

➤ SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

10th A+B

When we make a sentence we tell something about a person or thing. The part that refers to a person or thing is called the Subject and the part which gives us more information about the subject is called the Predicate of the sentence.

A subject can be

- **Singular** – a book, an eraser
- **Plural** – men, leaves
- **Uncountable** – sugar, furniture

Write in fair's notebook - Dalviya
15/4/2020

The subject and the verb must agree. If the subject is singular the verb should also be singular.

If the subject is plural the verb should also be plural.

The verb agrees with the subject in number and person.

- The given words look like plurals (i.e., they end in 's'), but they are, in fact, singular nouns. For these nouns we use a singular verb.

subject	diseases	games/sports
dramatics	mumps	darts
economics	measles	cards
statistics	ricketts	aerobics

- Words such as audience, congregation, crowd, group, family take a singular or plural verb, depending upon the sentence.

- Nouns plural in form but singular in meaning take a plural form,

For example. compasses, scissors, tongs, goggles, jeans.

- Everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, anyone and each takes a singular verb.

- When two subjects (nouns) are joined by 'and' they require a plural verb.

For example. The cow 'and' the goat are grazing.

- We use a singular verb if two subjects (nouns) separated by 'and' refer to the same person or thing.

For example. Dal and rice is my grandfather's favourite.

Mr. Madan, my friend 'and' philosopher, sits next to me.

- If subjects are joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either', 'neither' the verb agrees with the subject.

2. (a) was offered a cup of tea by
(b) was then shown by Stephen to Kanga
(c) Stephen's shoulder was touched by Firdaus while leaving
3. (a) has been written by Rakesh
(b) He has been appreciated by
(c) shall be awarded to him by her
4. (a) should not be used by us
(b) are choked by them
(c) the animals are killed by them
5. (a) shall be invited by him
(b) has been arranged by him
(c) has been arranged by him
6. (a) is caused
(b) are caused by the stray animals
(c) is spilt from the dustbins by the stray animals
7. (a) has been robbed by her domestic servant
(b) had been laced with sedatives by him
(c) was ransacked and the jewellery looted by him
8. (a) was delivered by Mark Antony
(b) Sympathies of the crowd were won
(c) were successfully instigated by him
9. (a) was (b) formed
(c) was made (d) was considered
(e) was established (f) was
(g) founded

Answers of the exercise
which was given yesterday

Pravish
15/11/2020

Subject - Verb concord

For example. Neither he nor his friend was there.

Either the boy or his sisters have broken the tray.

He or his friends are to be blamed.

- The title of a book, play, story or a musical composition, even though in plural, takes a singular verb.
- Words or phrases expressing periods of time, fractions, weights, measurements and amount of money are considered as singular and take a singular verb.
- When a plural noun comes between a singular subject and its verb, the verb agrees with the subject and not with the nearest plural.

For example. Each of the watermelons is sweet.

Each one of our group is enthusiastic.

Neither of the men was busy.

E OF PASSIVE VOICE

1. (a) of the artisans was ruined

(b) were taken advantage of by the British officers

(c) Heavy taxes were levied upon

E. Frame imperative sentences using the given words. State whether they give a command, an instruction, make a request or give an advice.

1. sleep

2. health

3. television

4. medicine

5. roller coaster

3. Exclamatory sentences help us to communicate our feeling of surprise, admiration, shock, wonder and appreciation.

यह वाक्य हमारे आश्चर्य (surprise), प्रशंसा (admiration), हैरानी (shock), चकित (wonder) या प्रशंसा (appreciation) के भावों को प्रकट करने में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

Example: a. Ah! What a delicious meal.
b. Hello! Are you there?
c. Oh! I dropped my purse somewhere.

F. Change the following declarative sentences into exclamatory sentences.

1. The team has won.

2. Samar is a stubborn child.

3. There is an accident on the road.

4. The loss of his father was a great tragedy.

5. Anna won the support of the entire nation.

4. Interrogative sentences ask questions. They end with a question mark.

यह वाक्य प्रश्न पूछते हैं। यह वाक्य प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न (?) से समाप्त होते हैं।

Example: a. Who saved the lion from the hunter?

b. Which was the earliest fossil discovered by man?

- इनके उत्तर (Yes/No) के रूप में भी हो सकते हैं।

Example: Is the school working tomorrow?

- ये संक्षिप्त रूप में भी हो सकते हैं।

Example: a. Where did you go?

b. Why are you late?

- ये एक question के रूप में भी हो सकते हैं।

Example: a. You will meet me tomorrow, won't you?

b. I have returned your pen, haven't I?

c. They are attending the class, aren't they?

(f) He walks as if he



REPORTING (NARRATION)



10th A1B

Write in fair notebook

Adarsh 16/11/2020

Reporting of the words of a speaker in one's own words is called Narration.

Direct Speech. The actual words of the speaker are called Direct Speech.

Indirect Speech. When we convey the speaker's words in our own words then it becomes Indirect Speech.

There are basically four types of sentences in which we can convert direct speech into Indirect speech.

1. Assertive Sentences (Statements)
2. Interrogative Sentences (Questions)
3. Imperative Sentences (Commands and Requests)
4. Exclamatory Sentences (Strong Feelings)

To convert a Direct speech into an Indirect speech, we have to make some necessary changes.

Change No. 1. Remove the commas and inverted commas. Use any conjunction.
Change No. 2. In Reported Speech, there are some words which show nearness, but they are always converted into words which show distance. They are as follows :

Nearness

here	becomes
now	becomes
this	becomes
these	becomes
today	becomes
tonight	becomes
yesterday	becomes
last night	becomes
last week	becomes
tomorrow	becomes
next week	becomes
ago	becomes
thus	becomes
hence	becomes
come	becomes

Distance

there	becomes
then	becomes
that	becomes
those	becomes
that day	becomes
that night	becomes
the previous day	becomes
the previous night	becomes
the previous week	becomes
the following day	becomes
the following week	becomes
before	becomes
so	becomes
thence	becomes
go	becomes