

PINNACLE

1st Edition

Zero to Hero

in हिंदी माध्यम स्टूडेंट्स के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ

60 days

English Grammar & Practice **Bilingual**



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DAY- 1

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

In English, the verb must agree with its subject in number and person. In other words, the verb must be of the same number and person as the subject. **Subjects and verbs must agree in number.** This is the main rule that forms the background of the concept. अंग्रेजी में, क्रिया को कर्ता से संख्या और पुरुष में सहमत होना चाहिए। दूसरे शब्दों में, क्रिया समान संख्या और समान पुरुष की होनी चाहिए। कर्ता और क्रियाओं को संख्या में सहमत होना चाहिए। यह मुख्य नियम है जो इस अवधारणा की पृष्ठभूमि बनाता है।

RULE 1:

Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you **accurately identify the subject** before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

वाक्य में कर्ता हमेशा क्रिया से पहले नहीं आते हैं। सुनिश्चित करें कि आप उपयोग करने के लिए उचित क्रिया रूप सोचने से पहले कर्ता की सही पहचान कर लें।

Examples:

- Where are the pieces of this puzzle?

(The subject is not "this puzzle" but it is "the pieces of this puzzle" so the subject is plural.)

- The study of languages and sciences is very important for your study.

(The subject is not "languages and sciences" but it is "study", so the subject is singular.)

RULE 2:

When two singular nouns are connected by "and", the verb used will be plural.

जब दो एकवचन संज्ञा "and" से जुड़े होते हैं, तो प्रयुक्त क्रिया बहुवचन होगी।

Example: The boy and the girl **are** waiting outside the school.

Important Note:

A) But when the two nouns connected by "and" together represent the same person, same thing or same idea the verb used will be singular. यदि दो अलग-अलग एकवचन संज्ञाएँ एक ही विचार व्यक्त करती हैं, तो क्रिया एकवचन रूप में होनी चाहिए।

Example: The principal and science teacher has not come to school today. (Here the principal is also the science teacher)

B) If two different singular nouns express one idea, the verb should be in the singular form. Or if the two singular nouns/uncountable nouns are used in pairs then the verb used will be singular.

यदि दो अलग-अलग एकवचन संज्ञाएँ एक विचार व्यक्त करती हैं, तो क्रिया एकवचन रूप में होनी चाहिए। या यदि दो एकवचन संज्ञाएँ/असंख्य संज्ञाएँ का उपयोग जोड़े में किया जाता है, तो प्रयुक्त क्रिया एकवचन होगी।

- The law and order situation in the state are under control. (Incorrect)
- The law and order situation in the state is under control. (Correct)
- Profit and loss is a part of the business. (Profit and loss goes in pairs so a singular verb "is" is used)
- Hard work and luck is important for success.

RULE 3:

If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

यदि ये शब्द दो कर्ता को जोड़ने वाले शब्द हैं तो क्रिया पहले कर्ता के अनुसार होगा।

Examples:

- My sister, unlike my brothers wishes to have a career in engineering.

(Singular) (singular verb)

- The actress, along with her manager and some friends, are invited to the function. (Incorrect)
- The actress, along with her manager and some friends, is invited to the function. (Correct)

RULE 4:

When two or more subjects are connected by **or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor**, the verb is according to the subject close to it.

जब दो या दो से अधिक कर्ता **or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor**, से जुड़े होते हैं तो क्रिया उसके पास के कर्ता के अनुसार होती है।

(निकटता का नियम)

Examples:

- Either James or John are to be promoted. (Incorrect)
- Either James or John is to be promoted. (Correct) Neither the girls nor he are to take up this task. (Incorrect)
- Neither you nor he is to take up this task. (Correct)
- Either the Chief Minister or the Cabinet Ministers is responsible for this problem. (Incorrect)
- Either the Chief Minister or the Cabinet Ministers are responsible for this problem. (Correct)
- Either you or I are responsible for this mistake. (Incorrect)
- Either you or I am responsible for this mistake. (Correct)

RULE 5:

Usage of either, neither, none etc.

“Neither of.....” is only used in case of two things or persons and not one of the two.

“Neither of.....” का उपयोग केवल दो चीज़ों या व्यक्तियों के मामले में किया जाता है और दोनों में से एक के लिए नहीं।

Examples:

- Neither of his five sons settled in India. (Incorrect)
- None of his four sons looked after him. (Correct)

“Either of.....” means the choice is between two persons and things and one of the two.

“Either of.....” का अर्थ है कि चुनाव दो व्यक्तियों और चीज़ों और दो में से एक के बीच है और दोनों में से एक के लिए।

Example:

Either of the three children has broken the window. (Incorrect)

“One of.....” is used to select one out of something that has more than two.

“One of.....” का उपयोग किसी एक चीज़ का चयन करने के लिए किया जाता है, जिसमें दो से अधिक हो।

Example:

One of the six boys admitted before the principal that they had all cheated in the exam.

“Both”/“not”

Do not use “both” and “not” in the same sentence. If we wish to state that out of the two things, not even one of them, then use “neither of”.

एक ही वाक्य में “both” और “not” दोनों का उपयोग न करें। यदि हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि दोनों चीज़ों में से एक भी नहीं है, तो “neither of” का उपयोग करते हैं।

- Both of the girls did not reach the examination centre on time. (Incorrect)
- Neither of the girls reached the examination centre on time. (Correct)

RULE 6:

When “not only but also” is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.

जब “not only but also” का उपयोग दो कर्ताओं को मिलाने के लिए किया जाता है, तो क्रिया निकटतम कर्ता के साथ सहमत होती है।

Examples:

- Not only silver, but also gold are mined in this country. (Incorrect)
- Not only silver, but also gold is mined in this country. (Correct)
- Not only the boys but also the coach wants a day off. (Correct)
- Not only the coach but also the boys want a day off. (Correct)

RULE 7:

When two nouns joined by “and” have their own articles then we consider them as plural and plural verb is used.

जब दो संज्ञाएँ “and” से जुड़ती हैं, तो उनके अपने articles होते हैं, हम उन्हें बहुवचन मानते हैं और बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- The director and the producer is shooting in Himachal. (Incorrect)
- The director and the producer are shooting in Himachal. (Correct)

But when two nouns joined by “and” do not have their own articles then we consider them as singular and singular verb is used. The article is used only before the first noun.

लेकिन जब दो संज्ञाएँ “and” से जुड़ती हैं, तो उनके अपने article नहीं होते हैं तो हम उन्हें एकवचन मानते हैं और एकवचन क्रिया का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Examples:

- The principal and director of the school is on leave for three days.
- A large and comfortable chair is needed in my study.
- A black and a white cat ----- **means two cats.**
- A black and white cat -----**only one cat with both colours black and white.**

RULE 8:

Majority can be singular or plural. If it is used alone it is usually singular; if it is followed by a plural noun, it is usually plural.

Majority एकवचन या बहुवचन हो सकते हैं। यदि इसे अकेले उपयोग किया जाता है तो यह आमतौर पर एकवचन होता है, यदि इसका पालन बहुवचन संज्ञा द्वारा किया जाता है, तो यह आमतौर पर बहुवचन है।

Examples:

- The majority believe that the country can progress. (Incorrect)
- The majority believes that the country can progress. (Correct)
- The majority of the lecturers believes that the student has not copied in the examination. (Incorrect)
- The majority of the lecturers believe that the student has not copied in the examination. (Correct)

RULE 9:

Collective nouns:

A collective noun is a word that is used for a whole group. It denotes a group of individuals.

एक समूहवाचक संज्ञा एक शब्द है जिसका उपयोग पूरे समूह के लिए किया जाता है। यह किसी के समूह को दर्शाता है।

Examples of collective nouns: family, group, committee, class, organization, team, army, club, crowd, government, jury, minority, public, mob etc.

Examples:

- The committee have met and accepted the proposal. (Incorrect)
- The committee has met and accepted the proposal. (Correct)
- The family were happy at the news. (Incorrect)
- The family was happy at the news. (Correct)
- The crowd was wild with excitement. (Correct)
- Our team is certain to win the match. (Correct)

Note: A collective noun is treated as plural when the group it names is considered to be made up of individuals. Because members of the group can act on their own, the word is considered plural.

समूहवाचक संज्ञा को बहुवचन के रूप में माना जाता है जब यह ऐसे समूह को बताता है जो अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों से बना माना जाता है। क्योंकि समूह के सदस्य अपने आप कार्य कर सकते हैं, इस शब्द को बहुवचन माना जाता है।

The play’s cast are rehearsing their lines.

The plural subject “cast” requires the plural verb “are” because the members of the cast are functioning as individual people doing separate things./बहुवचन कर्ता “cast” को बहुवचन क्रिया की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि कलाकारों के सदस्य अलग-अलग चीजों को करने वाले अलग-अलग लोगों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे होते हैं।

The jury often have different reactions to the evidence they hear.

The plural subject “jury” requires the plural verb “have” because the members of the jury are being considered as different individuals./बहुवचन कर्ता “jury” के लिए बहुवचन क्रिया लगेगी क्योंकि “jury” के सदस्यों को अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों के रूप में माना जाता है।

Examples:

- Our team is going to win the match. (treated as one unit)
- The team have to buy their uniforms themselves. (Referring to the individual members)

RULE 10:

Generally with a plural number we use a plural verb./आम तौर पर एक बहुवचन संख्या के साथ हम बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं।

Example:

Ten trees were cut down by the woodcutters.

But for nouns indicating a specific time, money, and measurements (weight, distance and height) used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.

Examples:

- Twenty-five thousand rupees are not such a big amount for him. (Incorrect)
- Twenty-five thousand rupees is not such a big amount for him. (Correct)
- Two miles are too much for this man to run. (Incorrect)
- Two miles is too much for this man to run. (Correct)

But when they are not used as a whole and are further subdivided into smaller units we use a plural verb.

लेकिन जब वे पूर्ण रूप में उपयोग नहीं किए जाते और छोटी इकाइयों में विभाजित होते हैं, तो हम बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं।

Note the difference:

- Twenty thousand rupees is a handsome salary. (Treated as a singular unit)
- Twenty thousand rupees have been spent on different useful commodities such as rent, grocery etc. (Subdivided into smaller units)

RULE 11:

When “a lot of”, “a great deal of”, “plenty of”, “most of”, and “some of” refer to number (countable noun), a plural verb is used. जब “a lot of”, “a great deal of”, “plenty of”, “most of” और “some of” का प्रयोग संख्या के संदर्भ में (countable noun) हो तो बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Examples:

- A lot of people was present in the gallery; some of the students were absent. (Incorrect)
- A lot of people were present in the gallery; some of the students were absent. (Correct)

Note: If these expressions refer to an amount (uncountable noun), the verb is in the singular number.

- A lot of work has to be completed before we go. (Correct)
- A great deal of work has been finished. (Correct)

RULE 12:

Names of countries are always singular. Certain names like West Indies and United States may seem to be plural as they end in “s” but they are singular. But in sports, while referring to the players, the name of the country is followed by a plural verb. देशों के नाम हमेशा एकवचन होते हैं। वेस्ट इंडीज और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स जैसे कुछ नाम बहुवचन प्रतीत हो सकते हैं क्योंकि वे “s” से समाप्त होते हैं लेकिन वे एकवचन हैं। लेकिन खेलों में, खिलाड़ियों का जिक्र करते समय, देश के नाम के बाद बहुवचन क्रिया लगती है।

Examples:

- England has won the World Cup. (Incorrect)
- England have won the World Cup. (Correct)

RULE 13:

When the “enemy” is used in the sense of “armed forces” of a nation with which one’s country is at war, we have to use the plural verb.

जब “enemy” का उपयोग किसी राष्ट्र के “सशस्त्र बलों” के संदर्भ में लिया किया जाता है जिसके साथ किसी देश का युद्ध होता है, तो हमें बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करना होगा।

Examples:

- The enemy were forced to retreat.
- The enemy were pushed back into their own territories by the Indian Army.

RULE 14:

Structure: none + of the + uncountable noun + singular verb

Examples:

- None of the counterfeit money have been found. (Incorrect)
- None of the counterfeit money has been found. (Correct)

Structure: none + of the + plural count noun + plural verb

Examples:

- None of the students has finished the exam yet. (Incorrect)
- None of the students have finished the exam yet. (Correct)

“No” can take either a singular or plural verb depending on the noun which follows it.
 “No” के बाद जो संज्ञा है उसके आधार पर वह एकवचन या बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करता है।

Structure: No + singular noun + singular verb

No example is relevant to this case. (Correct)

Structure: No + plural noun + plural verb

No examples are relevant to this case. (Correct)

RULE 15:

A number of/the number

Observe the two structures:

(i) a number of + plural noun + plural verb.

(ii) the number of + plural noun + singular verb.

Examples:

- A number of students is going to the class picnic. (Incorrect)
- A number of students are going to the class picnic. (Correct)
- The number of days in a week are seven. (Incorrect)
- The number of days in a week is seven. (Correct)
- The number of residents who reside in this colony are quite small. (Correct)
- A number of the applicants have already been interviewed. (Correct)

RULE 16:

Relative pronouns:

Sometimes the pronouns “who”, “that”, or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence.
 कभी-कभी सर्वनाम “who”, “that”, या “which” वाक्य के बीच में एक क्रिया के कर्ता के रूप में होते हैं।

The pronouns “who”, “that”, and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

सर्वनाम “who”, “that” और “which” उनके आगे लगी संज्ञा के अनुसार एकवचन या बहुवचन बन जाते हैं। इसलिए, यदि वह संज्ञा एकवचन है, तो एकवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करें। यदि यह बहुवचन है, तो बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करें।

The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.
 वाक्य के कर्ता के अनुसार क्रिया को नहीं चुना जाना चाहिए।

Examples:

- He is one of the men who do the work.
- The word in front of who is men, which is plural. Therefore, use the plural verb do.

