

# Grammar

## TALENT & OLYMPIAD



### Subject-verb Agreement

Introduction: Subject-Verb agreement is one of the most important topics in Grammar. It can be called the structure or the skeleton. For correct and confident English, you have to have a good understanding of this agreement.

*Subject- Verb agreement is based on two basic rules.*

#### Rule 1:

SUBJECT is SINGULAR \_\_\_\_\_ VERB is SINGULAR

Illustrative  
EXAMPLE



- (i) He writes poem. (Sing. Sub. Sing. Verb) Setting arrangement of underlined examples.doc
- (ii) Vinay goes to office. (Sing. Sub. Sing. Verb)

#### Exception:

- (i) With /, excluding am and was, there is always a Plural subject.
- (ii) You always takes a Plural subject.

#### Rule 2:

SUBJECT is PLURAL \_\_\_\_\_ VERB is PLURAL

Illustrative  
EXAMPLE



- (i) They are riding a bicycle. (Plural Sub. Plural Verb)
- (ii) We are planning to visit Canada. (Plural Sub. Plural Verb)

In general, the number and person of any Finite Verb are corresponding to the number and person of the subject.

Illustrative  
EXAMPLE



- (i) They play. (Plural Sub. Finite verb)
- (ii) She plays. (Singular Sub. Finite verb)

Here in (i), play is a Finite verb, where 'They' is a plural subject in the plural form.

But in (ii), play is a Finite verb, where it is with the singular subject 'She' and in singular form.

Subjects and verbs must agree with one another in number (singular or plural).

Thus, if a subject is singular, its verb must also be singular, if a subject is plural, its verb must also be plural.

Remember that, problems related to subject-verb agreement are normally found with the usage of associated subjects like – is are, am, was, were, do, does, have, has, etc. or with main subject in Present Indefinite Tense.



### Let Us Check a Few Different Conditions Related to Subject-Verb Agreement.

1. If the subject of a sentence is singular noun, then it takes a singular verb.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) Kate is always punctual. (Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)
  - (ii) A visitor has come to see us. (Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)
- 

2. If two singular nouns are joined with and then the verb is plural.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) Rahul and Anita have gone home. (Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Plural Verb)
  - (ii) A computer and a printer have been installed. (Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Plural Noun)
- 

3. If two singular nouns are joined with and, but before them there is each every, etc., then it takes a singular verb.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) Each officer and each manager is invited. (each Sing. Noun each Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)
  - (ii) The duty of every boy and every girl is to respect their parents. (every Sing. Noun every Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)
- 

4. If two singular nouns are joined with and to express something about a person, thing or expression, then singular verb is used.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Bread and Butter is my favorite breakfast. (Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Sing. Verb) A few other such pair of nouns are - Bread and butter / Rice and curry / Horse and carriage / Hammer and Sickle / Crown and glory, etc.

**Exception:** If two such nouns are used to denote two different things, then it takes a plural verb.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Crown and glory exist together. (noun noun Plural verb)

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5. If two nouns or pronouns are joined with- as well as / in addition to / besides / like/ unlike / with / along with / together with / accompanied by I led by / headed by / guided by / controlled by / governed by, etc., then the verb is according to the noun or pronoun given in the first case in the sentence.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) You as well as your brother were absent yesterday. (noun noun Plural verb)
- (ii) She together with her friends is visiting her uncle. (noun noun Plural verb)

- 
6. If two subjects are joined by - Not only.....but also Neither.....nor Either.....or then, the verb always follows its nearest subject.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) neither you nor I am going to see him. (subject subject verb)  
(ii) Neither you nor she is listening to music. (subject subject verb)

- 
7. If subjects are joined with not.....but or not, then the verb follows that subject, which is not with the subject not.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) Not she but her friends are responsible. (subject verb)  
(ii). She not her friends is responsible. (subject verb)

- 
8. If the subject of a sentence is - Each / Either / Neither, then it takes as singular verb.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) I invited two guests but neither has come. (subject Singular verb)  
(ii) He proposed both the girls but either has responded. (subject Singular verb)

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9. After - Each of / Either of / Neither of / Everyone of / One of, etc., the noun or pronoun is always plural; but, the verb remains singular.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) Each of the snakes is poisonous. (Plural noun singular verb)  
(ii) One of them has topped in exam. (Plural noun singular verb)

**Look at this example:**

The professor asked the student / if everyone of them / were ready to go / for a picnic on the coming Sunday. / No error (A/B/C/D/E) In this sentence (in part C), 'was' will be used instead of 'were'; because, after 'everyone of', the noun or pronoun is always plural but the verb is singular.

