~~

2. How is the passage structured?

- ☒ a) Chronological ✓✓
- ☒ b) Cause and effect
- ☒ c) Question answer
- ☒ d) Problem solution

3. Which of the following sources is most likely to publish such an article?

- ~~a) A scientific medical journal~~
- ~~b) A government healthcare policy report~~
- ☒ c) A newspaper or a human-interest magazine
- ~~d) A corporate hospital's promotional material~~

4. What does the passage suggest about the state of healthcare in rural India during the early years of the doctors' practice?

- ☒ a) Healthcare was ~~well-developed~~ and accessible to all
- ☒ b) Medical graduates had ample job opportunities in government hospitals
- ☒ c) Healthcare facilities were inadequate, and doctors had to work with limited resources
- ☒ d) Rural hospitals were as advanced as urban medical centers

5. What can be inferred about the doctors' impact on their community?

- ☒ a) They were the only doctors available in the region
- ☒ b) Their long-standing service earned them immense respect and recognition
- ☒ c) They refused to modernize their hospital due to traditional beliefs
- ☒ d) Their hospital was not well-known in the community

6. What does the doctors' decision to continue as consultants after selling the hospital indicate?

- ~~a) Their financial struggles despite years of service~~
- ~~b) Their reluctance to accept modern medical practices~~
- ☒ c) Their dedication to patient care over personal profit
- ~~d) Their interest in business expansion~~

7. What is the tone of the passage?

- ~~a) Narrative and argumentative~~
- b) Nostalgic and appreciative ✓✓
- ~~c) Factual but satirical~~
- ~~d) Descriptive and pessimistic~~

Thank you