RULE 17:

The word “were” replaces “was” in sentences that express a wish or are contrary to fact./जो वाक्य इच्छा व्यक्त करते हैं या तथ्य के विपरीत होते हैं उनमें “was” की जगह “were” लगेगा।

Examples:

- If the teacher were here, you’d have to answer the question.

The teacher is singular so it should be followed by “was”. But the teacher isn’t actually here, so we say “were”, not “was”. **The sentence shows things that are hypothetical, wishful, imaginary, or factually contradictory. In such sentences we use were.**

- I wish it were Friday.

RULE 18:

The following are considered as singular./निम्नलिखित को एकवचन माना जाता है:

Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Nobody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than.

We use a singular verb, singular pronoun and singular noun with them./

हम उनके साथ एकवचन क्रिया, एकवचन सर्वनाम और एकवचन संज्ञा का उपयोग करते हैं।

Examples:

- Each student from Pinnacle **has** cleared the exam.
- Each boy and each girl **has** to finish his work by the weekend.
- More than one man **was** present there.
- Each man and each woman **was** garlanded by the host.

The word many can be used in the following ways:

- Many a student is standing in the canteen.
- Many students were standing in the canteen.
- A great many students were standing in the canteen.

Note: But if “each”, “every”, “one” is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular.

लेकिन यदि “each”, “every”, “one” के बाद “of” आता है तो उसके बाद बहुवचन संज्ञा/सर्वनाम का उपयोग किया जायेगा। लेकिन वाक्य में प्रयुक्त क्रिया और सर्वनाम एकवचन होगा।

One of the girls of them has made a card for her teacher.

Indefinite Pronoun:

If “one” is the subject of the sentence then the pronouns used will be one’s, oneself etc. Do not use him, himself, her, herself.

यदि वाक्य में कर्ता “one” है, तो सर्वनाम one’s, oneself का उपयोग किया जाता है। him, himself, her, herself का उपयोग न करें।

- One should complete his work on time. (Incorrect – use one’s in place of his.)
- One should keep one’s promise. (Correct)

RULE 19:

In optative sentences, the verb used is always plural irrespective of the subject. Even with singular subjects we use a plural verb./ वैकल्पिक वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त क्रिया हमेशा बहुवचन होती है। यह कर्ता पर निर्भर नहीं करती। एकवचन कर्ता के साथ भी हम बहुवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं।

Examples:

- God save the world!
- Long live our prime minister!
- May he achieve success!

RULE 20:

Amount of/quantity of + Uncountable Noun the verb used will be singular./Amount of/quantity of + असंख्य संज्ञा के साथ एकवचन क्रिया का उपयोग किया जाता है।

- The amount of sugar are not sufficient to prepare a cup of tea. (Incorrect- Use “is”)
- The amount of money is not sufficient. (Correct)

DAY- 2**RULE 21:**

“All” can be treated as both singular and plural./“All” को एकवचन और बहुवचन दोनों के रूप में माना जा सकता है।

When it refers to persons or things it is treated as plural or else it is treated as singular.

जब यह व्यक्तियों या चीजों को संदर्भित करता है तो इसे बहुवचन के रूप में माना जाता है अन्यथा इसे एकवचन के रूप में माना जाता है।

Examples:

- All are waiting for the principal to arrive.
- All is well at home.
- All are well at home. (Referring to persons)

RULE 22:

Furniture, advice, work, evidence, equipment, news, information, luggage, baggage, percentage, poetry, knowledge, dirt, dust, traffic, electricity, music, breakage, stationery, scenery, confectionery, pottery, bakery, crockery, behaviour are uncountable nouns. So we use a singular verb with them.

Examples:

- The scenery of Himachal was very beautiful.
- I passed but the percentage of marks was not good.

RULE 23:

Headphones, knickers, premises (buildings), alms, ruins, amends, archives, arrears, auspices, congratulations, embers, fireworks, lodgings, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, remains, savings, shambles, surroundings, tidings, furnishings, earnings, leftovers, troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, forceps, wages, belongings, braces, scissors, tongs, pliers, pincers, bellows, trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows, fangs, spectacles, goggles, binoculars, eyeglasses.

These nouns are always plural and a plural verb is used with them.

Examples:

- These scissors are for cutting paper.
- Your clothes are dirty.
- Have you seen my glasses? I want to read the newspaper.
- The table of contents should not contain any pictures.
- Firearms were used to disperse the crowd.
- I live on the outskirts of the city.

Some of these nouns are often used with the expression “a pair of”, as they refer to things made up of two parts/इनमें से कुछ संज्ञाओं का उपयोग अक्सर “a pair of” के साथ किया जाता है, क्योंकि वे दो भागों से बनी चीजों का उल्लेख करते हैं:

| |
|--------------------|
| a pair of trousers |
| a pair of jeans |
| a pair of shoes |
| a pair of slippers |

Note: With “a pair of.....”, a singular verb will be used.

A pair of trousers was lying on the bed.

RULE 24:

These nouns appear to be plural but are actually singular and we use a singular verb with them.

News, Innings, Politics, Summons, linguistics, Billiards, Athletics etc

Names of subjects ending in “s”:

Examples- Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics

Names of diseases ending in “s”:

Examples- Mumps, Measles, Rickets Shingles

Examples:

- Athletics is good for young people.
- Linguistics is the study of language.
- Darts is a popular game in England.
- Billiards is played all over the world.

RULE 25:

These nouns appear as singular but are plural and a plural verb is used with them. Cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people, etc.

Examples:

- The police are investigating the case.
- The cattle were grazing in the field.
- The peasantry are deeply dissatisfied with their wages.

RULE 26:

These nouns are used in singular form only and they are uncountable form only./ये शब्द व्यवहार में अगणनीय हैं इसलिए हम उनके साथ एकवचन क्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं।

Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Equipment, Work, Evidence, Word, Fuel.

We cannot use a/an with these nouns immediately before them. To express a quantity of an uncountable noun, use a word or expression like some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of.

Examples:

- He gave me a great deal of advice before my interview.
- Can you give me some information about uncountable nouns?
- He did not have much sugar left.
- A lot of wonderful jewellery were available in the shop.
- A piece of jewellery is here for you.
-

Note: The verb used varies as per the usage of the noun.

Rule 27:

Hair: Be careful with the noun "hair" which is normally uncountable in English, so it is not used in the plural. It can be countable only when referring to individual hairs.

Examples:

- She has long thick hair.
- Two strands of grey hair were found by the police in the car.

Rule 28:

Paper: When paper refers to exams it is countable otherwise it is singular.

Examples:

- A lot of paper is used by newspapers.
- I have to answer two English papers in May.

RULE 29:

ये शब्द एकवचन और बहुवचन में एक ही रूप में होते हैं।

Deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel etc. These words are in the same form in singular and plural.

Examples:

- A deer was seen in the park.
- Two deer were seen in the park.

Questions asked in previous year Exams:

Q1. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error:
SSC CPO 2018 - 16 March 2019 (Morning)

The natural history of selborne, records the importance of the earthworm to soil and describe an England unspoiled by the industrial revolution.

- (a) Describe an England
- (b) Record the importance
- (c) of the earthworm to soil
- (d) unspoiled by the industrial revolution

Q2. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 12 March 2019 (Evening)

Neither Mohit nor Rohit were there at the shop when I went there.

- (a) when
- (b) Neither Mohit nor Rohit
- (c) were there
- (d) at the shop

Q3. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Evening)

A new research study has shown that long before they took up a strict vegetarian diet, the much-loved pandas was a meat-eater.

- (a) has shown
- (b) that long before
- (c) was a meat-eater
- (d) took up

Q4. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Evening)

From my hotel, I could see that a flock of birds were flying over the lake.

- (a) over the lake
- (b) were flying
- (c) From my hotel
- (d) I could see

Q5. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Evening)

Silver, as well as gold, are considered as precious metals.

- (a) as precious metals.
- (b) as well as
- (c) Silver
- (d) are considered

Q6. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Morning)

Either Avika or Nikunj are going to win the prize in the handwriting competition.

- (a) Either Avika
- (b) or Nikunj
- (c) in the
- (d) are going to

Q7. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Morning)

Neither I nor my sisters was interested in learning music.

- (a) nor my sisters
- (b) in learning music
- (c) was interested
- (d) Neither I

Q8. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 13 March 2019 (Morning)

The village, with all its houses, were flooded by the river.

- (a) by the river
- (b) were flooded
- (c) its houses
- (d) with all

Q9. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 16 March 2019 (Evening)

The problem of world hunger arises because of the economic inequality that distort food distribution.

- (a) The problem of
- (b) that distort food distribution
- (c) world hunger arises
- (d) because of the economic inequality

Q10. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 16 March 2019 (Evening)

Economic growth is sustainable only if all countries has food security.

- (a) Economic growth is
- (b) sustainable only if
- (c) all countries
- (d) has food security

Q11. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 16 March 2019 (Afternoon)

More than 25% people admits they have not sent or received a hand-written letter in the past decade.

- (a) a hand-written letter
- (b) More than 25% people admits
- (c) they have not sent or received
- (d) in the past decade.

Q12. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CPO 2018 - 15 March 2019 (Evening)

During hair transplantation, hair follicles is transplanted from one part of the head to another where the hair is thinning.

- (a) hair follicles is transplanted
- (b) During hair transplantation
- (c) from one part of the head to another
- (d) where the hair is thinning.

Q13. In the sentence identify the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 6 June 2019 (Evening)

The river Yamuna has many non-native species like goldfish that is affecting its ecosystem.

- (a) its ecosystem
- (b) The river Yamuna
- (c) that is affecting
- (d) has many non-native species

Q14. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 7 June 2019 (Morning)

Lodi Colony in Delhi is very different from other places in the city that is crowded and noisy.

- (a) is very different
- (b) from other places
- (c) in the city
- (d) that is crowded and noisy.

Q15. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 7 June 2019 (Afternoon)

The Doon Valley with all its lights look beautiful at night from the top of the mountain.

- (a) look beautiful
- (b) from the top
- (c) at night
- (d) with all its lights

Q16. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 7 June 2019 (Evening)

Each of the girls have given an impressive dance performance.

- (a) have given
- (b) Each of the girls
- (c) an impressive
- (d) dance performance

Q17. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 10 June 2019 (Morning)

Most disputes can be solved amicably unless one are not rigid.

- (a) Most disputes
- (b) can be solved amicably
- (c) unless one are
- (d) not rigid

Q18. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 10 June 2019 (Afternoon)

The match is about to begin since the captain as well as the team are on the field.

- (a) are on the field
- (b) The match is about to begin
- (c) since the captain
- (d) as well as the team

Q19. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 11 June 2019 (Morning)

Ten kilometers are a long distance to cover on foot for a child.

- (a) Ten kilometers are

- (b) to cover on foot
- (c) a long distance
- (d) for a child

Q20. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 11 June 2019 (Afternoon)

The length of a male swallow's tail reveal his attractiveness for a female swallow.

- (a) The length of
- (b) a male swallow's tail reveal
- (c) a female swallow
- (d) his attractiveness for

Q21. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 11 June 2019 (Evening)

The child along with his parents were waiting for the programme to begin.

- (a) along with his parents
- (b) were waiting for the
- (c) The child
- (d) programme to begin

Q22. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 12 June 2019 (Morning)

Raja Ravi Varma was one of the first artist who tried to create a style that was both modern and traditional.

- (a) Raja Ravi Varma was
- (b) both modern and traditional
- (c) to create a style that was
- (d) one of the first artist

Q23. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CGL 2018 - 13 June 2019 (Morning)

The cost of fruits and vegetables have risen abnormally this month.

- (a) abnormally
- (b) The cost of
- (c) have risen
- (d) this month

Q24. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 2 July 2019 (Evening)

The Cannes Film Festival attract some of the World's most famous people.

- (a) the World's
- (b) The Cannes Film Festival
- (c) attract some of
- (d) most famous people

Q25. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 3 July 2019 (Morning)

The promoters of Med Hospitals has agreed to sell their business to Pal Hospitals.

- (a) The promoters of
- (b) to sell their business
- (c) Med Hospitals has agreed
- (d) to Pall Hospitals

Q26. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 3 July 2019 (Afternoon)

Many of China's exports has been redirected to the domestic market in view of the more consumption-driven economy.

- (a) has been redirected
- (b) Many of China's exports
- (c) in view of the more consumption-driven economy
- (d) to the domestic market

Q27. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 3 July 2019 (Evening)

Mrs. Sangeeta Malik is one of the favourite teacher of most children in our school.

- (a) Mrs. Sangeeta Malik is
- (b) of most children
- (c) one of the favourite teacher
- (d) in our school

Q28. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 4 July 2019 (Morning)

The blue Lotus is one of the most beautiful flowers which grows in her garden.

- (a) is one of the most beautiful flowers
- (b) in her garden
- (c) The blue Lotus
- (d) which grows

Q29. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 4 July 2019 (Afternoon)

The number of visitors at the fair were much larger than expected.

- (a) The number of
- (b) than expected
- (c) visitors at the fair
- (d) were much larger

Q30. Identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 4 July 2019 (Evening)

The ambulance have arrived on time, the accident victim was taken to the hospital.

- (a) the accident victim
- (b) have arrived on time
- (c) The ambulance
- (d) was taken to the hospital

Q31. Identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 5 July 2019 (Afternoon)

The members of the victorious football team as well as the captain was congratulated.