- 
10. If the subject of a sentence is Everybody / Somebody / Nobody / Anybody / Someone/ No one / Everyone / Anyone f Everything / Something / Nothing / Anything, etc., then the verb always singular.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) Everybody knows that the sun is a star. (Subject Sing. Verb)
  - (ii) Someone among his friends likes partying. (subject Sing. Verb)
- 

- 11.** If the subject of a sentence is Many / Both / Few / A few, etc., then the verb is always plural.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) Both are beautiful and charming. (Subject Plural Verb)
  - (ii) Many were invited but a few have attended the ceremony. (Subject Plural Verb)
- 

- 12.** After - Both of / A few of / Few of/ Many of, etc., the noun or pronoun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



Many of the visitors are European. (Noun Plural Verb)

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- 13.** After - Many / A great many / A good many, etc., the noun is always plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



A great many girls are swimming in the pool. (noun Plural verb) But there is an exception.  
After 'Many a', both the noun and verb in a sentence are always singular.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



Many a song is soothing. (Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)

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- 14.** After-A number of / A large number, etc. the noun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



A number of students have taken the test. (Plural noun Plural verb) But, there is an exception.  
After-The number of, however, the noun is plural, the verb is always singular.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



The number of low-floor buses is increasing in Delhi. (Plural noun Singular verb)

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15. After - Some / Some of/All / All of / Enough / Most / Most of/ A great deal of / Lots of/A lot of / Plenty of, etc., if there is a countable noun/ it is always a plural one and also the verb is plural.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



- (i) All men are mortal. (Plural noun Plural verb)
  - (ii) Lots of actors were present in the show. (Plural noun Plural verb)
- 

16. After - Half of / One third of/ Two thirds of/ Three fourths of, etc. if the noun is countable, it is always a plural and also the verb is plural.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



Half of the workers are on strike today. (Plural noun Plural verb)  
But, the exception is - If the noun is uncountable, it is always singular and the verb is also singular.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



Three fourths of the majority has been elected. (Singular noun Singular verb)

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17. After - More than one, there is always a singular noun followed by singular verb.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



- (i) More than one hall is booked. (Sing. Noun Sing. Verb)
- But, there is an exception. Look at the construction: After - More + Plural Noun + than one, the verb is always plural.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



More workers than one are late. (Plural noun Plural verb)

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18. If There / It is used as introductory subjects in a sentence, then the verb with There is decided considering the usage of number and person of the noun that comes after There.

**Illustrative**  
**EXAMPLE**



- (i) There was a tiger in the village. (Singular verb Singular noun)
- (ii) There were two tigers in the village. (Plural verb Plural noun)

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19. If with the construction: Numeral + Plural Noun, there is any definite unit / distance / weight / height, etc., then the verb is always singular.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount. (Numerical Plural noun Singular verb)  
(ii) five tons of rice is enough for my family. (Numerical Plural noun Singular verb)

**Exception :** If it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun, then it takes a plural verb.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



Fifty thousand rupees have been spent for the construction. (Numerical Plural noun Plural verb)

- 
20. If who / which / that is used in the form of a relative pronoun, then the verb to follow depends on the number and person of its antecedent.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) I, who am a doctor, practice here. (relative pronoun Sing. verb)  
(ii) The men who are present here did not vote. (relative pronoun Plural verb)

**Look at the example below.**

One of the problems/which was discussed / in the conference /was raised by him. / No error (A/B/C/D/E)  
In this sentence (in part B), 'was' should be replaced by 'were'; because, 'which' is a relative pronoun and its antecedent 'the problems' is plural. So accordingly, the verb will also be a plural one.

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21. If certain expressions like unfulfilled wish / condition / desire in the present state is to be brought into expression - with the use of if / as if/ as though / I wish / it is time / it is high time, etc. along with which 'to be' is used, then only its 'were' form is used provided whatever be the number and person of the subject.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



I wish I were an angel. (unfulfilled wish Plural verb)

**Look at the example below.**

If I was you / I would have requested / the workers / to complete / the work today itself. / No error. (A/B/C/D/E)  
In this sentence (in part A), 'were' should be used in place of 'was'; because, in the present state to denote unfulfilled wish / condition / desire, etc. – with if / as if/ as though / I wish / it is time / it is high time, etc. 'to be' is used, then its 'were' form is only used.

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22. If two pronouns are joined with and, then it takes a plural verb.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) I and he are liable. (Pronoun Pronoun Plural verb)  
(ii) You and she have climbed the tree. (Pronoun Pronoun Plural verb)



## Time & Tense

**Introduction:** Tense is that form of a verb which shows the time and state of an action on event. It comes from Latin word tempus, meaning time. Tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action. There are three principal tenses -

**(i) The Present Tense:** describes an action in the present time.

Example: I go. He runs. They are walking.

