

## CIA - I position - 50 marks

5x2 = 10 → Vocabulary, Phrases Verb

2x5 = 10 → Punctuation, Advertisement

3x10 = 30 → Story writing, film review,

5 paragraph essay writing.

### Grammar:-

Concord, subject Verb Agreement.

### CONCORD:-

subject agree with person, no, gender.

#### RULE 1:-

The Verb must always agree with its subject in number and person.

#### Example:-

The child plucks the flower.

(pluck, plucks)

⇒ For he, she, it uses Verb + s/es.

#### RULE 2:-

When two or more subjects are connected by 'AND' or plural Verb is used.

#### Example,

Magesh and Ram work hard. (works/works)

#### RULE 3:-

When two subjects connected by "AND" and express one idea, use singular verb.

Example:- Bread and butter is my breakfast  
slow and steady wins the race.

#### RULE 4:-

When two or more singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either or', 'neither ... nor', 'not only ... but also'; they take a singular verb.

Example :-

Not only Alice but also her brother has come.

#### RULE 5:-

When two or more plural subjects are connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either or', 'neither nor', 'not only ... but also'. They take plural verb.

Example:-

Neither the students nor their parents have left.

#### RULE 6:-

When there are two subjects of different persons join by 'or', 'nor', 'either or', 'neither nor', 'not only', 'but also' ... the Verb agrees.

Example:-

either Virek or his friends was to blame for the accident. (was/were)

#### RULE 7:-

When two subjects are connected by 'as well as', 'with', 'in addition to', 'and not', 'together with'. The Verb agrees with the first subject.

Example:-

Mala with her parents is here.

\* When two subjects are connected by as well as, with, in addition to, and not, together with. The Verb agrees with first subject.

Example,

Mala with her parents is here.

\* Either, neither, each and everyone are followed by a singular verb.

Example:-

Neither of the two land leads to the village (lead, leads).

\* Two nouns qualified by each and every require a singular verb, even though connected by and.

Example:-

Every man and each women has a vote  
[has / have]

\* When two nouns connects by 'and' refers to the same person the singular verb is used.

Example:-

The poet and philosopher is dead

The poet and philosopher are dead

\* If the two nouns refers to two different persons, the article and possessive pronouns should be repeated and the

plural verb should be used.

Example:

My uncle and my guardian wants me to study medicine. (wants want)

\* plural number referring to distances and weight are treated as singular subject and take a singular Verb.

Example::

Two kilos of Apples has been ordered.  
(have)has)

\* When the subject is a sum of money considered as a whole, the singular verb is used.

Example::

A thousand dollars is not a small sum. (is, are)

\* When the subject is a sum of money, and the reference is to the bills or coins considered separately, the plural Verb is used.

Example::

A thousand dollars were distributed among the prize winners. (was/were)

\* When the subject begins with "one of", followed by a plural noun, then it implies one person or thing and so takes a singular Verb.



**Example :-**

one of my sisters lives in London  
(live / lives)

\* "A number of" takes a plural verb,  
while "the number of" take a singular Verb.

**Example :-**

The Number of candidates this time is  
small. (is/are)

A small number of teachers have opposed  
the scheme. (have/has)

\* "Many a" indicates a singular noun, so  
followed by a singular Verb.

**Example,**

Many a book has been banned by  
the government. (has/have)

\* A plural noun which is the name of a  
country or province or the title of the book is  
followed by a singular Verb.

**Example,**

The United states has an excellent Navy.  
(have/has).

\* A collective noun generally takes a singular  
verb, when the subject stands for the collective  
as a whole.

**Example,**

A committee was appointed to study  
the question. (was/were)

\* When the collective noun stands for the individuals of which it is composed, then it takes a plural Verb.

Example:-

The committee were divided on the question of increased DA for the employees. (was / were)

\* 'A lot of', 'lots of', 'the rest of' with a plural noun, take a plural Verb.

Example,

The rest of the candidates were not interview. (were, was)

\* 'A lot of', 'lots of', 'the rest of' with an uncountable noun, takes a singular verb.

Example,

Lots of information is available on this subject. (is / are)