- (a) victorious football team
- (b) The member of the
- (c) was congratulated
- (d) as well as the captain

Q32. Identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 5 July 2019 (Evening)

Each of the pictures have been signed by the football star.

- (a) have been
- (b) Each of
- (c) the pictures
- (d) signed by

Q33. Identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 8 July 2019 (Afternoon)

The picture of the king's is exactly like the king himself.

- (a) the king himself
- (b) The picture
- (c) is exactly like
- (d) of the king's

Q34. Identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 8 July 2019 (Evening)

Great many students who are good at other subjects perform poorly in English.

- (a) perform poorly
- (b) in English
- (c) who are good at
- (d) Great many students

Q35. Identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.
SSC CHSL 2019 - 8 July 2019 (Evening)

Climate change are a greatest threat facing our planet which needs our immediate attention.

- (a) our immediate attention
- (b) are a greatest
- (c) which needs
- (d) facing our planet

Solution and Explanation:

Q1. (a) It should be “describes an England”.

RULE:

Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

In the given question, The “natural history” is the subject, which is singular, so “describes” will be used.

Example:

The study of languages and sciences is very important for your study.

(The subject is not “languages and sciences” but it is “study”.)

Q2. (c) was there

RULE:

When two or more subjects are connected by or, nor, either or, neither nor, the verb is according to the subject close to it.

In the given question, neither---nor connect the two subjects, Mohit and Rohit, and the verb is closer to Mohit, which is singular, so “was” will be used.

Examples:

Neither the girls nor he are to take up this task. (Incorrect)

Neither you nor he is to take up this task. (Correct)

Q3. (c) “were meat-eaters” should be used here.

RULE:

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person. In other words, the verb must be of the same number and person as the subject. Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

In the given question, Subject “pandas” is Plural so Plural verb “were” will be used.

Q4. (b) was flying

RULE:

A collective noun is a word that is used for a whole group. It denotes a group of individuals. The verb used is Singular.

Examples of collective nouns:

family, group, committee, class, organization, team, army, club, crowd, government, jury, minority, public, mob etc.

In this question, “a flock” is a collective noun, so the Singular verb “was” will be used.

Examples:

The committee have met and accepted the proposal. (Incorrect)

The committee has met and accepted the proposal. (Correct)

Q5. (d) “is considered” should be used here.

RULE:

When the connecting word of two subjects is “as well as”, then the verb is used according to the first subject.

In this question, the first subject is silver which is Singular, so the singular verb, “is” will be used.

Q6. (d) “is going to” should be used here.

RULE:

When two or more subjects are connected by or, nor, either or, neither nor, the verb is according to the subject close to it.

In this question, either ---or connect the two subjects Avika and Nikunj and the verb is closer to Nikunj which is singular so “is” will be used.

Examples:

1. Either James or John are to be promoted. (Incorrect)

Either James or John is to be promoted. (Correct)

2. Either the Chief Minister or the Cabinet Ministers is responsible for this problem. (Incorrect)

Either the Chief Minister or the Cabinet Ministers are responsible for this problem. (Correct)

Q7. (c) “were interested” should be used here.

RULE:

When two or more subjects are connected by or, nor, either or, neither nor, the verb is according to the subject close to it.

In the given question, neither---nor connect the two subjects I and my sisters and the verb is closer to “my sisters” which is Plural so “were” will be used.

Q8. (b) “was flooded” should be used here.

RULE:

“Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”.

If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

In the given question, “with” connects the two subjects, “The village” and “all its houses”, and since the first subject, “the village” is singular so “was” will be used.

Example:

My sister, unlike my brothers, wishes to have a career in engineering. (Singular) subject → (singular verb)

Q9. (b) “that distorts food distribution” should be used here.

RULE:

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

In the given question, the subject “the economic inequality” is singular, so “distorts” will be used.

Q10. (d) “have food security” should be used here.

In this question, the subject is “all countries” which is plural, so the verb “have” will be used.

Q11. (b) “More than 25% people admit” should be used here.

RULE:

If percentage is followed by countable noun then, the plural verb is used. If it is followed by an uncountable noun then the singular verb will be used.

In this question, “people” is a countable noun, so the plural verb “admit” will be used.

Example:

More than 80% of students from Pinnacle have cleared the exam.

Q12. (a) “hair follicles are transplanted” should be used here.

RULE:

If the subject is an uncountable noun, then we use a singular verb with it.

Furniture, advice, work, evidence, equipment, news, information, luggage, baggage, percentage, poetry, hair, knowledge, dirt, dust, traffic, electricity, music, breakage, stationery, scenery, confectionery, pottery are uncountable nouns. So, we use a singular verb with them.

In this question, we have “hair follicles” as the subject which is plural, so the verb “are” will be used.

Q13. (c) “that are” should be used here.

RULE:

(Singular) subject --- (Singular) Verb

(Plural) subject --- (Plural) Verb

In this question, we have “non-native species” as the subject which is plural, so the verb “are” will be used.

Q14. (d) “that are” should be used here.

In the given question, the subject “places” is plural so “are” will be used in place of “is”.

Q15. (a) looks in place of look should be used here.

RULE:

Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

In the given question, “with” connects two subjects, “The Doon Valley” and “all its lights”, but the first subject “The Doon Valley” is singular, so “ looks” will be used.

Q16. (a) “has given” should be used here.

RULE:

If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb will be singular.

In the given question, “each” is followed by “of” so the singular verb “has” will be used.

Example:

Each of the girls has made a card.

Q17. (c) “unless one is” should be used here.

RULE:

Each, Every, Everyone, Somebody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than one are treated as singular. We use a singular verb with them.

In this question, the subject is “one” so the verb “is” will be used.

Q18. (a) “is on the field” should be used here.

RULE:

“Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”.

If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

In the given question, “as well as” connects two subjects “the captain” and “the team”, but the first subject, “the captain” is Singular so “is” will be used.

Q19. (a) “Ten kilometres is” should be used here.

RULE:

Nouns indicating the specific time, money, and measurements (weight, distance, and height) used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.

In the given question, the subject, “Ten kilometres” is considered as a whole and the singular verb “is” will be used.

Q20. (b) “reveals” should be used here.

In this question, the subject “the length” is singular so a singular verb is used.

Q21. (b) “was waiting for the bus” should be used here.

RULE:

“Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”.

If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

In the given question, “along with” connect two subjects “the child” and “his parents”. The first subject is “the child”, so the singular verb “was” will be used with it.

Example:

The actress, along with her manager and some friends, are invited to the function. (Incorrect)
 The actress, along with her manager and some friends, is invited to the function. (Correct)

Q22. (d) “one of the first artists” is correct.

RULE:

If each, every, **one is followed by “of”** then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb will be singular.

In the question, “one of the first artist” should be replaced with “one of the first artists”.

Q23. (c) Use “has risen” in place of “have risen”.

RULE:

Subjects don’t always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

In this question, the subject “The cost” is singular, so the singular verb “has” will be used.

Q24. (c) “attracts” will be used here.

In this question, the subject “The Cannes Film Festival” is singular, so “attracts” will be used.

Q25. (c) “have agreed” should be used.

In the given question, the subject “The promoters” is plural, so “have” will be used.

Q26. (a) “have” should be used.

In this question, the subject “exports” is plural, so the verb should be plural. So, “has been” will be replaced with “have been”.

Q27. (c) “teachers” will be used in place of “teacher”.

RULE:

If each, every, one is followed by “of”, then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb will be singular.

In the given question, “one” is followed by “of”, so “of” will be followed by “the favourite teachers”.

Example:

One of the girls has created this painting.

Q28. (d) “which grow” should be used.

RULE:

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that”, “which” is the subject of the verb in the middle of the sentence. The subject “who”, “that”, “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, If that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

In the given question, the relative pronoun which is used for the noun “beautiful flowers”, so the plural verb “grow” will be used.

Q29. (d) “was much larger” should be used.

RULE:

A number of/ the number of

1. A number of + Plural Noun + Plural Verb
2. The number of + Plural Noun + Singular Verb

In this question, “the number of” is followed by a plural noun “visitors”, which will be followed by a singular Verb “was”, and not “were”.

Q30. (b) “has” in place of “have”.

In this question, (Singular) subject--- (Singular) verb

Q31. (c) “were” should be used in place of “was”.

RULE:

When the connected word of two subjects is “as well as”, then the verb is used according to the first subject.

In this question, “as well as” connects the two subjects “the members” and “the captain”, but the first subject is “the members”, so “were” will be used.

Q32. (a) “has been” should be used.

RULE:

If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb will be singular.

In this question, “each of the” is followed by the plural subject “pictures”, and “of” will be followed by the singular verb “has”.

Example: Each of the girls has made a card.

Q33. (d) “of the king” should be used.

RULE:

Apostrophe is used for possession. “Of the king” is already given.

Q34. (d) “Many students” should be used.

Meaning of “a great many”: A very large number of people or things.

In this question, only “Many” should be used.

Q35. (b) “is” should be used instead of “are”.

RULE:

(Singular) subject -- (Singular) Verb

DAY- 3**PRACTICE QUESTIONS:****Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb from the bracket.**

- Q1. Either the physicians in this hospital or the chief administrator _____ going to have to make a decision. (is/are)
- Q2. Some of the votes _____ to have been miscounted. (seem/seems)
- Q3. Everyone selected to serve on this jury _____ to be willing to give up a lot of time. (have/has)
- Q4. He seems to forget that there _____ things to be done before he can graduate. (are/is)
- Q5. Not only the Smiths but also Tonya _____ agreed to try one of the world-famous chocolate-broccoli muffins. (has/have)
- Q6. Grandpa claims that Martian measles _____ green and purple spots to erupt all over a person's body. (cause/causes)
- Q7. Digging holes in the sofa cushions _____ Sheroo, my new puppy. (is/are)
- Q8. There _____ to be some people left in that town after yesterday's flood. (have/has)
- Q9. Some of the grain _____ to be wet. (appear/appears)
- Q10. Three-quarters of the students _____ against the tuition hike. (is/are)
- Q11. Three-quarters of the student body _____ against the tuition hike. (is/are)
- Q12. A high percentage of the population _____ voting for the new school. (is/are)
- Q13. A high percentage of the people _____ voting for the new school. (was/were)
- Q14. The chairman, along with his two assistants, _____ to attend the annual convention. (plan/plans)
- Q15. The issues of inflation and tax reform _____ to be on everyone's mind. (continue/continues)
- Q16. Juan or Julian _____ the conference room each week. (prepare/prepares)
- Q17. Not one of the performers _____ at the party after the concert. (were/was)
- Q18. The results of the election _____ not available for two days. (were/was)
- Q19. When there _____ storms approaching, we are always reminded of the threat of floods. (is/are)
- Q20. Dr. Harish is one of those professors who _____ distracted most of the time. (seem/seems)
- Q21. _____ either Ravi or his parents written to Madhu? (have/has)
- Q22. Neither Ravi nor his parents _____ the least bit interested in attending the marriage. (is/are)
- Q23. Everybody in this team _____ really hard to please the new coach. (try/tries)
- Q24. Because there _____ so many students in that class, I can sometimes sleep in the back row. (are/is)
- Q25. Mr. Bradley, along with his two sisters, _____ lived in this town for thirty years. (have/has)
- Q26. We _____ to look into this matter on an urgent basis. (need/needs)
- Q27. There _____ no reasons for this horrible development that I can see. (are/is)
- Q28. Some of the water _____ already gone bad. (have/has)
- Q29. One of these students _____ cheated in the exam. (have/has)
- Q30. Either the Women's Team or the Men's Team _____ going to be national champion this year. (are/is)
- Q31. Chandu and his brother Rahul _____ travelling across the country next summer. (are/is)
- Q32. Several of the students _____ decided to join the course. (have/has)
- Q33. The piano as well as the pipe organ _____ to be tuned for the big concert. (have/has)
- Q34. The mayor together with his two brothers _____ going to be indicted for accepting bribes. (are/is)
- Q35. Neither of my two suitcases _____ adequate for this trip. (are /is)
- Q36. There _____ a list of committee members on the head-table. (are/is)
- Q37. Everybody in the class _____ done the homework well in advance. (have/has)
- Q38. The jury _____ their seats in the courtroom. (take/takes)
- Q39. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ to understand this assignment. (seem/seems)
- Q40. _____ either my father or my brothers made a down-payment on the house? (has/have)
- Q41. Every tomato slice, wilted pickle, and brown lettuce leaf _____ an extra calorie. (has/have)
- Q42. Hartford is one of those cities that _____ working hard to reclaim a riverfront. (are/is)
- Q43. Some of the grain _____ gone bad. (has/have)
- Q44. John or his brother _____ going to be responsible for this. (are/is)
- Q45. A few of the students _____ doing so well they can skip the next course. (are/is)
- Q46. Either the Committee on Course Design or the Committee on College Operations _____ these matters. (decide/decides)
- Q47. One of my instructors _____ written a letter of recommendation for me. (have/has)
- Q48. The majority _____ absent today as it is raining. (is/are)