**(ii) The Past Tense:** describes an action in the past time.

Example: I went. He ran. They were playing.

**(iii) The Future Tense:** describes an action in the future time.

Example: I shall go. He will run. They will be walking.

Each of these principal tenses has four forms - Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous.

To understand Tense better, you should remember the conjugation of verb always.

## Conjugation of verb (To Be)



### Present Tense



#### Present Indefinite Tense

Singular	Plural
/ am	We are
You are	You are
He/ She/ It is	They are



#### Present Continuous Tense

Singular	Plural
/ am being	We are being
You are being	You are being
He/ She/ It is being	They are being



#### Present Perfect Tense

Singular	Plural
/ have been	We have been
You have been	You have been

He/ She/ It has been    They have been



## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

### Singular

/ have been being

You have been being

He/ She/ It has been being

### Plural

We have been being

You have been being

They have been being



## Past Tense



## Past Indefinite Tense

### Singular

/ was

You were

He / She/ It was

### Plural

We were

you were

They were



## Past Continuous Tense

### Singular

/ was being

You were being

He/ She / It was being    They were being

### Plural

We were being

You were being

They were being



## Past Perfect Tense

### Singular

/ was been

You were been

He / She/It was been

### Plural

We were been

You were been

They were been



## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

### Singular

/was been being

You were been being

He/ She /It was been being

### Plural

they were been being

You were been being

They were been being



## Future Tense



## Future Indefinite Tense

### Singular

/ shall be

You will be

He/ She/It will be

### Plural

We shall be

You will be

they will be





## Future Continuous Tense

### Singular

/ shall be being

You will be being

He/ She / It will be being

### Plural

We shall be being

You will be being

They will be being



## Future Perfect Tense

### Singular

/ shall have been

You will have been

He/ She / It will have been

### Plural

We shall have been

You will have been

They will have been



## Future Perfect Continuous Tense

### Singular

/ shall have been being

You will have been being

He / She / It will have been being

### Plural

We shall have been being

You will have been being

they will have been being



## Verb

**Introduction:** A Verb is a word which affirms or predicts something of some person or thing, or a part of speech expressing being, action or the suffering of action.

**Verbs are divided into two main classes - Principal and Auxiliary.**

(i) When a verb is used independently, it is called a Principal Verb.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Call, go, work, etc.

(ii) When a verb is used only to help some other verb to form voices, moods and tenses, it is called an Auxiliary Verb. [Auxiliary means helping.] The only verbs that can be so used are - can, be, have, shall, will, may, do.

*The classification of Verbs can be easily understood from the structure given below.*

Verbs	
Auxiliary Verbs	Main Verbs
Primary Modal	Intransitive Transitive



## Conjunctions

**Introduction:** A Conjunction is a word which joins together sentences and sometimes words.

**Conjunctions are of two kinds:**

(i) Coordinating

(ii) Subordinating

A conjunction that joins two words or two coordinate clauses or sentences is called a coordinating conjunction.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Anil came here and sat down.

Shankar is poor but honest.

In these sentences, both and and but are coordinating conjunctions.

Again, let us take an example:

Viren is honest though poor.

Here, *though* is a subordinating conjunction.



## Uses of Conjunctions

1. Not only ..... but also is used before those words which it stresses.
2. Neither is followed by nor while either is followed by or.
3. Both is followed by and.
4. Though and although are followed by yet.
5. Even if is followed by but.
6. that cannot be used to express interrogative or imperative expression.
7. Whether is followed by 'or' or 'not'.
8. When is used when two actions take place one by one; if two actions are simultaneous, use while.
9. Lest is followed by should, if it is negative, do not use another negative with it.
10. No sooner is followed by than, just after no sooner we use helping verb.
11. Other is followed by than.
12. Until is used for time while unless is used for condition. They are negatives and so you should not use any negative with them.
13. Scarcely, hardly and barely are followed by when. After scarcely, hardly, etc. we use helping verb first before the subject.
14. So and so that are used for cause and purpose, so they cannot be used in negative.
15. Nothing is followed by but.
16. After these verbs, like treat, regard, describe, present, portray, define, depict, etc. we use as before noun
17. Such is followed by as.



## Direct & Indirect Narrations

**Introduction:** Narration means something that is narrated, an account of, detailing an event, etc. The word 'narration' is taken from the word 'narrate', which means 'to give an account or tell something'.

**There are two types of narration:**

- (i) Direct
- (ii) Indirect

Direct narration states the statement of person, exactly the same, spoken by him or her. This statement is put within inverted commas (" ").

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Sita said, "I have seen Hanuman."

