

SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

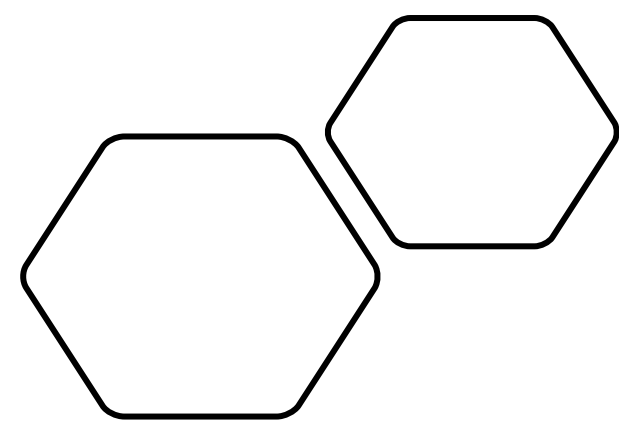
SUBJECT VERB

AGREEMENT

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLAT

4th June 2020 | 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM



Subject Verb Agreement

By: Santosh Sir



REVISION

DIRECTIONS (1 – 9): Find out phrase, idiom or phrasal verb.

1. I do yoga in the morning.
2. He was in a dilemma to choose the path.
3. He comes here at times.
4. The officer is looking into the case.
5. He is looking for the keys in the almirah.
6. He looks after his parents.
7. He made an effort to pull the curtain.
8. He was in a hurry so he did not pay attention to me.
9. He went there so that he might discuss the problem.

VOCABULARY BASED ON STORY

A **hedonist**¹ **pretended**² that he was a **pantheist**³. Once he **came across**⁴ a **mesmerising**⁵ woman and began to **ogle at**⁶ her. That woman felt **awkward**⁷ and **ignored**⁸ him at first. But that **obstinate**⁹ and **uncouth**¹⁰ man **kept on**¹¹ ogling at her. That lady was not **submissive**¹² and warned that rude man against his **indecent**¹³ activities. That person told her politely that he was a pantheist and was trying to recognise the goddess in her.

1. **Hedonist (N)** – pleasure seeking - सुखवादी
2. **Pretend (V)** – give excuse - बहाना बनाना

3. **Pantheist (N)** – believes that God is in everything - कण-कण में भगवान को मानने वाला
4. **Come across (V)** – meet by chance - संयोग से पाना / मिलना
5. **Mesmerising (Adj)** – enthralling/captivating – मोहित करने वाला
[Note: 'Ving' form without HELPING VERB (is/am/are/was/were) is ADJECTIVE or NOUN]
6. **Ogle at (V)** – stare at ताड़ना
7. **Awkward (Adj)** – not graceful - भद्दा
8. **Ignore (V)** – neglect - ध्यान न देना
9. **Obstinate (Adj.)** – stubborn, rigid - जिद्दी
10. **Uncouth (Adj)** – Rude - बदतमीज़
11. **Keep on (V)** – continue - जारी रखना
[Note: Phrasal Verb - (Verb + Preposition) eg. look after, look into, etc.]
12. **Submissive (Adj)** – docile, obedient, over polite - अति विनम्र
13. **Indecent (Adj)** – vulgar - अश्लील

Match the column

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Prior | a) Captivate |
| 2. At sixes and sevens | b) Rude |
| 3. Apple of discord | c) Before |
| 4. Now and then | d) Scattered |
| 5. Pantheist | e) Pleasure seeking |
| 6. Uncouth | f) Cause of dispute |
| 7. Mesmerize | g) At times |
| 8. Hedonist | h) Believing that God is in everything |

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SUB		VERB	
Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
• He	I	is	are
• She	We	does	do
• It	You	has	have
• Ram	They	was	were
• Boy	Boys	goes	go

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- Ramesh or Sita is / are going.
- Ramesh and Sita is / are going.
- The height of these players is / are good.
- The condition of people in these areas are pathetic.

RULE NO.-1

- (The + Noun) + and + Noun + Singular Verb
- The actor and director has/have approved this.
- The teacher, manager and preacher is/ are coming.
- (The +Noun) + and +(The +Noun) + Plural Verb
- The actor and the director has/have approved this.

RULE NO-2

as well as
along with
together with
with
like
including/excluding
and not
accompanied by

•

eg. She together with her sisters *is/are* going to the shop .

You as well as your friend *has/have* called him names.

•

- The house, with its contents, were insured.
- Sanskrit as well as other languages were taught there.
- He together with his wife and children have arrived.
- Sita along with her sisters were going to London.
- Ram accompanied by monkeys were going to Lanka.

RULE NO-3

Either.....**s1**.....or **s2**

Neither.....**s1**....nor **s2**+ **VERB**(according to nearest subject)

Not only.....**s1**..but also **s2**

.

Eg.1. Neither she nor I *is/am/are* making a noise.

2. Not only he but also his brothers *is/are* playing.

Rule No.-4

One - एक

None - कोई नहीं

Any - कोई

Either - दो में से एक

Neither - दो में से कोई नहीं

Each - प्रत्येक

Every - प्रत्येक

Sing. (N)

+ Pl. (N/Pro.)

Sing. (N)

- 1. Each boys are doing this work.
- 2. Each of the boys are doing this work.
- 3. She is one of the tallest *player*

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- 1. Rahul is one of the player.
- 2. One of the disciple have come.
- 3. Either of the player were going to Lanka.