- Q49. Some wonderful pieces of _____ were at display in the exhibition. (jewellery/jewelleries)
 Q50. The cattle _____ entered the neighbour's field. (have/has)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- Q1. (a) The most hardworking/(b) student in my class/(c) never sleeps much./(d) No error
 Q2. (a) Peanut butter and jelly/(b) is my favorite sandwich which/(c) my mother serves on every Sunday for breakfast./(d) No error
 Q3. (a) There are/(b) extra butter/(c) in the refrigerator./(d) No error
 Q4. (a) My mother, along with/(b) the other representatives/(c) are going to the convention./(d) No error
 Q5. (a) All the leaves of the tree/(b) was falling/(c) on the ground during spring./(d) No error
 Q6. (a) It is clear that/(b) the elite class have no soft corner for the poor who are the/(c) real victims of the present economy./(d) No error
 Q7. (a) This Tuesday/(b) John, as well as his friends/(c) is driving to the rock concert./(d) No error
 Q8. (a) Runners on the team/(b) is being tested/(c) for performance -enhancing drugs./(d) No error
 Q9. (a) Dad and mom yells at me/(b) when I play my music/(c) too loud while driving./(d) No error
 Q10. (a) There are a box/(b) for you to/(c) pack your things in./(d) No error
 Q11. (a) Finally, this exercise/(b) after reading pages/(c) of material, are finished./(d) No error
 Q12. (a) Neither of them/(b) are going to attend/(c) the party of 10th October./(d) No error
 Q13. (a) A variety of pleasant items in the shop/(b) attract/(c) everybody./(d) No error.
 Q14. (a) Sponsors of the Olympic Games who bought/(b) advertising time on United States television includes/(c) at least a dozen international firms whose names are familiar to American consumers./(d) No error.
 Q15. (a) In the early twentieth century, new thinking about/(b) symbolism and the unconscious were/(c) greatly inspired by the writings of Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung./(d) No error
 Q16. (a) He walked five miles which are really a great distance/(b) for a man like him who is/(c) not only old but also ill./(d) No error
 Q17. (a) Either my colleague/(b) or a peon are coming home/(c) with the material today./(d) No error
 Q18. (a) Pine, like other softwoods that/(b) ignite quickly, are/(c) useful for kindling./(d) No error.
 Q19. (a) Among the many challenges facing the country/(b) is unemployment/(c) and corruption./(d) No error
 Q20. (a) The rise and fall/(b) of the tide are due/(c) to lunar influence./(d) No error
 Q21. (a) Rama as well as some of her friends/(b) are involved in a fight with a boy/(c) who is the eldest son of an S. D.O./(d) No error
 Q22. (a) Many a man/(b) have succumbed/(c) to this temptation./(d) No error
 Q23. (a) The introduction of tea and coffee/(b) and such other beverages/(c) have not been without some effect./(d) No error
 Q24. (a) The RBI's decision to waive ATM charges/(b) have put the banks/(c) in a very difficult situation./(d) No error
 Q25. (a) The new scheme which will be launched/(b) in the next two years/(c) need an additional investment of hundred crores from the investors./(d) No error
 Q26. (a) Those developers who has not completed/(b) their projects on time will not be awarded/(c) new projects by the government./(d) No error
 Q27. (a) The newer type of automatic machines/(b) wash/(c) the clothes faster./(d) No error
 Q28. (a) Each of the students in the computer class/(b) has to type/(c) their own research paper this semester./(d) No error
 Q29. (a) More than one successful candidate/(b) have cleared the examination for one of the popular IT company/(c) in South Delhi/(d) No error
 Q30. (a) Is there any difficulties to leave the place/(b) built on such a spacious/(c) and beautiful campus/(d) No error
 Q31. (a) In spite of the best/(b) governmental efforts corruption and unemployment/(c) remains a cause of worry./(d) No error
 Q32. (a) Some serious complaints of theft/(b) has been made against the new manager/(c) and they needs to be looked into seriously by the management./(d) No error
 Q33. (a) Artificially sweetened drinks/(b) poses a serious health/(c) threat to children./(d) No error
 Q34. (a) Everyone of the films/(b) you suggested/(c) are not worth seeing./(d) No error
 Q35. (a) The teacher as well as his students are injured in/(b) the accident which occurred last night/(c) near the bus stand./(d) No error
 Q36. (a) The request of the students' union/(b) that their fees should be decreased/(c) were supported by majority./(d) No error
 Q37. (a) The Secretary and Principal of the college/(b) are attending/(c) the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate./(d) No error
 Q38. (a) The actress said in an interview/(b) that she find it difficult to meet everyone's expectations/(c) so she has decided to choose roles completely by herself./(d) No error

- Q39.** (a) The youth today are spending a lot of money/(b) on food, movies, mobiles/(c) and other luxury goods./(d) No error
- Q40.** (a) There is/(b) only one of his novels/(c) that are interesting./(d) No error
- Q41.** (a) The team captain, as well as/(b) his players, is disappointed/(c) with the result./(d) No error
- Q42.** (a) Knowledge of/(b) at least two languages/(c) are required to pass the examination./(d) No error
- Q43.** (a) It is I/(b) who is to blame/(c) for this bad situation./(d) No error
- Q44.** (a) Neither she nor I/(b) am going/(c) to the festival./(d) No error
- Q45.** (a) The government needs to provide facilities/(b) where scientists enjoys space and freedom/(c) to carry on their research./(d) No error
- Q46.** (a) People all over the world/(b) needs to think what they can do/(c) to eradicate poverty and help the poor./(d) No error
- Q47.** (a) Patience as well as perseverance/(b) are necessary/(c) for success./(d) No error
- Q48.** (a) You and I/(b) am going to take part in the party/(c) with my friends tomorrow./(d) No error
- Q49.** (a) Mr. Singh says that there is/(b) many important details to finalise/(c) before the book gets printed./(d) No error
- Q50.** (a) His politics is not good so we have advised/(b) that he should read Gandhi, Lenin/(c) and Karl Marx./(d) No error
- Q51.** (a) In Singapore/(b) my brother-in-law with his wife/(c) were present at the function./(d) No error
- Q52.** (a) Just near the palatial building is/(b) two pubs extremely beautiful/(c) as well as economical./(d) No error
- Q53.** (a) We know that we have a right to criticize but/(b) at the same time each of us/(c) have to remember the duty also./(d) No error
- Q54.** (a) A hot and/(b) a cold spring/(c) was found near each other./(d) No error
- Q55.** (a) Her daughter always do something that may incur insult/(b) on her friends who hold a wrong/(c) opinion about her./(d) No error
- Q56.** (a) One of the biggest publishing houses/(b) in Delhi is on the verge of/(c) being declared bankrupt./(d) No error
- Q57.** (a) Either of the roads/(b) lead/(c) to the park./(d) No error
- Q58.** (a) The members of the gang has/(b) confessed that they had been committing robberies/(c) in the area for the past few years./(d) No error
- Q59.** (a) Neither any of the members/(b) of the society nor the Chairman were present/(c) for the annual meeting./(d) No error
- Q60.** (a) Was it they who/(b) was accused of stealing the/(c) neighbour's car last night?/(d) No error
- Q61.** (a) One of my desires/(b) are to become/(c) a doctor./(d) No error
- Q62.** (a) The whole block of flats/(b) including two shops were/(c) destroyed in fire./(d) No error
- Q63.** (a) He assured us that a series of lectures at our institute Pinnacle/(b) were to be arranged/(c) the following week./(d) No error
- Q64.** (a) A body of volunteers/(b) have been organized to help the us/(c) in our attempt to raise the funds./(d) No error
- Q65.** (a) Each of the students/(b) whom I have chosen for the cultural programmes/(c) are up to the mark./(d) No error
- Q66.** (a) Everybody among the friends were enjoying the party/(b) when the Manager of the hotel/(c) was shot dead./(d) No error
- Q67.** (a) The sum and substance/(b) of his poem/(c) are as follows./(d) No error
- Q68.** (a) Neither of the/(b) five accused/(c) could be convicted./(d) No error
- Q69.** (a) The strain of all/(b) the difficulties, vexations and anxieties/(c) were more than he could beat./(d) No error
- Q70.** (a) Everybody/(b) it must be admitted/(c) has their ups and downs./(d) No error

DAY- 4

- Q71.** (a) Most of the news about the sudden death of the principal/(b) have been spread by naughty students/(c) whom I know well./(d) No error
- Q72.** (a) Although these building are in need of repair/(b) there have been much improvement/(c) in their appearance./(d) No error
- Q73.** (a) If I was you/(b) I would have told the chairman to keep/(c) his mouth shut./(d) No error
- Q74.** (a) Not only the doctor but also the nurses of this nursing/ (b) home is expert and helpful./(c) to the patients.(d) No error
- Q75.** (a) There appears a lot of new faces in the centre/(b) and I really do not know where they have/(c) come from./(d) No error
- Q76.** (a) Every woman in the world/(b) fervently hopes that their child/(c) will be a normal and healthy baby./(d) No error
- Q77.** (a) Neither of them/(b) sent their papers/(c) in time for the last seminar./(d) No error
- Q78.** (a) Many a man have come/(b) to India from Bangladesh./(c)to live here permanently./(d) No error
- Q79.** (a) Knowledge and wisdom makes/(b) an individual truly complete/(c) and self assured./(d) No error
- Q80.** (a) This is a strange world/(b) where each one pursues their own golden bubble/(c) and laughs at others for doing same./(d) No error
- Q81.** (a) One of the boys/(b) who always give the correct answer/(c) is Ratan./(d) No error
- Q82.** (a) A rise in rents and wages/(b) have been found/(c) to go together./(d) No error
- Q83.** (a) One of the peculiarities/(b) which distinguishes the present age/(c) is the multiplication of books./(d) No error
- Q84.** (a) Neither of them/(b) are going to attend/(c) the party on 10th October./(d) No error
- Q85.** (a) The celebrities face the same problems in their day to day lives/(b) as do a common man/(c) of our country./(d) No error
- Q86.** (a) The man who cannot/(b) believe his senses and the man who cannot believe/(c) anything else are both insane./(d) No error
- Q87.** (a) The available data indicate/(b) that the population of the world will double/(c) and life will become more miserable./(d) No error
- Q88.** (a) Ten miles are/(b) a long distance/(c) to cover on foot./(d) No error
- Q89.** (a) If Mahatma Gandhi/(b) was alive, he would feel sorry for the poor and downtrodden who/(c) still struggle everyday to make both ends meet./(d) No error
- Q90.** (a) Having acquired some experience/(b) she is no longer one of those who believes/(c) every explanation they are given./(d) No error
- Q91.** (a) With regard to implementation of the/(b) details of the proposal, the committee was divided/(c) in their opinion./(d) No error
- Q92.** (a) Most of the funds/(b) we get from/(c) America is used to build roads and bridges./(d) No error
- Q93.** (a) The tiger was not/(b) the only dangerous animal/(c) in the forest there was hyenas too./(d) No error
- Q94.** (a) She immediately quit/(b) the job in which/(c) neither skill nor knowledge were required./(d) No error
- Q95.** (a) The type of qualities you acquire/(b) depend upon your company/(c) and so you associate yourselves with simple and good natured people./(d) No error
- Q96.** (a) Our success or our failure/(b) largely depend/(c) upon our actions./(d) No error
- Q97.** (a) He is/(b) one of the tallest boy/(c) in the class./(d) No error
- Q98.** (a) That day when they brought her back for the last time/(b) there was many old-timers/(c) who were shocked and fearful./(d) No error
- Q99.** (a) A computer virus works exactly/(b) like the biological variety/(c) which invade the human body./(d) No error
- Q100.** (a) What were once glorious forts/(b) are now nothing/(c) but piles of rubble./(d) No error
- Q101.** (a) Whether I should get married/(b) or whether I should remain/(c) single all my life are my personal problem./(d) No error
- Q102.** (a) Each faculty member as well as/(b) most of the students were of the view that there should/(c) be new courses in computer science./(d) No error
- Q103.** (a) Does his daily struggle for existence leave time/(b) to ponder over/(c) international affairs/(d) No error
- Q104.** (a) Many a boy/(b) have not done their/(c) homework properly./(d) No error
- Q105.** (a) Two miles beyond/(b) that building was seen dozens/(c) of antisocial elements./(d) No error
- Q106.** (a) Along the northern frontier/(b) of India is seen/(c) the beautiful and mighty Himalayas./(d) No error
- Q107.** (a) A body of volunteers/(b) have helped in/(c) making this celebration a great success./(d) No error
- Q108.** (a) There appears/(b) a number of problems/(c) and I really do not know how to solve them./(d) No error
- Q109.** (a) Whether she should get married/(b) or she should remain/(c) single are her personal problem./(d) No error
- Q110.** (a) The perquisites/(b) to this job makes it/(c) even more attractive than the salary indicated./(d) No error
- Q111.** (a) Either you/(b) or he/(c) are happy./(d) No error
- Q112.** (a) Either the director or his assistants/(b) always try to misguide the public/(c) regarding the vacancy in the factory./(d) No error
- Q113.** (a) Every man and woman of the village have come/(b) to see this strange child/(c) who claims to know about his prenatal existence./(d) No error