The sentence contains the statement as said by Sita - "I have seen Hanuman", which in direct narration. Indirect Narration states the statement of a person, which we analyze or interpret in our own words; or just narrate or summaries the principal motive of the speaker.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Sonia said that she was late for the meeting. The sentence focuses the statement of Sonia, which we expressed in our own words. This sentence is said to be in indirect narration.

## Kinds of Narration

When a speech is quoted in the actual words used by the speaker, it is called the Direct Speech. But when the speech is reported in the form of a narrative, giving the substance or meaning or the words used by the speaker, without quoting his actual words, it is called the Indirect Speech.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Rahul says, "I want to visit Mumbai." - Direct Speech

Rahul says that he wants to visit Mumbai. - Indirect Speech



## Preposition

**Introduction:** A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or a noun-equivalent to show its relation to some other word in the sentence. Generally, a preposition is used before a noun or pronoun. But, sometimes, a preposition is not used before a noun or pronoun.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



Who was she talking to?

This is the bungalow he lives in.

This is the man whom I lent some money to.

#### **Remember:**

- (i) Prepositions can also govern other parts of speech used as Nouns. .

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



From here, before now, for good, in short, about to go, etc.

- (ii) Prepositions can also govern Phrases and Clauses.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



I shall go to where you have come from

It depends on how you do your duty

I am ignorant o/how to do it.

Phrase Prepositions or Prepositional Phrases are phrases used as prepositions, like - on account of, instead of, in spite of, by means of, owing to, by dint of, in accordance with, etc.



## Classification of Prepositions

### 1. Preposition of Direction

**Such as** - to, towards, for, along, against, across, up, down, into, etc,

### 2. Prepositions of Place / Position

**Such as** - at, in, on, above, below, over, under, between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, before, behind, etc.

### 3. Prepositions of Time

**Such as** - at, on, for, since, before, after, within, in till, by, during, from, etc.

### 4. Some Other Prepositions

**Such as** - about, off, of



## Modals

**Introduction:** All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike other auxiliary verbs, modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

**The modal verbs are:** Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Shall, Should, Ought to, Will, Would



## Uses of Modal Verbs

Model	Example	Use
<b>Can</b>	They can control own budgets. We can't fix it can I smoke here? Can you help me?	Ability/possibility /inability /impossibility asking for permission request
<b>Could</b>	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another gulf war. He gave up his old job so he could work for us	Asking for permission request suggestion future possibility ability in the past
<b>May</b>	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power	Asking for permission future possibility
<b>Might</b>	We'd better phone tomorrow they might be eating their dinner now they might give us a 10% discount	Present possibility future possibility
<b>Must</b>	We must say good bye now they mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary	Necessity / obligation prohibition
<b>Ought to</b>	We ought to employ a professional writer.	Saying what's right or correct
<b>Shall</b>	Shall I help you with your luggage? Shall we say 2.30 then? Shall I do that or will you?	Offer suggestion asking what to do

<b>Should</b>	We should sort out this problem at once I think we should check every thing again profits should increase next year.	Saying what's right or correct recommending action uncertain prediction
<b>Will</b>	I can't see any taxis so I' // do that for you if you like I'// get back to you first thing on Monday. Profits will increase next year.	Instant decisions offer promise certain prediction
<b>Would</b>	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me? Would you mind waiting a moment? Would three o' clock suit you? 'That'd be fine would you like to play golf this Friday? Would you prefer tea or coffee '-I'd like tea please	Asking for permission request request making arrangements Invitation Preferences

Modals express the mood a verb, such as ability, possibility, necessity, or another condition. They are used with a main verb to form a sentence or a question. Modals are not conjugated, have no tense, and cannot be used without a main verb.

When used with modal verbs (except ought), main verbs always remain in the Infinitive with out to.



## Voice

Introduction: Voice is the form of the verb which shows whether the subject acts or is acted upon.

### Consider the following sentences:

- (i) Raja loves Reena.
- (ii) Reena is loved by Raja.

There is practically no difference in the meanings of the above two sentences. These are two different ways of presenting the same thing. But in the first sentence, the subject performs the action, whereas in the second sentence,

The subject of the verb is acted upon. It means the subject of the first sentence becomes the object of the verb of the first sentence. The voice shows whether subject performs the action or the subject receives the action.



## Kinds of Voice

There are two voices:

- (i) Active voice
- (ii) Passive voice

When the subject of the sentence is the doer or actor, the verb is active and said to be in Active Voice.

**Illustrative  
EXAMPLE**



- (i) He runs.
- (ii) I did it.
- (iii) She helped me.
- (iv) They did all the work.

When the subject of the sentence is acted upon, the verb is passive and is said to be in Passive Voice.

## Illustrative EXAMPLE



- (i) It was done by me.
- (ii) This was said by him.
- (iii) The thief was arrested.
- (iv) The sun was covered by cloud.

