



SSC CGL/CHSL TIER II 2023

FREE

ENGLISH

CRASH COURSE

Subject Verb Agreement

Through Exercise

DAY-12

LIVE

05:00 PM







SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT ADVANCED TRICKS







Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 1: Some indefinite pronouns are considered singular and require singular verb forms. The following is the list of indefinite pronouns: anyone, anybody, anything, No one, nobody, nothing, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything, whatever and whoever.

Example: Everyone wants to watch the movie. (Notice the singular verb 'wants' in this case).
A sentence which uses 'want' in the plural form is:
Ram and Sham want to the movie.



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 2: Five indefinite pronouns can be either singular or plural, depending on the usage.

Which are these pronouns? These are the SANAM pronouns: **Some, Any, None, All, More / Most**. You can use this handy mnemonic, **SANAM**, to keep this in mind.

Now the important thing is the basis on which we decide whether the noun is singular or plural. There is one simple rule that is followed here:



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

- If the noun is a countable noun (nouns for which the plural form exists), then the verb is plural.
- If the noun is an uncountable noun (nouns for which only the singular forms exists), then the verb is singular.

Let's take up some example sentences to understand how this works.

Examples using Countable Nouns:

Sentence 1: Some of the girls are going out.

Sentence 2: Most of the glasses were broken.



We can see in both these cases that the nouns are plural in nature (girls and glasses) and therefore the verb is plural in nature (are and were). Now let's take up the example of uncountable nouns.

Examples using Uncountable Nouns:

Sentence 1: Some water is needed.

Sentence 2: Most of the money was lost.

In this case, we can see that water and money are uncountable nouns (these cannot be counted and the plural form does not exist for these words).

Considering this, the verbs are singular in nature.



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 3: After many/a great many/a good many, etc., the noun is always plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Example: A great many girls are following fashion trends these days. (Here the plural noun 'girls' is followed by the plural verb are.)



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 4: After 'a number of/a large number', the noun and verb in the sentence are always plural.

Example: A number of soldiers have lost their lives on the border. (Here the noun 'soldiers' is used in the plural form and the verb 'have lost' is also plural in nature.)



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 5: After 'the number', the noun is plural but the verb is singular.

Example: The number of soldiers at the border is large.

This time, even though the noun soldiers is plural, the verb in the sentence, 'is', is singular in nature.

The reason for this is that we are referring to a singular number in this case.



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 6: Collective nouns may take either a singular or a plural verb, depending on their use in the sentence.

If collective nouns are acting as a unit, use a singular verb. If the sentence implies that the individual members are taking up different actions, we use a plural verb.

Before we understand this rule, let's understand what collective nouns are. Collective noun is the name we give to a group of nouns to refer to them as one entity. Some examples for collective nouns are:



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

A class of students.

An army of soldiers.

Now that you know what collective nouns are, let's take two sentences to understand how they operate.

Sentence 1: The committee is discussing the issue of safety in the neighborhood.

Sentence 2: The committee are disagreeing on the issue on the installing street lamps.



**QUESTIONS BASED ON
SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

1. Many a students (1)/
participated (2)/ in the
competition (3) / no error

00:20

‘Many a’ takes a singular subject and a singular verb.



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

**2. Shivangi never (1)/ has and
never will allow (2)/ her
brother to join army (3)/ no
error**

00:20

add 'allowed' after 'has'



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

3. Not only will shivangi (1)/
come here but also (2)/ she
will stay (3)/ no error

00:20

'will she' instead of 'she will'



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

4. My brother like the other members (1)/ of my family were left shelterless (2)/ as a result of flood in the city (3)/ no error

was instead of were.

00:20



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

5. More students than (1)/ one were (2)/ absent yesterday (3)/ no error

no error

◆ Tip – ‘ more than one ‘ takes a singular noun and a singular verb.

00:20



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

6. It were the student (1)/ who wanted the teacher (2)/ to declare holiday today (3)/ no error

00:20

'was' instead of 'were'



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

7. I made my (1)/ friend
wrote (2)/ a letter in blue
ink (3)/ no error

00:20

'write' in place of wrote



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

8. We had better (1)/ to leave early if
(2)/ we want to reach the
examination hall on time (3)/ no
error

omit 'to'

00:20



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

9. (a) Everyone of the films/ (b) you suggested/ (c) are not worth seeing./ (d) No error

00:20

Everyone takes Singular VERB so are to IS



Spotting Error Subject verb agreement

10. (a) The Secretary and Principal of the college/ (b) are attending/ (c) the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate./ (d) No error

00:20

Replace are with is b part



HOME WORK

I have just _____ reading an interesting novel.

- A. been
- B. completely
- C. finished
- D. start



MISSION SSC 2023



ENGLISH

Live Quiz-8

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LIVE

07:00 PM