- Q114.** (a) In our institute it is compulsory for each of/(b) the students to buy/(c) his own instruments./ (d) No error
- Q115.** (a) Those athletes who did not/(b) adhere to the rules of athletics was deprived of taking part/(c) in the game. (d) No error
- Q116.** (a) I and he is guilty./ (b) but you and he/(c) have been punished./ (d) No error
- Q117.** (a) Rahul's friends/(b) along with Mani has taken/(c) your photographs and sent them to her friends./ (d) No error
- Q118.** (a) The concept of introducing genes/(b) to correct heritable and other/(c) disorders are revolutionary./ (d) No error
- Q119.** (a) An ability to shrink and reduce oneself/(b) to a tiny form and reverse the process/(c) is heard of only in fairy tales./ (d) No error
- Q120.** (a) Neither Ritu nor Rani were to take to her heels/(b) when they saw a cobra laying/(c) at the gate./ (d) No error
- Q121.** (a) Have either of the two candidates been/(b) selected for the post of clerk (c) in the Secretariat?/(d) No error
- Q122.** (a) None of the three players/(b) who have been given a chance/(c) to join this team play confidently./ (d) No error
- Q123.** (a) What she says/(b) and what she does are incomprehensible/(c) to an ordinary mind like yours./ (d) No error
- Q124.** (a) Where she went and where she left her bag/(b) are not known to us (c) so it is of no use being worried about her./ (d) No error
- Q125.** (a) Nobody else but these young women have/(b) played a prank on you/(c) but it is pitiable that you don't understand it/(d) No error
- Q126.** (a) Some highly significant/(b) observation has been made by the former UN Secretary General/(c) in his annual report./ (d) No error
- Q127.** (a) The United Nations have announced/(b) effective policies for/(c) the upliftment of downtrodden./ (d) No error
- Q128.** (a) If Mohd. Rafi was alive/(b) he would start weeping/(c) to see the present condition of music./ (d) No error
- Q129.** (a) Was I a bird I would definitely fly to you/(b) and say that I could not/(c) live without you/(d) No error
- Q130.** (a) The boys of many schools of Hisar/(b) are good, is/(c) known to all of us./ (d) No error
- Q131.** (a) On the sidewalk/(b) was many little lizards/(c) on the hot concrete./ (d) No error
- Q132.** (a) Grandpa claims that measles/(b) cause spots to erupt/(c) all over a person's body./ (d) No error
- Q133.** (a) Neither the students nor their instructor/(b) were happy with the long cafeteria line/(c) for orange juice./ (d) No error
- Q134.** (a) Each of these women feel that/(b) she had read the care instructions/(c) before washing the delicate and expensive dresses./ (d) No error
- Q135.** (a) Here is the mail and the newspapers/(b) that I picked up for you while/(c) you were on vacation./ (d) No error
- Q136.** (a) Mr. Kumar, our English teacher, believes/(b) that students who major in economics or physics/(c) ruins their imagination./ (d) No error
- Q137.** (a) Here is Tanya and Richa./ (b) the two students from Pinnacle who scored/(c) 100 percent on the subject-verb agreement quiz./ (d) No error
- Q138.** (a) Each man, woman, and child/(b) need to write to the Prime minister a letter/(c) supporting the government's decision./ (d) No error
- Q139.** (a) There is more calories in a bowl/(b) of chocolate-broccoli breakfast cereal/(c) than you might think./ (d) No error
- Q140.** (a) Not only the vitamin C from the fruits/(b) but also the delicious taste of the chocolate/(c) makes this breakfast cereal very appealing./ (d) No error
- Q141.** (a) Susan is one of those students/(b) who asks questions to the instructor/(c) for every chance that she gets./ (d) No error
- Q142.** (a) Somebody have forgotten/(b) to switch off the radio/(c) before they left the room./ (d) No error
- Q143.** (a) The rhythm of/(b) the flowing waves are very soothing /(c) during a morning walk on the beach./ (d) No error
- Q144.** (a) The hardest hit/(b) by the high temperatures and the drought/(c) was the farmers of the Rajasthan region./ (d) No error
- Q145.** (a) Every silver knife, fork and spoon/(b) have to be counted/(c) and returned to the caterer./ (d) No error
- Q146.** (a) Ten million gallons of oil/(b) are a lot of oil to be/(c) produced from a single oil field./ (d) No error
- Q147.** (a) Building a good marriage/(b) and building a good log fire/(c) is similar in many ways as both need a good base./ (d) No error
- Q148.** (a) Neither of those sharks/(b) moving around your boat/(c) look hungry enough to bite./ (d) No error
- Q149.** (a) These scissors are/(b) so blunt that I'm not sure you/(c) could slice butter with them!/(d) No error
- Q150.** (a) Not only fat caterpillars/(b) but also my neighbour's rabbit/(c) have chewed my poor tomato plants in the garden./ (d) No error
- Q151.** (a) Mrs. Singh is one of those teachers/(b) who insist that the class continues/(c) on the lawn outside even after the bell rings./ (d) No error
- Q152.** (a) At Pinnacle we believes/(b) that class time is precious/(c) and should not be wasted./ (d) No error
- Q153.** (a) Everyone these days know/(b) that people can't really get/(c) aids by shaking hands./ (d) No error
- Q154.** (a) The complaints of the impatient customers/(b) were beginning to/(c) infuriate the tired cashier./ (d) No error
- Q155.** (a) Why does the manager/(b) and the workers always/(c) have to start the day with an argument?/(d) No error
- Q156.** (a) Glaring at each other/(b) in the wrestling ring/(c) are the two opponents./ (d) No error
- Q157.** (a) The brightly-wrapped packages/(b) on the closet shelf contains/(c) the little girl's presents./ (d) No error

- Q158.** (a) Each of the game show contestants/(b) give background information/(c) at the beginning of the show./(d) No error
Q159. (a) Everyone in our class/(b) have missed/(c) at least one day of class./(d) No error
Q160. (a) Today twenty dollars/(b) are not much to pay/(c) for a pair of shoes./(d) No error
Q161. (a) Several of the students/(b) in our class has come/(c) down with the flu./(d) No error
Q162. (a) Neither my sisters nor my brother/(b) like cherry pie./(c) my favourite./(d) No error
Q163. (a) My grandmother,/(b) along with her sisters,/(c) attend church regularly./(d) No error
Q164. (a) Most of the wood/(b) have been used/(c) by the builders./(d) No error
Q165. (a) Everybody at the café/(b) prepares the food/(c) for themselves./(d) No error
Q166. (a) Neither of the cars/(b) are for sale at the moment/(c) although we wanted to sell them earlier./(d) No error
Q167. (a) There by the wood shed/(b) are the hammer and the nails,/(c) go and get them quickly./(d) No error
Q168. (a) Any of the athletes who use/(b) steroids runs/(c) a health risk./(d) No error
Q169. (a) A few of the items/(b) were lost/(c) during the travel./(d) No error
Q170. (a) Each of the candidates/(b) give his thumb impression on the paper/(c) along with his roll number and other details./(d) No error

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION:

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Q1. is

When two or more subjects are connected by or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor, the verb is according to the subject close to it.

Q2. seem

“Votes” are countable and “some of the votes” will be plural so the plural verb “seem” will be used.

Q3. has

“Everyone” is considered singular.

Q4. are

“Things” are plural.

Q5. has

With “not only.....but also”, the verb is according to the closer subject.

Q6. causes

Diseases are treated as singular.

Q7. is

The subject “Sheroo” is singular, so the verb used will be singular.

Q8. have

“People” is plural.

Q9. appears

“Grain” is uncountable so the verb will be singular.

Q10. are

The subject “students” is plural so the verb will be plural.

Q11. is

The subject “student body” is singular, so the verb will be singular.

Q12. is

“Population” is considered as an uncountable noun so the verb will be singular.

Q13. were

“People” is considered plural so the verb will be plural.

Q14. plans

When the connecting word is “along with”, the verb is as per the first subject.

Q15. continue

The subject is “issues of inflation and tax reform”, so the plural verb will be used.

Q16. prepares

When “or” connects two subjects, and if the subjects are singular then singular verb and if the subjects are plural then plural verb is used.

Q17. was

“One of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but the verb is singular.

Q18. were

The subject is “results” which is plural, so the plural verb will be used.

Q19. are

The subject is “storms” which is plural, so the plural verb will be used.

Q20. seem (Rule of relative pronoun)

Q21. has

With either....or...the rule of proximity is used

Q22. are

With neither....nor, the rule of proximity is used.

Q23. tries

“Everybody” is singular

Q24. are

“Many students” is the subject which is plural. So “are” will be used.

Q25. has

“Along with” has been used in the sentence. So the verb will be according to the first subject.

Q26. need

“We” is plural so it will take a plural verb, that is, “need”.

Q27. are

“Reasons” is the subject so the plural verb “are” will be used.

Q28. has

“Water” is uncountable so “has” will be used.

Q29. has

“One of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but takes a singular verb.

Q30. is

With “either”, singular verb “is” will be used.

Q31. are

The subject is plural so the plural verb “are” will be used.

Q32. have

The subject is “several of the students” which is plural so the plural verb will be used.

Q33. has

When two subjects are joined by “as well as” the verb is according to the first subject.

Q34. is

When the connecting word is “together with”, we use the verb according to the first subject.

Q35. is

“Neither of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but takes a singular verb.

Q36. is

The subject is “a list of committee members” so a singular verb will be used.

Q37. has

“Everybody” takes a singular verb.

Q38. take

“Their seats” is mentioned so the “jury” is being treated as plural

Q39. seem

In neither....nor the rule of proximity is followed

Q40. has

In “either....or” the rule of proximity is followed

Q41. has

“Every” is considered singular and takes a singular verb

Q42. are

“That” is the relative pronoun in the sentence which has “cities” as an antecedent so “are” will be used as “cities” is plural.

Q43. has

“Grain” is uncountable so a singular verb will be used.

Q44. is

The verb will be according to “his brother” which is singular.

Q45. are

“A few of the students” is plural so the plural verb “are” will be used.

Q46. decides

In “either....or” the rule of proximity is followed.

Q47. has

“One of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but takes a singular verb.

Q48. is

“Majority” takes a pronoun according to the noun that is associated with it. Example- Majority of the people live in slums. Since “people” is plural so “live” is used here.

Q49. jewellery

Q50. have.

“Cattle” is considered plural.

SPOT THE ERROR

Q1. (d)

Q2. (d) Explanation: “Peanut butter and jelly” is used for the same thing i.e. “the sandwich” so it will be considered singular, hence singular verb.

Q3. (a) Explanation: “Extra butter” is singular so the singular verb “is” will be used.

Q4. (c) Explanation: In sentences using “along with” as the connecting word, the verb will be according to the first subject. In this sentence, the first subject “my mother” is singular, so “is” will be used.

Q5. (c) Explanation: The subject “all the leaves” is plural but the verb is singular so replace “was” with “were”.

Q6. (b) Explanation: The subject “the elite class” is singular but the verb is plural so replace “have” with “has”.

Q7. (d)

Q8. (b) Explanation: The subject “runners on the team” is plural but the verb is singular so replace “is” with “are”.

Q9. (a) Explanation: The subject “Dad and mom” is plural and the verb is singular so replace “yells” with “yell”.

Q10. (a) Explanation: The subject “a box” is singular and the verb is plural so replace “are” with “is”.

Q11. (c) Explanation: The subject “this exercise” is singular and the verb is plural so replace “are” with “is”.

Q12. (b) Explanation: For sentences beginning with “Neither of”, the subject will be plural but the verb used will be singular. Replace “are” with “is”.

Q13. (b) Explanation: The subject “a variety” is singular and the verb “attract” is plural so replace “attract” with “attracts”.

Q14. (b) Explanation: The subject “Sponsors of the Olympic Games” is plural and the verb “includes” is singular, so replace “includes” with “include”.

Q15. (b) Explanation: The subject “new thinking” is singular and the verb “were” is plural so replace “were” with “was”.

Q16. (a) Explanation: A specific distance is treated as one unit and we will use the singular verb with it. Replace “are” by “is”.

Q17. (b) Explanation: When two or more subjects are connected by or, nor, either ... or, neither....nor, the verb is according to the subject nearer to it. Here the subject “a peon” is closer so “is” will be used and not “are”.

Q18. (b) Explanation: Subject is singular (pine) and the verb “are” is plural so replace “are” with “is”.

Q19. (b) Explanation: The subject “unemployment and corruption” is plural, so the verb used will also be plural. Replace “is” with “are”.

Q20. (b) Explanation: “Rise and fall” are considered in pairs so the singular verb “is” will be used.

Q21. (b) Explanation: When the connecting word for two subjects is “as well as” the verb will be according to the first subject. In this case, “Rama” is singular. So, replace “are” with “is”.

Q22. (b) Explanation: With “many a man”, a singular verb is used. Replace “have” with “has”.

Q23. (c) Explanation: The subject “the introduction” is singular and the verb “have” is plural, so replace “have” with “has”.

Q24. (b) Explanation: The subject is singular (the RBI's decision) and the verb “have” is plural, so replace “have” with “has”.

Q25. (c) Explanation: The subject is singular (the new scheme) and the verb “need” is plural, so replace “need” with “needs”.

Q26. (a) Explanation: The subject is plural (developers) and the verb “has” is singular, so replace “has” with “have”.

Q27. (b) Explanation: “The newer type” is singular so the verb will be “washes” and not “wash”.

Q28. (c) Explanation: If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular. So, replace “their” with “his”.

Q29. (b) Explanation: “More than one” is treated as singular. We use a singular verb, singular pronoun and singular noun with them. Replace “have” with “has”.

Q30. (a) Explanation: “Any difficulties” is incorrect. Replace it with “any difficulty”. “Any” is followed by a singular noun.

Q31. (c) Explanation: The subject is “corruption and unemployment” so the verb will be “remain” and not “remains”.

Q32. (c) Explanation: The subject is “some serious complaints of theft” so “they” has been used. With “they”, “need” will be used and not “needs”.

Q33. (b) Explanation: The subject is “Artificially sweetened drinks” which is plural, so the verb used will be “pose”.

Q34. (c) Explanation: The subject is “everyone” which is treated as singular. So the verb used will be “is”.

Q35. (a) Explanation: The verb used will be according to the first subject “the teacher”. So the verb used will be “is”.

RULE: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

Q36. (c) Explanation: The subject is “the request”, so the verb used will be “was”.