### Rules for changing the voice

1. The object of the active voice is changed into subject of the passive voice.
2. The subject of the active voice is changed into object of the passive voice.
3. According to the subject made in the passive voice, there is the usage of the helping verb. If it is not the helping verb 'to be', then according to the helping verb present there, a form of 'to be' is taken into usage.
4. After 'to be' there is the usage of v<sup>3</sup>.
5. Preposition 'by' is used before the object made in the passive. This (by + object) is also known as (by + agent), which is completely optional.
6. The tense of the verb is not changed. Only its form is changed, i.e. tense of the verb remains the same.
7. Vague subjects, like someone, somebody, everybody, everyone, people, etc. are dropped in the form of a passive voice.



## Determiners

**Introduction:** Determiners are words like the, an, my, some. They are grammatically similar. They all come at the beginning of noun phrases, and usually we cannot use more than one determiner in the same noun phrase. Determiners are different to pronouns in that a determiner is always followed by a noun. Therefore personal pronouns (I, you, he, etc.) and possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, etc.) cannot be determiners. The definite and indefinite articles a, an and the are all determiners.



### List of Different Determiners



#### Articles:

- ❖ a, an, the



#### Possessive Adjectives:

- ❖ my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose



#### Other determiners:

- ❖ each, every
- ❖ either, neither
- ❖ some, any, no
- ❖ much, many; more, most
- ❖ little, less, least

- ❖ few, fewer, fewest
- ❖ what, whatever; which, whichever
- ❖ both, half, all
- ❖ several
- ❖ enough



## Conditionals

**Introduction:** There are several structures in English which are called conditionals.' Condition' means 'situation or circumstance'. If a particular condition is true, then a particular result happens.

There are three basic conditionals that we use very often. There are some more conditionals that we do not use so often.

The conditionals are used to talk about real or unreal situations. They are also sometimes called if-clauses. Real Conditional describes real-life situations.

Unreal Conditional describes unreal or imaginary situations.

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



If a certain condition is true, then a particular result happens.

**There are four basic conditionals that we use in English.**

- ❖ Zero Conditional
- ❖ First Conditional
- ❖ Second Conditional
- ❖ Third Conditional



### Zero Conditional: Certainty

The Zero Conditional is used for things that are always true as long as the condition is met.

Formation: If + present simple + present simple

If	Condition	Result	Situation
If	Present simple You heat water to 100° Celsius	Present simple It boils	Fact-universal
If	Present simple I drink Coffee	Present simple I get a headache	Fact- personal

In these examples, the result will always occur if the condition is met, so the time is not important.



### First Conditional: A real possibility in the future

A First Conditional sentence is for future actions dependent on the result of another future action or event, where there is a reasonable possibility of the conditions for the action being satisfied.

Formation: if + present simple + will

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



If she gets good grades, she will go to university.

Model	Condition	Result	Possibility
If	She gets good grades,	She will go to university	If the condition is met then she definitely will go
If	He gets good grades,	He may go to university	He is not sure about going to university
If	He gets good grades	She should go to university	The speaker is expressing his or her opinion giving advice
If	He gets good grades	He can go to university	This means that it is possible
If	He gets good grades	She could go to university	This means that it is possible but not that likely.
If	He gets good grades	He might go to university	This means that it is possible but not that likely.



### Second Conditional: Imaginary Present or Unlikely Future

The Second Conditional can be used to talk about imaginary present situations, where we are imagining something different from what is really the case. We can also use it to talk about things in the future that are unlikely to happen, as the condition is unlikely to be met. We use the past tense in the condition part and would for the result.

**Formation:** if + past simple, + would + base form

### Illustrative EXAMPLE



If I were you, I'd tell her,

If	Condition	Time	Result	Possibility
	Past time	Present	would + base verb	Impossible
If	I had the time		I would learn Italian	I don't have the time so I'm not going to learn Italian.
	Past simple	Future	Would + base verb	Unlikely
If	I won the lottery		I would travel around the world	There's a very small chance of winning the lottery so the trip is unlikely





### Third Conditional: Imaginary Past

The Third Conditional is used when we are talking about the past and imagining something different from what actually happened, that means for imaginary past actions, where the conditions for the action were not satisfied.

**Formation:** If + past perfect, + would have + past participle

#### Illustrative EXAMPLE



If I had known, I would have helped. I didn't know and didn't help.

If	Condition	Result	Certainty
	Past perfect	Would have+ past participle	
If	I had known	I would have helped	Although this didn't happen the speaker is sure about the result.
If	I had known	I could have helped	Although this didn't happen the result is only a possibility.
If	I had known	I might have helped	Although this didn't happen the result is only a possibility.
If	You had known	You should have helped	Although this didn't happen it is only a good suggestion or piece of advice.