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- 4. One of the aspirant have gone there.
- 5. It is one of the sluggish economy.
- 6. Each of the players have deposited the fees.
- 7. One of the culprit is in this house.

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- RULE NO.5
- Noun/Pronoun + {Who/Which/That} + Verb
- The hunter who *has/have* come today is my friend.
- The hunters who *has/have* gathered here are my known.

•

who
That
which

•

- 1. It is one of the chairs which is/ are broken.
- 2. One of the books which is/are on Philosophy is torn.
- 3. She is one of the best mother of this world.

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- 4. Priyanka is only one of the actresses who have married Nick Jonas.
- 5. Rajesh is one of the student who is going to market.

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- 6. She is one of the most intelligent chess player who has played against Vishwanathan Anand.
- 7. He is only one of the agent who are in Pakistan.

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- 8. He is one of the tallest boys who has/have come.
- 9. He is only one of the boys who has/ have got the highest marks.
- 10. Virat is only one of the cricket players who have earned lots of money.

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- 11. Sachin is one of the greatest player who has scored a host of runs.
- 12. Gagan is one of the best student who has been selected for the Olympiad.

RULE NO. 6

- Nothing but/ None but + singular verb
- Nothing but pens/water *was/ were* there.
- None but children *was/ were* seen there.

RULE NO-7

some of
all of
(lots of = a lot of = plenty of)
(a great deal of/ a good deal of)
most of
half of
one third/ one quarter/
two thirds/three fourths / three quarters of)

सिंग (N) + सिंग (C)
+ प्लु (N) + प्लु (C)

All the guys *is/are* good.
 All the water *is/are* pure.
 Two thirds of the chair *is/are* red.
 Two thirds of the chairs *is/are* red.

सब कुछ ठीक है
 All is well.
 All are well.
 → हम सब ठीक हैं

RULE NO. 8

- Many + Plu.(Noun) + Plu.(Verb)
- Many a/an + Sing.(Noun) + Sing.(Verb)
- Eg. Many boys *is/are* going.
- Many a boy *is/are* going.

RULE NO.9

- Some compound Nouns are always singular if it indicates one object.
- Horse and carriage
- Slow and steady
- Hammer and sickle
- Bread and butter
- Eg. 1. Horse and carriage *is/ are standing*.
- 2. Bread and butter is / are my favourite food.
- 3. Bread and butter is/ are sold here.

RULE NO. 10

- (Amount, distance, time period) + sing. Verb
- 1. Four miles are / is not a long distance.
- 2. Two hundred rupees was/ were a large amount fifty years ago.

. Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm. and you say. “Never mind. you are my brother, I let you go,” there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your enemy who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness. It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, “Forgive thine enemies.” which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

- . 1. Whom should we forgive?
- (a) Son (b) Father (c) enemy (d) Brother

- . 2. What is difficult to forget?
- (a) Sins of enemies
 - (b) Sins of brothers
 - (c) Sins of friends
 - (d) Sins of parents

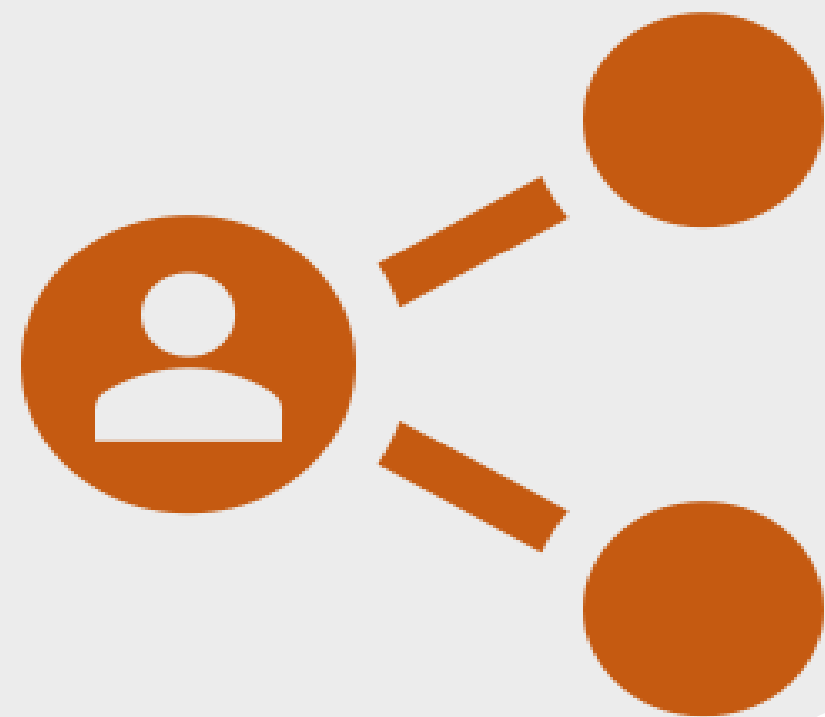
- . 3. “Forgive thine enemies” -is one of the teachings of
- (a) Mohammed
 - (b) Mahaveer
 - (c) Jesus Christ
 - (d) Gandhiji

- . 4. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?
- (a) Piety (b) Courage (c) Selflessness (d) Forgiveness

- . 5. By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of
(a) Jainism (b) Hinduism (c) Buddhism (d) Christianity

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