- Q37.** (b) Explanation: “The Secretary and Principal” is being used for the same person so the verb used will be singular. So, “is” will be used.
- Q38.** (b) Explanation: “She” is singular so “finds” will be used instead of “find”.
- Q39.** (a) Explanation: “The youth” (The present young generation) is an abstract noun and abstract nouns are uncountable and considered singular. The verb used will be singular.
- Q40.** (c) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.
- Q41.** (d) RULE: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.
- Q42.** (c) Explanation: The subject is “knowledge” which is singular. So, the verb used will be “is”.
- Q43.** (b) Explanation: Replace “is” with “am”. “Who” is the relative pronoun and “I” is used just before it so “am” will be used.

Rule of Relative pronouns:

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that” or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that” and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

- Q44.** (d)
- Q45.** (b) Explanation: Replace “enjoys” with “enjoy”, as “scientists” is plural.
- Q46.** (b) Explanation: The subject is “people all over the world” which is plural. So the verb used will be “need” and not “needs”.
- Q47.** (b) Explanation: The subject is “Patience” which is singular. So, the verb used will be “is”.
- RULE: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.
- Q48.** (b) Explanation: Subject is “You and I” which is plural. So, the verb used will be “are”.
- Q49.** (a) Explanation: Subject is “many important details”, which is plural. So, the verb used will be “are”.
- Q50.** (d)
- Q51.** (c) Explanation : Subject is “my brother-in-law” which is singular. So, the verb used will be “was”.
- RULE: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.
- Q52.** (a) Explanation: The subject is “two pubs” which is plural. So the verb used will be “are”.
- Q53.** (c) Explanation: The subject is “each of us”, which is followed by a singular verb. So the verb used will be “has”.
- Rule: If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular.
- Q54.** (c) Explanation: “A hot and a cold spring” means there are two springs. So, the plural verb “were” will be used.
- Q55.** (a) Explanation: “Her daughter” is the subject, which is singular, so “does” will be used in place of “do”.
- Q56.** (d)
- Q57.** (b) Explanation: Replace “lead” with “leads”.
- Q58.** (a) Explanation: The subject “members” is plural, so “have” will be used.
- Q59.** (b) Explanation: The verb will be according to the subject close to it. The subject is “chairman” (singular) so the verb will be “was”.
- Q60.** (a) Explanation: Since the subject “they” is plural, so replace “was” with “were”.

Rule of Relative pronouns:

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that” or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that” and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

- Q61.** (b) Explanation: “Are” will be replaced with “is”.
- Q62.** (b) Explanation: The subject is “the whole block of flats”, which is singular. So, “were” will be replaced with “was”.
- Q63.** (b) Explanation: “A series of lectures” is singular (collective noun). So, “was” will be used instead of “were”.
- Q64.** (b) Explanation: “A body of volunteers” is singular (collective noun). So, “has” will be used instead of “have”.
- Q65.** (c) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.
- RULE: If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular.
- Q66.** (a) Explanation: Replace “were” with “was”.
- RULE: Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Nobody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than one are treated as singular. We use a singular verb, singular pronoun and singular noun with them.
- Q67.** (c) Explanation: “Sum and substance” is singular as these words occur in pairs. So a singular verb will be used. Replace “are” with “is”.
- RULE: If two different singular nouns express one idea, the verb should be in the singular form. Or the two singular nouns/uncountable nouns are used in pairs then the verb used will be singular
- Q68.** (a) Explanation: In case of more than two, “none” is used. Here five accused are mentioned so “none” will be used in place of “neither”.

Q69. (c) Explanation: “Were” will be replaced with “was”. The subject is “strain” which is singular.

Q70. (c) Explanation: “Their” will be replaced with “his”.

RULE: Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Nobody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than one are treated as singular. We use a singular verb, singular pronoun and singular noun with them.

Q71. (b) Explanation: “Most of the news” is singular so “has” will be used.

Q72. (b) Explanation: “Much improvement” is singular so the verb used will be “has”.

Q73. (a) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”.

RULE: The word “were” replaces “was” in sentences that express a wish or are contrary to fact.

Q74. (b) Explanation: Replace “is” with “are”, since “the nurses” is a plural subject.

RULE: When “not only but also” is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.

Q75. (a) Explanation: Replace “appears” with “appear”. The subject “a lot of new faces” is plural so “appear” will be used.

Q76. (b) Explanation: Replace “their” with “her”. The subject “every woman” is singular, so the verb will be singular

Q77. (b) Explanation: Replace “their” with “his”. “Neither of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but the verb used is singular.

Q78. (a) Explanation: Replace “have” with “has”. “Many a” is followed by a singular noun and hence, a singular verb is used.

Q79. (d) Explanation: “Knowledge and wisdom” appear in pairs, so it is treated as singular.

Q80. (b) Explanation: With “each one”, use the singular verb “his”.

Q81. (d)

Q82. (b) Explanation: The subject is “a rise”. So, the singular verb “has” will be used.

Q83. (b) Explanation: “Distinguishes” will be replaced with “distinguish” as “peculiarities” (plural) is used before the relative pronoun “which”.

Rule of Relative pronouns:

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that”, or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that”, and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb. The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

Q84. (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.

“Neither of” is followed by a plural noun or pronoun but the verb used is singular.

Q85. (b) Explanation: With “a common man”, “does” will be used instead of “do”.

Q86. (d)

Q87. (d) Explanation: “Data” is plural and will take a plural verb and datum is singular.

Q88. (a) Explanation: “Ten miles” is singular and will take a singular verb.

Rule: For nouns indicating a specific time, money, and measurements (weight, distance and height) used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.

Q89. (b) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”.

Rule: Those sentences that show things that are hypothetical, wishful, imaginary, or factually contradictory, in such sentences we use “were”.

Q90. (b) Explanation: Replace “believes” with “believe”.

Rule of Relative pronouns: Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that” or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that” and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

Q91. (b) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”. Here, the committee is divided. A collective noun is treated as plural when the group it names is considered to be made up of individuals. Because members of the group can act on their own, the word is considered plural.

Q92. (c) Explanation: “Funds” is plural so instead of “is”, we will use “are”.

Q93. (c) Explanation: “Hyenas” are plural so “were” will be used instead of “was”.

Q94. (c) Explanation: Replace “were” with “was”. “Knowledge” is singular so the verb used will be singular.

RULE: When Neither.....nor is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.

Q95. (a) Explanation: “Type of” is singular, so “acquires” will be used.

Q96. (b) Explanation: Replace “depend” with “depends”. “Our failure” is singular so the verb used will be singular.

RULE: When “or” is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.

Q97. (b) Explanation: Replace “boy” with “boys”. “One of the” is followed by a plural pronoun or noun.

Q98. (b) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”. The subject is “many old-timers” which is a plural noun, so the verb will also be plural.

Q99. (c) Explanation: Replace “invade” by “invades”.

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that” or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that” and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

Q100. (d)

Q101. (b) Explanation: With whether.....or is used. Remove “whether” in part (b).

Q102. (b) Explanation: Replace “were” with “was”. Here the verb will be according to “each faculty member”.

Rule: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.

- Q103.** (d)
Q104. (b) Explanation: “Many a boy” is singular so the verb will also be singular. Replace “have” with “has”.
Q105. (b) Explanation: “Dozens of anti social elements” is the subject which is plural so “was” will be replaced by “were”.
Q106. (b) Explanation: “Himalayas” is plural so “are” will be used.
Q107. (b) Explanation: “A body of volunteers” is a collective noun, which is treated as singular. So, the singular nouverb will be used. Replace “have” with “has”.
Q108. (a) Explanation: “A number of problems” is the subject which is plural. Replace “appears” with “appear”.
Q109. (c) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”. When two subjects are joined by “or” the verb is according to the subject closer to it.
Q110. (b) Explanation: The subject is “perquisites” which is plural so the verb used will be “make” and not “makes”.
Q111. (c) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”. When two subjects are joined by Either.....or the verb is according to the subject closer to it.
Q112. (d)
Q113. (a) Explanation: “Every man and every woman” is singular so the singular verb “has” will be used.
Q114. (c) Explanation: “Instruments” will be replaced by “instrument”.
Q115. (b) Explanation: The subject is “those athletes” which is plural so “were” will be used.
Q116. (a) Explanation: “I and He” is plural, so the verb used will be “are” instead of “is”.
Q117. (b) Explanation: “Has” will be replaced with “have”. “Rahul’s friends” is plural, so the verb will be plural.
 Rule: “Unlike”, “no less than”, “nothing but”, “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by” and “like”. If these words are the connecting words that join two subjects then the verb used will be according to the first subject.
Q118. (c) Explanation: “The concept” is the subject which is singular so “is” will be used as the verb.
Q119. (d)
Q120. (a) Explanation: “Were” will be replaced with “was”. In case of Neither.....nor the verb is according to the subject closer to it. In the given sentence it is “Rani” which is singular.
Q121. (a) Explanation: “Have” will be replaced with “has”. In case of sentences having the structure: Either of + Plural Noun/Plural PronounThe verb used will be singular.
Q122. (d)
Q123. (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.
Q124. (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.
Q125. (d)
Q126. (d)
Q127. (a) Explanation: “United Nations” is singular so “have” will be replaced with “has”.
Q128. (a) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”. In imaginary sentences we use “were” instead of “was”.
Q129. (a) Explanation: Replace “was” with “were”. In imaginary sentences we use “were” instead of “was”.
Sol130. (d)
Sol131. (b) Explanation: Subject is “many little lizards”, so the verb will be plural. Replace “was” with “were”.
Q132. (b) Explanation: Subject is “measles” (names of diseases are treated as singular) so the verb will be singular. Replace “cause” with “causes”.
Q133. (b) Explanation: “Were” will be replaced with “was”. In case of “Neither.....nor” the verb is according to the subject closer to it. In the given sentence it is “their instructor” which is singular.
Q134. (a) Explanation: “Each of” is followed by a plural noun or plural pronoun but the verb used is singular. So, replace “feel” with “feels”.
Q135. (a) Explanation: The “mail and newspapers” is the subject, which is plural, so “are” will be used in place of “is”.
Q136. (c) Explanation: The verb will be according to “students” so a plural verb will be used. Replace “ruins” with “ruin”.
Q137. (a) Explanation: The subject is “Tanya and Richa” which is plural. So, the plural verb “are” will be used.
Q138. (b) Explanation: Replace “need” with “needs”. “Each” is treated as singular and a singular noun and verb is used with it.
Q139. (a) Explanation: Replace “is” with “are”. The subject is “more calories” which is plural.
Q140. (d)
Q141. (b) Explanation: Replace “asks” with “ask”. The verb will be according to the noun/pronoun used just before the relative pronoun. In this case it is “students” which is plural. So “ask” will be used.

Rule of Relative pronouns:

Sometimes the pronoun “who”, “that” or “which” is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns “who”, “that” and “which” become singular or plural according to the noun directly in front of them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb. The verb should not be chosen according to the subject of the sentence.

- Q142.** (a) Explanation: “Somebody” is singular so use “has” instead of “have”.
Q143. (b) Explanation: The subject is “rhythm”, which is singular so “are” will be replaced with “is”.
Q144. (c) Explanation: The subject is “the farmers”. It is plural so “were” will be used.
Q145. (b) Explanation: With “every”, a singular noun/pronoun and singular verb is used. Replace “have” with “has”.

- Q146.** (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”. “Ten million gallons” is a specific quantity.
Rule: For nouns indicating a specific time, money, and measurements (weight, distance and height) used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.
- Q147.** (b) Explanations: Replace “is” with “are”. The subject is “building a good marriage and building a good log fire” which is plural.
- Q148.** (c)Explanation: Replace “look” with “looks”. With “neither”, singular verb is used.
- Q149.** (d)
- Q150.** (c)Explanation: Replace “have” with “has”. “My neighbour’s rabbit” is singular.
Rule: When “not only but also” is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.
- Q151.** (d)
- Q152.** (a) Explanation: Replace “believes” with “believe”. The subject is “we” which is plural.
- Q153.** (a)Explanation: “Everyone” is singular so “knows” will be used instead of “know”.
- Q154.** (d)
- Q155.** (a) Explanation: Replace “does with “do”. The subject is “the manager and the workers” which is plural. So the plural verb “do” will be used.
- Q156.** (d)
- Q157.** (b) Explanation: Replace “contains” with “contain”. The subject is “brightly-wrapped packages” which is plural.
- Q158.** (b) Explanation: Replace “give” with “gives”.
Rule: If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular.
- Q159.** (a) Explanation: “Everyone” is singular so the singular verb “has” will be used.
- Q160.** (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”.
Rule: For nouns indicating a specific time, money, and measurements (weight, distance and height) used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.
- Q161.** (b) Explanation: Replace “has” with “have” as the subject “several of the students” is plural.
- Q162.** (b) Explanation: Replace “like” with “likes”.
In the case of “neither.....nor” the verb is according to the subject closer to it.
- Q163.** (c)Explanation: Replace “attend” with “attends”.
When “along with” joins two subjects the verb is according to the first subject.
- Q164.** (b) Explanation: Replace “have” with “has”. “Wood” is an uncountable noun so the singular verb will be used.
- Q165.** (c) Explanation: “Everybody” is singular so replace “themselves” with “himself”.
- Q166.** (b) Explanation: Replace “are” with “is”. With “neither of”, a singular verb is used.
- Q167.** (d)
- Q168.** (d)
- Q169.** (d)
- Q170.** (b) Explanation: Replace “give” with “gives”.
Rule: If each, every, one is followed by “of” then the word “of” will be followed by a plural noun/pronoun. But the verb and pronoun used in the sentence will be singular.