## PRACTICE EXERCISE



### A. Correct the following sentences:

1. Here begin the chapter on Environmental Pollution.
2. My spectacles is very costly.
3. A large number of people was present.
4. The wages of sin are death.
5. The majority of the applicants are girls.

### B. Fill in the blanks with suitable form of verbs given in brackets:

6. If I..... rich, I would buy a plane. (was, were)
7. My friend with all the members of his family ..... come. (have, has)
8. The thief, and not his sons,..... guilty. (was, were)
9. Both Ritu and Neetu ..... to get an employment. (expect, expects)
10. The monitor as well as the boys ..... for misbehavior. (was punished, were punished)

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**C. Make correct sentences with the suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets:**

11. She (finish) the work before I went to her house.
12. If I were a nightingale I (sing) day and night.
13. If you (come) to my house, we (go) together.
14. We (be) here for two days.
15. In Spain women usually (not wear) hats.

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**D. Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms:**

16. You (hear) the wind? It (blow) very strongly tonight.
17. She always (borrow) from me and never (remember) to pay me back.
18. I (save) up because I (go) abroad in November.
19. This book is about a man who (desert) his family and (go) to live on a Pacific Island.
20. I (wish) the dog would lie down. It (keep) jumping on my lap.

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**E. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable modals from brackets:**

21. We ..... always learn to respect our elders. (should / must / ought)
22. Visitors ..... tease the animals in the zoo. (must not / need not)
23. Everyone ..... die one day. (should / must / ought to)
24. You ..... touch this livewire. (need not/must not)
25. 'Give me a lift.' 'Why ..... I?' (would / should)

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**F. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions:**

26. **I do not know ..... hews here.**  
(1) Perhaps (2) For  
(3) Whether (4) Since
27. **..... I am ill I cannot go.**  
(1) Although (2) But  
(3) As (4) For
28. **Is he a friend ..... a foe?**  
(1) And (2) For  
(3) From (4) Or
29. **He was sorry ..... he could not pass.**  
(1) Because (2) And  
(3) For (4) As
30. **I shall do it..... I am allowed.**  
(1) If (2) Whether  
(3) Provided if (4) Since

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**G. Change into indirect speech:**

- 31. The boys say to the teacher, "We can't do without your help."
  - 32. She said to me, "I am to help you."
  - 33. He said to me, "I help you because you are a good man."
  - 34. The boys cried, "Hurrah! We have won the match."
  - 35. He said, "No, I shall not lend you any money."
- 

**H. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:**

- 36. Rice sells ..... Rs. 40/- a kilogram.
  - 37. He died ..... loss of blood.
  - 38. He takes pride ..... his work.
  - 39. I am willing to agree ..... your suggestion.
  - 40. She went hurriedly..... the room.
- 

**I. Fill in the blanks in the paragraph with suitable modals:**

Milk is a complete food, full of vitamins and proteins. Children ..... **41** ..... drink it regularly otherwise they ..... **42** ..... suffer from under- nourishment. Elders ..... **43**..... also take it but those who ..... **44**..... not afford it should take pulses, fruits and vegetables as an alternative. We ..... **45**..... purchase milk of good quality from milk booths opened by the government.

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**J. Change the voice:**

- 46. My uncle gifted me a watch on my birthday.
  - 47. The Principal refused him admission.
  - 48. Who teaches you English?
  - 49. The opposition party seemed to confuse the speaker.
  - 50. It is time to collect money for the picnic.
- 

**K. Fill in the blanks with correct determiners:**

- 51. I have read ..... of Shakespeare's dramas. (much/many)
  - 52. You devote ..... time to your studies. (little / less)
  - 53. Will you give me ..... money? (much / more)
  - 54. .... work is yet to be done. (much / many)
  - 55. There is ..... water in this bottle. (little / some)
-

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**L. The sentence against each of these questions has a portion bold. There are four alternatives for the bold portion. Select the option which best describes the bold portion with correct English.**

- 56. Using it wisely, leisure promotes health, efficiency and happiness.**  
(A) If it is used wisely (B) Having used it wisely  
(C) Wisely using (D) Because of wise usefulness
- 57. Mahatma Gandhi, a lover of peace, once a lawyer, preached nonviolence.**  
(A) Who a peace lover and once a lawyer  
(B) A lover of peace with the qualities of a lawyer  
(C) A lover of peace as well as once a lawyer  
(D) A peace lover by nature and once a lawyer
- 58. The day being hot, I could not do my work satisfactorily.**  
(A) Due to hot day (B) Because of hot day  
(C) The day was so hot (D) As it was a hot day
- 59. The news of his passing the examination soon circulated round his small town.**  
(A) Circulated around his small town (B) Circulated inside his small town  
(C) Circulated within his small town (D) Circulated all his small town
- 60. The school library has served a notice recently and asked the students to return the books in good condition which should have no writing in them or be underlined.**  
(A) Without any writing or underline  
(B) Where they should not write or underline anything  
(C) Where there should be no writing or underline  
(D) Which should not be written or underlined
- 

