

LET US RECALL :

State whether **true [T]** or **false [F]**:

1. The new headman was a soft gentle man.
2. The basket weaver was loved by all.
3. The village headman changed the village completely for the worse.
4. The old banyan tree came to the rescue of the villagers.
5. The people in the village were sad when the headman left them.
6. There were four children in the woman's army.

DISCUSS AND SHARE:

What do you think the tattletales did for the rest of their lives?

GRAMMAR :**LET US LEARN: THE GERUND**

Let us look at the following sentences:

- ★ **Walking** is a good exercise.
- ★ **Reading** story books gives pleasure.
- ★ **Painting** and **sculpting** are taught by artists here.
- ★ She likes **swimming**.

The highlighted words are known as '**gerunds**' or '**verbal nouns**'. They are used as **simple nouns** to function as a subject or an object in a sentence.

Gerunds are formed by adding 'ing' to a verb.

1) Read the following sentences and pick out the gerunds :

1. Watching plays can be fun. _____
2. Keeping left is always safe. _____
3. Eating moderately is good for health. _____
4. Climbing mountains is a good sport. _____
5. Reading poetry teaches us many things. _____

2) Read the information usually found on the sign boards and try to form gerunds to complete the sentences :

Don't park the vehicles here! 1. **Parking** vehicles here is prohibited

Don't trespass - prohibited area! 2. _____ is prohibited.

Don't cross the yellow line! 3. _____ the yellow line is prohibited.

Match the following :

Painting	is	forbidden
Eating too much		interesting
Walking on the roof		dangerous
Watching television		a good exercise
Swimming		a pleasant hobby
Playing on the street		bad for health

LET US LEARN : INFINITIVES

Read these sentences:

1. **To err** is human.
2. He wants **to come up** in life.
3. Dhanush likes **to read** science fiction.
4. **To obey** the traffic rules is a must.
5. You are invited **to attend** the party.



★ The highlighted phrases denote the infinitive form of the verb. Infinitives are used as nouns to function as a subject or object in sentences.

★ Infinitives are formed when '**to**' comes before a verb.

1) Underline the 'infinitives' in the following sentences :

Example:

1. To get up early in the morning is good for health.
2. David wants to study Biology.
3. To protect the environment is the order of the day.
4. To find fault with others is easy.
5. We should learn to help others.



2) Pick out at least five verbs from the list given here:

Try to form an infinitive with these verbs and write simple sentences:

enrich	to enrich	Read newspapers to enrich your knowledge.
meet	_____	_____
respect	_____	_____
go	_____	_____
obey	_____	_____
help	_____	_____
drive	_____	_____
swim	_____	_____
play	_____	_____

3) Combine the following pairs of sentences into one, using an infinitive :

1. Sushma walks fast. She must catch the train. (**one is done for you**)

Sushma walks fast to catch the train.



2. Kishore works hard. He earns money to build his house.

3. My friend leaves for Trichy next week. He will visit his uncle there.

4. Eat well. You will be healthy.

5. Be positive. You can shape your attitude.

4) Fill in the sentences with suitable infinitives given below:

(to eat, to carry, to wear, to learn, to follow)

- The parcel was too heavy _____.
- These clothes are comfortable _____.
- English is an easy language _____.
- Her speech was difficult _____.
- Apples are good _____.



5) Complete each of the following sentences with an infinitive of your choice.

- He agreed _____.
- I forgot _____.
- Would you like _____?
- They allowed her _____.
- The officer ordered his men _____.

LET US LEARN : THE PARTICIPLE

Read this sentence:

Seeing the tiger the man ran away.

★ '**Seeing**' is a form of the '**verb**' and has an object, namely, '**tiger**'.

'**Seeing**' is also like an '**adjective**' as it qualifies the '**noun**', '**man**'.

It is, therefore, called a **Participle**.

★ A participle is partly a '**verb**' and partly an 'adjective'.

It is a verbal adjective.

Now, read these sentences:

1. I saw a boy **running** along the road.
2. The child spoke with a girl **selling** flowers.
3. **Hearing** a loud sound, they rushed out of the room.
4. The boy cried, **thinking** that he would be beaten.



In all these sentences, the highlighted words are '**Present Participles**' as they indicate an unfinished action. However, the sentences given are determined by the '**finite**' verbs such as '**saw, spoke, rushed** and **cried**'.

Observe these sentences:

1. **Driven** by heavy rain we took shelter under a tree.
2. We saw a goods train **loaded** with grain.
3. **Stricken** with grief she kept herself alone in the room.
4. Time once **lost** is gone for ever.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words are called '**Past Participles**' as they indicate the completed action. The past participles usually end with

-ed, -d, -n, -t or -en'.

- ★ Apart from the above, the present participles and the past participles are used as adjectives to qualify the nouns.

Examples:

1. This is a **dancing** doll.
2. Mother bought a **tilting** grinder.
3. These are **rotten** fruits.
4. The police returned the **stolen** jewels to its owner.



Here the words '**dancing**', '**tilting**', '**rotten**', '**stolen**' qualify the nouns following them. However, '**dancing**' and '**tilting**' are **present participles** and '**rotten**' and '**stolen**' are **past participles**.

- 1) Underline the 'participles' in the following sentences and say whether they are present participles or past participles.

For you: **Seeing** the police, the thief hid himself. [**Present Participle**]

By you :

1. Hearing the noise, I woke up.
2. It was sad to see the house burnt to ashes.
3. Enraged, the leader left the meeting.
4. Furnishing the details, he requested for a job.
5. Seema is a person loved by all.
6. We met a man riding on a donkey.
7. The bus was driven at full speed.
8. She rushed to the bus stand, seeing the bus there.
9. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
10. We should not worry about the fallen leaves.
11. Recovering from illness, he was very weak.
12. We saw a man begging in the streets.