DAY- 5

NOUN

A **noun** is a word used as a **name of a person, place or thing.**

संज्ञा एक शब्द है जिसका प्रयोग **किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या चीज़ के नाम** के रूप में किया जाता है।

Kinds of nouns/संज्ञा के प्रकार

1. Proper Noun/व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
2. Common Noun/जातिवाचक संज्ञा
3. Collective Noun/समूहवाचक संज्ञा
4. Material Noun/द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा
5. Abstract Noun/भाववाचक संज्ञा

(1) Proper Noun/व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

It is the name of a particular person, place, animal or thing.

यह किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, जानवर या वस्तु का नाम है।

Example: Delhi, Yamuna, Rohit, Hemant

(2) Common Noun/जातिवाचक संज्ञा

A common noun represents one or all the members of a class.

जातिवाचक संज्ञा किसी वर्ग के एक या सभी सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

Example: boy, girl, town, river etc.

(3) Collective Noun/समूहवाचक संज्ञा

It is a word that refers to a group of individuals.

यह एक शब्द है जो व्यक्तियों के एक समूह को संदर्भित करता है।

Example: Committee, clergy, company, enemy, group, family, flock, public, team, army, battalion, audience etc.

(4) Material Noun/द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा

A material noun is a word for a material, a substance, or an ingredient that other things are made from.

द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा किसी सामग्री, पदार्थ, या घटक के लिए एक शब्द है जो अन्य चीजों से बना है।

Example: concrete, cotton, gold, iron, meat, milk etc.

- The bag is made of cloth.
- Gold jewellery is very popular in India.

Material Noun is considered as **uncountable and we use a singular verb with them. We do not use any article before them.** द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा को uncountable माना जाता है और हम उनके साथ singular verb का उपयोग करते हैं। हम उनके साथ article का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं।

(5) Abstract Noun/भाववाचक संज्ञा

An abstract noun is a word which names something that you cannot see, hear, touch, smell, or taste.

भाववाचक संज्ञा वह शब्द है जो कुछ ऐसा नाम है जिसे आप देख, सुन नहीं सकते। जिसका स्पर्श, गंध या स्वाद नहीं ले सकते।

Examples: Consideration, parenthood, belief, joy, love etc.

Most words ending in ness/hood/ship/ty/th are abstract nouns.

Example: childhood, freshness, integrity, duty, friendship, courtship etc.

Nouns can further be divided into/संज्ञाओं को कुछ और अधिक भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है-

- (a) Countable
- (b) Uncountable

IMPORTANT POINTS

RULE 1:

Headphones, knickers, premises (buildings), alms, ruins, amends, archives, arrears, auspices, congratulations, embers, fireworks, lodgings, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, remains, savings, shambles, surroundings, tidings, furnishings, earnings, leftovers, troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, forceps, wages, belongings, braces, scissors, tongs, pliers, pincers, bellows trousers, pants, pyjamas, shorts, gallows, fangs, spectacles, goggles, binoculars, eyeglasses.

These nouns are always plural and a plural verb is used with them. ये noun हमेशा बहुवचन होते हैं और इनके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples:

- These scissors are for cutting paper.
- Your clothes are dirty.
- Have you seen my glasses? I want to read the newspaper.
- What kind of goods does your company produce?
- The table of contents should not contain any pictures.
- Firearms were used to disperse the crowd.
- I live on the outskirts of the city.

Some of these nouns are often used with the expression “a pair of”, as they refer to things made up of two parts./कुछ संज्ञाओं का उपयोग अक्सर “a pair of”, के साथ किया जाता है, क्योंकि वे दो भागों से बनी चीजों का उल्लेख करते हैं।

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ● a pair of trousers | ● a pair of slippers | ● a pair of earrings |
| ● a pair of jeans | ● a pair of glasses | |
| ● a pair of shoes | ● a pair of gloves | |

Note : With “a pair of”, a singular verb will be used./“a pair of” के साथ ---singular verb का उपयोग किया जाता है।
Example: A pair of trousers was lying on the bed.

RULE 2:

These nouns appear to be plural but are actually singular and we use a singular verb with them./ये noun बहुवचन प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में एकवचन होते हैं और हम उनके साथ singular verb का उपयोग करते हैं।

Examples- news, innings, politics, summons, linguistics etc.

Names of subjects ending in “s”/ “s” में समाप्त होने वाले विषयों के नाम।

Examples- Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics

Names of diseases ending in “s”/ “s” में समाप्त होने वाले रोगों के नाम।

Examples- Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Shingles, etc

Names of games ending in “s”/ “s” में समाप्त होने वाले खेलों के नाम।

Examples- Billiards, Athletics etc.

Examples:

- Athletics is good for young people.
- Linguistics is the study of language.
- Darts is a popular game in England.
- Billiards is played all over the world.

RULE 3:

These nouns appear as singular but are plural and a plural verb is used with them./ये संज्ञाएँ एकवचन के रूप में दिखाई देती हैं, लेकिन बहुवचन होती हैं और इनके साथ plural verb का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Examples: cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people, etc.

RULE 4:

These nouns are used in singular form only and they are uncountable form only./इन संज्ञाओं को केवल एकवचन रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है और वे केवल uncountable होते हैं।

Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Equipment, Work, Evidence, Word, Fuel, Bedding.

We cannot use a/an with these nouns immediately before them. To express a quantity of an uncountable noun, use a word or expression like some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of./हम इन संज्ञाओं के साथ a/an का उपयोग उनके तुरंत पहले नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Examples:

- He gave me a great deal of advice before my interview.
- Can you give me some information about uncountable nouns?
- He did not have much sugar left.
- A lot of wonderful jewellery were available in the shop.

- A piece of jewellery is here for you.

Note: The verb used varies as per the usage of the noun.

RULE 5:

Hair: Be careful with the noun hair which is normally uncountable in English, so it is not used in the plural. It can be countable only when referring to individual hairs./“Hair” का प्रयोग करते वक्त सावधान रहें- जो सामान्य रूप से अंग्रेजी में uncountable है, इसलिए इसका उपयोग बहुवचन में नहीं किया जाता है। केवल विशिष्ट (किसी एक) बाल का जिक्र करते समय यह countable हो सकता है।

Example:

- She has long thick hair.
- Two strands of grey hair were found by the police in the car.

Paper: When paper refers to exams it is countable otherwise it is singular./जब “paper” परीक्षा को संदर्भित करता है तो यह countable है अन्यथा यह singular है।

Example:

- A lot of paper is used by newspapers.
- I have to answer two English papers in May.

RULE 6:

These words are in the same form in singular and plural./ये शब्द एकवचन और बहुवचन में एक ही रूप में होते हैं।

Deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel etc.

Examples:

1. A deer was seen in the park.
2. Two deer were seen in the park

RULE 7:

For nouns ending in “ful”, add “s” to “ful” to make it plural./“Ful” में समाप्त होने वाली संज्ञाओं के लिए “s” को “ful” में जोड़कर इसे बहुवचन बनाएं।

Example: Cupful - Cupfuls (Correct)
Cupsful (Incorrect)

Teaspoonfuls, cupfuls, handfuls, glassfuls

RULE 8:

Hyphenated noun:

Expressions such as a ten-rupee note, a two-mile walk, a five-year old child, a three-day workshop, a twenty-man committee, are treated as singular. We don't pluralize them.

Hyphenated words are not pluralized.

“a ten-rupee note”, “a two-mile walk”, “a five-year old child”, “a three-day workshop” इन expressions का प्रयोग एकवचन के रूप में किया जाता है। हम hyphenated शब्द का बहुवचन नहीं करते हैं।

Examples:

1. I attended a three-days workshop. (Incorrect; use three-day workshop)
2. A three-member committee was formed to look into the matter. (Correct)

RULE 9:

Words like dozen, score, pair, hundred, million when used after a numeral are used as singular./किसी अंक के बाद यदि “dozen”, “score”, “pair”, “hundred”, “million” जैसे शब्द आँ तो ये एकवचन के रूप में उपयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples:

1. I bought four pairs of socks. (Incorrect)
2. I bought four pair of socks. (Correct)

RULE 10:

Expressions like “the poor”, “the blind”, “the deaf” etc., are always plural. We don't have to make their plural forms by adding “s” to them./“The poor”, “the blind”, “the deaf” आदि की अभिव्यक्ति हमेशा बहुवचन होती है। हमें उन्हें “s” जोड़कर उनके बहुवचन रूप नहीं बनाने होते।

RULE 11:

There are certain nouns which are used by Indians while speaking but they are incorrect./कुछ निश्चित संज्ञाएँ हैं जो भारतीयों द्वारा बोलते समय उपयोग की जाती हैं लेकिन वे गलत हैं।

Examples:

- What is your good name? (Incorrect)
- What is your name? (Correct)

| | Incorrect | Correct |
|----|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Cousin brother/sister | Cousin |
| 2 | The teacher of English | English teacher |
| 3 | Pickpocket | Pickpocket |
| 4 | Good name | Name |
| 5 | Big blunder | Blunder |
| 6 | Members of the family | Family members |
| 7 | Years back | Years ago |
| 8 | Out of station | Out of town |
| 9 | Cinema (Building) | Movie |
| 10 | Prepone | Reschedule |

RULE 12:

If we use a preposition after a noun and the same noun is repeated after the preposition, both the nouns should be in singular, and a singular verb will be used./ यदि हम एक संज्ञा के बाद preposition का उपयोग करते हैं और वही संज्ञा preposition के बाद आये, तो दोनों संज्ञाएँ एकवचन में होनी चाहिए और singular verb का उपयोग किया जाएगा।

Example:

- Day after day. (Correct)
- Days after days. (Incorrect)
- City after city was swept away by the flood.
- Letter after letter was sent by the department.

| | | | |
|-----|------|--------|---------|
| Way | Ways | Valley | Valleys |
| Toy | Toys | | |

RULE 7:

For nouns ending in “f” or “fe”. Remove f/fe and add “ves”.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Calf | Calves | Half | Halves |
| Wife | Wives | Thief | Thieves |
| Wolf | Wolves | Life | Lives |
| Leaf | Leaves | Knife | Knives |
| Shelf | Shelves | Loaf | Loaves |

Exceptions:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Belief | Beliefs | Chief | Chiefs |
| Cliff | Cliffs | Dwarf | Dwarfs |
| Grief | Griefs | Gulf | Gulfs |
| Proof | Proofs | Roof | Roofs |
| Safe | Safes | Scarf | Scarfs |
| Turf | Turfs | Brief | Briefs |

RULE 8:

For changing Compound Nouns to plural make the main word plural. Do not add “s” to the end of the word.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Bedroom | Bedrooms |
| Commander-in-chief | Commanders-in-chief |
| Peacock | Peacocks |
| Brother-in-law | Brothers-in-law |
| Step-daughter | Step-daughters |
| Maid-servant | Maid-servants |
| Mother-in-law | Mothers-in-law |
| Sister-in-law | Sisters-in-law |

RULE 9:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Man | Men | Woman | Women |
| Foot | Feet | Tooth | Teeth |
| Mouse | Mice | Louse | Lice |
| Goose | Geese | Oasis | Oases |
| Child | Children | Ox | Oxen |

Some Typical Plural Nouns (Number)

(a) **Latin words:** For latin words ending in “um” change the “um” to “a”.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Datum | Data |
| Ovum | Ova |
| Agendum | Agenda |
| Dictum | Dicta |
| Memorandum | Memoranda |
| Stratum | Strata |

For some other latin words ending in “um” we simply add “s” to make it plural.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Auditorium | Auditoriums |
| Premium | Premiums |
| Asylum | Asylums |
| Museum | Museums |
| Aquarium | Aquariums |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Mausoleum | Mausoleums |
| Forum | Forums |
| Pendulum | Pendulums |

(b) For Latin words ending in “us” change the “us” to “i”

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Radius | Radii |
| Syllabus | Syllabi |
| Focus | Foci |

(c) For Greek words ending in “is” to make it Plural, “is” is changed to “es”

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Analysis | Analyses |
| Crisis | Crises |
| Hypothesis | Hypotheses |
| Basis | Bases |
| Thesis | Theses |

(d) For Greek words ending in “on”, the “on” is changed to “a”.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Phenomenon | Phenomena |
| Criterion | Criteria |

(E) For abbreviations we simply add an “s” to the last alphabet.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| MP | MPs | VIP | VIPs |

(F) For letters, digits and alphabets we make the plural form by adding an apostrophe and s.

| | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| 5 | 5’s | m | m’s |

(G) There are some adjectives, if we add “s”/“es” to these adjectives they become plural nouns.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Sweet | Sweets |
| Essential | Essentials |
| Valuable | Valuables |
| Explosive | Explosives |
| Good | Goods |
| Moveable | Moveables |

(H) The following compound nouns are always used in the plural form.

Human rights, current affairs , current events, inverted commas, armed forces, grass roots, natural resources, social studies, industrial relations, high heels.

(I) There are some nouns; if we make them plural the meaning changes completely.

| | Singular | Plural |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Spectacle नज़ारा | Spectacles चश्मा |
| 2 | Chain श्रृंखला | Chains बाँड़ियाँ |
| 3 | Appearance बाहरी दिखावट | Appearances दिखावा |
| 4 | Damage क्षति | damages हजाना |
| 5 | Ground भूमि | grounds आधार |
| 6 | Custom रिवाज | Customs (customs duty- सीमा शुल्क) |
| 7 | Air हवा | Airs अकड़ |
| 8 | Return वापसी | Returns (Income tax returns- आय कर) |
| 9 | Iron लोहा | Irons |
| 10 | Force बल | Forces सेना की टुकड़ी |
| 11 | Sand रेत | Sands छोटा रेगिस्तान |
| 12 | Wood लकड़ी | Woods छोटा जंगल |
| 13 | Abuse गाली | Abuses |

Usage of Apostrophe (’s)

1) An apostrophe is used to show possession.