**M. In each of these sentences there are four parts and one of these parts contain error. Find out and mark that part as your answer.**

- 61.** Two miles beyond (A)/ that pasture was hundreds (B)/ of cattle including (C)/ some sheep. (D)
- 62.** Is there any difficulties (A) / in disposing of this gorgeous building (B)/ built in such a spacious (C)/ and beautiful campus. (D)
- 63.** Whether you should get married (A)/now or whether you should remain (B)/ single all your life (C)/ are your personal problems. (D)
- 64.** He often says that (A)/ it are these obscene films (B)/ that lead the youth to their moral degradation (C)/ and are responsible for many evils growing in our society. (D)
- 65.** It is noticed that (A)/ the elite class have no soft (B)/ corner for the downtrodden who are the (C)/ real victims of the present social set up. (D)
-

## SHORT ANSWERS

- |                      |                            |                          |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (begins)          | 2. (are)                   | 3. (were)                |
| 4. (is)              | 5. (is)                    | 6. (was)                 |
| 7. (has)             | 8. (was)                   | 9. (expect)              |
| 10. (was)            | 11. (had finished)         | 12. (would sing)         |
| 13. (shall go)       | 14. (have been)            | 15. (do not)             |
| 16. (heard, blew)    | 17. (borrowed, remembered) | 18. (am saving, will go) |
| 19. (deserted, went) | 20. (wished, kept)         | 21. (should)             |
| 22. (must not)       | 23. (must)                 | 24. (must not)           |
| 25. (should)         | 26. (3)                    | 27. (3)                  |
| 28. (4)              | 29. (3)                    | 30. (1)                  |
| 36. (at)             | 37. (from)                 | 38. (in)                 |
| 39. (to)             | 40. (into)                 | 41. (should)             |
| 42. (will)           | 43. (should)               | 44. (can)                |
| 45. (should)         | 51. (many)                 | 52. (less)               |
| 53. (more)           | 54. (much)                 | 55. (some)               |
| 56. (a)              | 57. (c)                    | 58. (d)                  |
| 59. (a)              | 60. (b)                    | 61. (B)                  |
| 62. (A)              | 63. (D)                    | 64. (B)                  |
| 65. (B)              |                            |                          |

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## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. Here begins the chapter on Environmental Pollution.
2. my spectacles are very costly.
3. A large number of people were present.
4. The wages of sin is death.
5. The majority of the applicants is girls.
6. If I was rich, I would buy a plane.
7. My friend with all the members of his family has come.
8. The thief, and not his sons, was guilty.
9. Both Ritu and Neetu expect to get an employment.
10. The monitor as well as the boys was punished for misbehavior.
11. She had finished the work before I went to her house.
12. If I were a nightingale I would sing day and night.
13. If you come to my house, we shall go together.
14. We have been here for two days.
15. In Spain women usually do not hats.
16. You heard the wind? It blew very strongly tonight.

17. She always borrowed from me and never remembered to pay me back.
18. I am saving up because I will go abroad in November.
19. This book is about a man who deserted his family and went to live on a Pacific Island.
20. I wished the dog would lie down. It kept jumping on my lap.
21. We should always learn to respect our elders.
22. Visitors must not tease the animals in the zoo.
23. Everyone must die one day.
24. You must not touch this live wire.
25. 'Give me a lift/ 'Why should I?'
26. (3) There is a condition in the sentence. The answer can be yes or no as the reply is uncertain. Hence, you have to use 'whether' as conjunction.
27. (3) It is also a condition. Because of illness, one cannot go. Hence, the correct option will be 'As'.
28. (4) Either one is a friend or a foe. Any of the two noun will be the answer. Therefore, use 'and'.
29. (3) Someone is sorry for what -the reason that he could not pass. Hence, 'for' is the correct conjunction here.
30. (1) There is a condition. if one is allowed than he can do the work. Therefore, the answer should be choice (1).
31. The boys tell the teacher that they can't do without his help.
32. She told me that she was to help me.
33. He told me that he helped me because I was a good man.
34. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
35. He refused to lend him any money.
36. Rice sells at Rs. 40/- a kilogram.
37. He died from loss of blood.
38. He takes pride in his work.
39. I am willing to agree to your suggestion.
40. She went hurriedly into the room.