To show possession with a singular noun, add an apostrophe plus the letter “s”.

अधिकार को दिखाने के लिए apostrophe का उपयोग किया जाता है। singular noun के साथ अधिकार दिखाने के लिए, एक apostrophe के साथ “s” जोड़ें।

Examples: a woman’s hat the boss’s wife

2) Most nouns form their plurals by adding either the letter “s” or “es” (boy, boys; letter, letters; actress, actresses etc.) To show plural possession, simply put an apostrophe after the “s”.

अधिकांश संज्ञाएं “s” या “es” (boy, boys; letter, letters; actress, actresses etc.) को जोड़कर अपने बहुवचन बनाती हैं, बहुवचन अधिकार को दिखाने के लिए “s” के बाद एक apostrophe लगाएँ।

- Correct: guys’ night out (guy + s + apostrophe)
- Incorrect: guy’s night out (implies only one guy)
- Correct: two actresses’ roles (actress + es + apostrophe)
- Incorrect: two actress’s roles

3) With a singular compound noun (for example, mother-in-law), show possession with an apostrophe + s at the end of the word.

Singular compound noun (for example, mother-in-law) के साथ अधिकार दिखने के लिए शब्द के अंत में apostrophe + s लगता है।

Example: my mother-in-law’s hat

If the compound noun (e.g., brother-in-law) is to be made plural, form the plural first (brothers-in-law), and then use the apostrophe + s.

यदि compound noun (e.g., brother-in-law) को बहुवचन बनाया जाना है, तो पहले इसे बहुवचन बनाएं, और फिर apostrophe + s का उपयोग करें।

Example: my two brothers-in-law’s hats

4) If two people possess the same item, put the apostrophe + s after the second name only.

यदि दो लोगों के पास एक ही वस्तु है, तो केवल दूसरे नाम के बाद apostrophe + s लगाएँ।

DAY- 7

QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS EXAMS

Q1. In the sentence identify the segment which contains a grammatical error.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 6, 2019 (Morning)

Cyclone Idai is regarded as one of the worst tropical Cyclone on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere as a whole.

- (a) Cyclone Idai is regarded
- (b) The worst tropical cyclone
- (c) As a whole
- (d) To affect Africa

Q2. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CPO 2018- March 14, 2019 (Evening)

These stray cattles are roaming around the town.

- (a) These
- (b) stray cattles
- (c) the town
- (d) are roaming around

Q3. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CPO 2018- March 12, 2019 (Morning)

I thanked him for his advices.

- (a) him
- (b) I thanked
- (c) advices
- (d) for his

Q4. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CPO 2018- March 16, 2019 (Evening)

When Alexander the Great died in Babylon in 323 B.C, his body didn't begin to show signs of decomposition for a full six day, according to historical accounts.

- (a) according to historical accounts
- (b) signs of decomposition for a full six day
- (c) When Alexander the Great died
- (d) his body didn't begin to show

Q5. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CPO 2018- March 16, 2019 (Afternoon)

Last year the UK saw it's first child diagnosed with internet addiction.

- (a) Last year
- (b) the UK saw
- (c) it's first child
- (d) diagnosed with

Q6. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 9, 2019 (Evening)

The childrens are fond of climbing the mango tree in the garden.

- (a) climbing the mango tree
- (b) are fond of
- (c) in the garden
- (d) The childrens

Q7. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

SSC-CPO 2018- March 13, 2019 (Evening)

Although the toys are altogether in the cupboard they are not properly arranged.

- (a) in the cupboard
- (b) are altogether
- (c) are not properly arranged
- (d) Although the toys

Q8. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 4, 2019 (Morning)

His company has the _____ of producing the best cricket balls in the country.

- (a) opinion
- (b) brand
- (c) reputation
- (d) position

Q9. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 6, 2019 (Afternoon)

Catholics and Protestants have a long history of _____ in Northern Ireland but volunteers from both communities came together to build the monument of Peace.

- (a) truce
- (b) agreement
- (c) contest
- (d) conflict

Q10. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 7, 2019 (Morning)

Talgo, a Spanish company is one of the major _____ of intercity, standard, and high speed passenger trains.

- (a) manufacturers
- (b) creators
- (c) builders
- (d) constructors

Q11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 7, 2019 (Morning)

She performs different roles very convincingly as she is a very _____ actor.

- (a) virtuous
- (b) voracious
- (c) versatile
- (d) verbose

Q12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 11, 2019 (Morning)

She got a lucrative job of a translator because she was _____ in French.

- (a) sufficient
- (b) efficient
- (c) deficient
- (d) proficient

Q13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 11, 2019 (Evening)

We should never _____ with the rules of driving.

- (a) trifle
- (b) temper
- (c) reckon
- (d) tamper

Q14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

SSC-CGL 2018- June 13, 2019 (Morning)

Charlie Chaplin's rise to fame paralleled _____ of Hollywood movies in the first decades of the century.

- (a) sluggish
- (b) explosive
- (c) progressing
- (d) delayed

Q15. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 2, 2019 (Afternoon)

Municipal Corporations have started to take _____ of the problems of waste management.

- (a) perception
- (b) cognizance
- (c) knowledge
- (d) attention

Q16. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 2, 2019 (Evening)

Financial institutions that had their premises in the World Trade Centre were crippled by the loss of _____ and hardware.

- (a) individual
- (b) personnel
- (c) group
- (d) person

Q17. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 3, 2019 (Afternoon)

He once had a very frightening _____ with a wild bull.

- (a) appointment
- (b) encounter
- (c) enterprise
- (d) commitment

Q18. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 3, 2019 (Evening)

The prisoner held up his fist in a defiant _____ as he was led out of the courtroom.

- (a) wave
- (b) gesture
- (c) salute
- (d) token

Q19. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 4, 2019 (Afternoon)

The oldman has lost his memory. He is suffering from _____ .

- (a) acacia
- (b) anaesthesia
- (c) amnesia
- (d) ambrosia

Q20. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 4, 2019 (Evening)

The _____ appears to be rather rough today for the ships to sail.

- (a) environment
- (b) climate
- (c) atmosphere
- (d) weather

Q21. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 5, 2019 (Evening)

The entrepreneur is looking for _____ to fund his project.

- (a) invigilator
- (b) investor
- (c) aviator
- (d) inspector

Q22. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 8, 2019 (Morning)

I had _____ pain in the stomach after taking lunch.

- (a) strict
- (b) heavy
- (c) huge
- (d) acute

Q23. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 8, 2019 (Evening)

The landlord is very _____ about cleanliness and finds fault with all his tenants.

- (a) fabulous
- (b) fastidious
- (c) pompous
- (d) ominous

Q24. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 9, 2019 (Morning)

The annual wholesale price index jumped to its highest level last month posing a fresh _____ for policy to remain watchful on the price front.

- (a) chain
- (b) check
- (c) challenge
- (d) choice

Q25. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 10, 2019 (Morning)

Any account of the reign of King Harsha would remain _____ without a reference to Hiuen Tsang.

- (a) incomplete
- (b) famous
- (c) eminent
- (d) unknown

Q26. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

SSC-CHSL 2018- July 11, 2019 (Morning)

Once again, higher food inflation, in combination with fuel and power, provided _____ to the wholesale inflation.

- (a) impression
- (b) inspiration
- (c) insight
- (d) impetus

Solutions & Explanations:

Q1. (b) cyclones

RULE: “One of” is always followed by a plural noun.

In the given question, “one of” is followed by the worst tropical cyclone which should be plural, so “cyclones” will be used.

Q2. (b) cattle

RULE: These nouns appear as singular but are plural and a plural verb is used with them.

Cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people, etc

In the given question, “cattle” will be used as it appears singular but this is a plural noun.

Q3.(c) advice

RULE: These nouns are used in singular form only and they are uncountable form only.

Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crochery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Equipment, Work, Evidence, Word, Fuel

In this question, “advice” will be used, as this is used in singular form only.

Q4. (b) “day” should be replaced with “days”.

In this question, six should be followed by plural, so “days” will be used.

Q5. (c) its

RULE: The personal pronouns hers, ours, yours, theirs, its, whose, and oneself never take an apostrophe.

In this question, apostrophe should not be used with it.

The personal pronoun “its” will be used.

Q6. (d) children

These nouns appear as singular but are plural and a plural verb is used with them.

Cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people, etc

In this question, the noun “children” appears singular but it is plural.

Q7. (b) all together

“Altogether” means “completely,”

“All together,” in contrast, means “in a group.”

In this question, the subject “the toys” will be followed by “All together”.

Q8. (c) reputation (a widespread belief that someone or something has a particular characteristic)

In this question, the noun company has a widespread belief about the balls, so “reputation” will be used.

Meaning of other options:

- Opinion: a view or judgement formed about something
- Brand: a type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name.
- Position: a place or a situation

Q9. (d) conflict (a serious disagreement or a prolonged armed struggle)

In this question, “but” is followed by “peace”. So the blank must have the opposite of peace, so conflict will be the right option.

Meaning of other options:

- Truce: an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting
- Agreement: harmony or accord in opinion or feeling.
- Contest: a competition

Q10. (a) manufacturers (a person or company that makes goods for sale)

In this question, a company of high speed trains is given which manufactures goods. So option (a) will be used.

Meaning of other options:

- Creator: a person or thing that brings something into existence
- Builder: a person whose job is to construct or repair houses.
- Constructor: a person or company that builds, designs or makes something.

Q11. (c) versatile means flexible, adaptable, all-rounder, able to do many different functions or activities

Meaning of other options:

- Virtuous: having or showing high moral standards.
- Voracious: wanting or devouring great quantities of food.
- Verbose: worldly, talkative

Q12. (d) proficient

Meaning of other options:

- Sufficient: enough; adequate
- Efficient: achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort
- Deficient: not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient.
- Proficient: competent or skilled

Q13. (d) tamper means interfere with

Meaning of other options:

- Trifle means nothing, inessential;
- Temper means the state of mind
- Reckon means believe, think

Q14. (b) explosive- sudden and dramatic increase (here)

Meaning of other options:

- Sluggish: inactive, slow
- Progressing: improving, developing
- Delayed: postponed, or slowed down

Q15. (b) Cognizance means- संज्ञान लेना

In this question, Municipal Corporations waste management problems का संज्ञान ले सकते हैं, न कि जानकारी या नज़रिया।

Knowledge: जानकारी

Perception: नज़रिया

Q16. (b) personnel

In this question, personnel means people employed in an organization, whereas individual means a particular person. The words “person” and “group” do not fit here.

Q17. (b) encounter means unexpectedly be faced with or experience

Meaning of other options:

- Appointment: an arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place.
- Enterprise: a project or undertaking
- Commitment: the state or quality of being dedicated to a cause, activity, etc.

Q18. (b) In this question, only “gesture” will be used in this situation of the prisoner. The word “token” does not fit here.

Meaning of other options:

- Salute: a gesture of respect or polite recognition
- Wave: to move one’s hand to and fro in greeting

Q19. (c) In this question, amnesia will be used, which means loss of memory.

Meaning of other options:

- Acacia: a tree
- Anaesthesia: injection before surgical operation
- Ambrosia: food of the Gods

Q20. (d) In this question, weather will be used, as this is the only condition used for a short period of time like a day.

Meaning of other options:

- Environment: the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
- Climate: the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
- Atmosphere: the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.

Q21. (b) investor means a person who puts money into financial schemes, and achieves profit.

In this question, it is clearly mentioned that the entrepreneur is looking for funds so no need to check other options.

Q22. (d) acute

In the given question, acute is used for describing pain that is very strong and sharp.

Meaning of other options:

- Strict: rigid
- Heavy: a great weight
- Huge: large

Q23. (b) fastidious means very concerned

In the given question, a landlord finds faults, so he must be very concerned about cleanliness.

Meaning of other options:

- Fabulous: extraordinary
- Pompous: affectedly grand of self-important
- Ominous: threateningly inauspicious

Q24. (c) challenge

In this question, the options chain, check and choice are irrelevant.

Q25. (a) incomplete

In this question, the only option (a) is justified. Eminent means famous.

Q26. (d) impetus means incitement, energy.

Meaning of other options:

In this question, the wholesale inflation is incited by the higher food inflation.

- Impression: an idea, feeling
- Inspiration: the quality of being inspired.
- Insight: the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

Directions:

In these questions, read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer, if there is no error the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of Punctuation, if any.)

Q1. (a) As he was found guilty of/(b) possessing explosive the court sentenced him to/(c) five year rigorous imprisonment./(d) No error

Q2. (a) The beautiful/(b) surrounding of the place/(c) enchanted me./(d) No error.

Q3. (a) Beijing is quite clean now/(b) and you can't find litter/(c) in the streets./(d) No error

Q4. (a) As one of the leader management institutes/(b) in India it has the highest number of students/(c) placed in International Banks./(d) No error

Q5. (a) As no Porter was available./(b) I carried/(c) all my luggages myself./(d) No error.

Q6. (a) I went to the temple/(b) with my parents, aunts/(c) and cousin sisters./(d) No error

Q7. (a) My sister/(b) has read/(c) pages after pages of the Ramayana./(d) No error

Q8. (a) He/(b) takes pain/(c) over his work./(d) No error

Q9. (a) The Manager put forward/(b) a number of criterions/(c) for the post./(d) No error

Q10. (a) We are going to launch/(b) this three-crores project/(c) within the next few months./(d)No error