Milk is a complete food, full of vitamins and proteins. Children should **(41)** drink it regularly otherwise they will **(42)** suffer from under-nourishment. Elders should **(43)** also take it but those who can **(44)** not afford it should take pulses, fruits and vegetables as an alternative. We should **(45)** purchase milk of good quality from milk booths opened by the government.

**46.** I was gifted a watch on my birthday.

**47.** He was refused admission.
48. By whom are you taught English?
49. It seemed the speaker was to be confused by the opposition party.
50. It is time for money to be collected for picnic.
51. I have read many of Shakespeare's dramas. (much / many)
52. You devote less time to your studies. (little / less)
53. Will you give me much money? (much / more)
54. Much work is yet to be done. (much / many)
55. There is little water in this bottle. (little / some)
56. (A) The correct option will be If it is used wisely. The sentence states a condition and therefore, there should be the usage of IF.
57. (C) It states about two qualities of Mahatma Gandhi - a peace lover and being a lawyer. Therefore, to state both these principles, the option A lover of peace as well as once a lawyer is suitable to replace the bold portion in the sentence.

58. (D) The sentence is a conditional sentence and therefore, the correct option will be As it was a hot day.
59. (A) The correct option will be Circulated around his small town, as around means surrounding, while round means shaped like a circle or a ball. Therefore, the first option is the correct one.
60. (B) It states about two thing - not writing and underlining on the library books. Therefore, the appropriate option will be where they should not write or underline anything.
61. (B) Instead of 'was', it will be 'were' because, the subject in the sentence is 'hundreds of cattle' and not 'pasture'. Remember that, in a sentence beginning with an adverb, the verb is placed before the subject and also is ruled by the number and person of that subject.

### *Look at the example below.*

- (i) Seldom does she come to see me. (Adverb Sing. Verb Sing. Subject)
- (ii) Seldom do they come to see me. (Adverb Plural Verb Plural Subject)
- (iii) Outside the building was parked a motorcycle. (Adverb Sing. Verb Sing. Subject)
- (iv) Outside the building were parked two motorcycles. (Adverb Plural Verb Plural subject)

In sentences (i) and (ii) above, 'seldom' is adverb of frequency (also called adverb of number). In these two sentences, subjects 'he' and 'they' are followed by 'does' and 'do', respectively. Similarly, sentences (iii) and (iv) begins with 'Outside', which is an adverb of place. The subjects of these sentences in order are: 'a motorcycle' and 'two motorcycles' and as per rule, 'was' and 'were' are used, respectively.

62. (A) 'are' will be used instead of 'is', because, the main subject in the sentence is 'difficulties'. Remember that, when 'There' and 'It' are used in the form of introductory subjects, 'There' always takes the verb according to the number and person of the noun that comes after it. Look at the example below.
- (i) There was a lion in the jungle. (Sing. Verb Sing. Noun)
- (ii) There were five lions in the jungle. (Plural Verb Plural Noun) But, do remember that, 'It' always takes verb according to its number and person. 'It' is a personal pronoun of third person singular number. Therefore, in primary auxiliaries, only is / was / has / does is used with it. Look at the examples below.
- (i) It is I.
- (ii) It is they.
- (iii) It was Madhav rao and Chinchankar.
63. (D) Instead of 'are', you have to use 'is'. Because, here two clauses are joined with 'or'. Remember that, a clause is equivalent to a singular noun, and when two singular nouns are joined with 'or', then it always takes a singular verb.
64. (B) Instead of 'are', 'is' will be used; because, the subject of that clause is 'it'.
65. (B) Instead of 'have', you should use 'has'. This is because, the elite class, the middle class, etc. are collective noun, which takes singular noun.



- ❖ Subjects and verbs must agree with one another in number (singular or plural).
- ❖ If a subject is singular, its verb must also be singular; if a subject is plural, its verb must also be plural.
- ❖ Tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.
- ❖ Indirect narration states the statement of a person, which we analyze or interpret in our own words.
- ❖ A preposition is used before a noun or pronoun.

# IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ Problems related to subject-verb agreement are normally found with the usage of associated subjects like - is, are, am, was, were, do, does, have, has, etc. or with main subject in Present Indefinite Tense.
- ❖ Verbs are divided into two main classes - Principal and Auxiliary.
- ❖ Conjunctions are of two kinds: Coordinating and Subordinating.
- ❖ Two types of narration are: Direct and Indirect.
- ❖ There are two voices: Active and Passive.

## SUMMARY



- ❖ To check your correctness, questions are prepared wrong such as - are or am in place of is, does in place of do, has in place of have, etc.
- ❖ A conjunction joins together sentences and sometimes words.
- ❖ Direct narration states the statement of person, exactly the same, spoken by him or her.
- ❖ A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a noun-equivalent.