

Subject ও verb-এর মধ্যে agreement সম্পর্কে দুটি কথা মনে রাখা দরকার:

- (ক) কোন noun বা pronoun-টি verb-এর subject তা নির্ধারণ করা এবং
- (খ) এটি singular না plural তা বুঝে নেওয়া।

Subject-Verb Agreement সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলি—

Rule-1: Determining the Real Subject

প্রকৃত **subject** নির্ধারণের সুবিধার্থে আমরা কতকগুলো বাংলা বাক্য দেখে নিই।

1. টেবিলের পায়াগুলো ভাঙা।
2. গাছের পাতাগুলো সবুজ।
3. কমলা লেবুগুলোর মান ভালো নয়।
4. ডিমের বাক্সটি মাটিতে।

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোর মূল subject-গুলো যথাক্রমে পায়াগুলো (টেবিলের নয়); পাতাগুলো (গাছ নয়); মান (কমলা লেবুগুলো নয়) ও বাক্সটি (ডিমের)। তাই এগুলোর Subject-এর verb-এদের number ও person অনুযায়ী হবে।

এগুলোর ইংরেজি রূপ:

1. The **legs** of the table are broken. (is হবে না।)
2. The **leaves** of the tree are green. (is হবে না।)
3. The **quality** of the oranges is not good. (are হবে না।)
4. The **box** of the eggs is on the ground. (are হবে না।)

More Examples:

- Incorrect* : The memoranda is not important.
Correct : The memoranda are not important.
- Incorrect* : Abir and Jamal is to help me.
Correct : Abir and Jamal are to help me.
- Incorrect* : My licence are in my bag.
Correct : My licence is in my bag.
- Incorrect* : The cluster of oranges are thick.
Correct : The cluster of oranges is thick.

Rule-2 : Parenthetical Elements Between Subject and Verb

Parenthesis বলতে বোঝায় sentence-এর সেই word বা group of words বা clause-কে যা sentence-এর মূল অর্থের কোনো ক্ষতি না করে sentence থেকে উঠিয়ে দেওয়া যায়। (Parenthesis is a word or a group of words or a clause that can be omitted from the sentence without causing any harm to its meaning.) যেমন:

- Word* : He is, **however**, a liar.
Phrase : He is, **to be sure**, a liar.
Clause : He is, **I think**, a liar.

Subject ও verb-এর মাঝে parenthetical elements থাকলে মূল subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসবে। অন্যকথায়, as well as, with, along with, together with, accompanied by, ইত্যাদি parenthetical elements-এর পূর্বে উল্লেখিত subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।

বিষয়টি বুঝে নেওয়ার জন্য আমরা বাংলা বাক্যসহ এদের ইংরেজি রূপ দেখি:

1. তিনি সস্ত্রীক ঢাকা গিয়েছেন।
2. তারা তাদের পিতার সঙ্গে এখানে এসেছে।

ওপরের বাক্য দুটির মূল subject হলো যথাক্রমে 'তিনি' ও 'তারা'। অতএব এদের ইংরেজি রূপ হলো:

1. He, with his wife, has gone to Dhaka (have হবে না।)
2. They, together with their father, have come here. (has হবে না।)

More Examples:

Incorrect : Ameen as well as his brothers have come here.

Correct : Ameen, as well as his brothers, has come here.

Incorrect : Animesh, along with his brother, are present at the meeting.

Correct : Animesh, along with his brother, is present at the meeting.

Incorrect : Rafin, with his friends, are in the field.

Correct : Rafin, with his friends, is in the field.

Incorrect : They, accompanied by their father, has arrived at the station.

Correct : They, accompanied by their father, have arrived at the station.

Rule-3 : Collective Plural Number Denoting a Single Unit

Collective plural number যদি একটি 'একক' বোঝায় তবে verb-টি singular হবে। যেমন:

1. ত্রিশ মাইল দীর্ঘ পথ।
2. সপ্তাহে বিশ ডলারে বেশি দূর যায় না।
3. এর মধ্যে ৬০ সেন্ট ছিল পেনিতে।
4. ৫০ ডলার এর জন্য যথেষ্ট নয়।

বিশ্লেষণ : ১নং বাক্যে 'ত্রিশ মাইল' সংখ্যার দিক থেকে plural কিন্তু এ বাক্যে ত্রিশ মাইল একত্রিতভাবে দূরত্বের একটি পরিমাণ বোঝাচ্ছে। অনুরূপভাবে, 'বিশ ডলার' টাকার একটি অংশ বোঝাচ্ছে। সুতরাং এ subject-গুলো plural আকারে থাকলেও এদেরকে Singular ধরে নিয়ে verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এখন আমরা ওপরের বাক্যগুলোর ইংরেজি রূপ দেখি।

1. Thirty miles **is** a long distance. (are হবে না।)
2. Twenty dollars a week **does not** go far. (do not হবে না।)
3. Sixty cents of it **was** in pennies. (were হবে না।)
4. Fifty dollars **is** not enough for this. (are হবে না।)

More Examples:

Incorrect : Twenty rupees are not sufficient for the purpose.

Correct : Twenty rupees is not sufficient for the purpose.

Incorrect : Five metres are a great gap.

Correct : Five metres is a great gap.

Rule-4 : Collective Noun

Collective noun বলতে বোঝায় এমন একটি **noun** যা একটি সংগ্রহ/গোষ্ঠীর প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে। অর্থাৎ এটা এমন একটি **noun** যা দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ধারণা বোঝায়। যেমন:

The class, the jury, the team, the party, the militia, the committee.

সাধারণত collective noun-কে singular মনে করা হয় আর এ কারণে এদের পরে singular verb ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

1. The team has won the game.
2. The militia is quartered in its barracks.

ওপরের sentence-দুটিতে collective noun-দুটি সমষ্টিগতভাবে team-এর সব সদস্য ও মিলিশিয়া বাহিনীর সব সৈন্যকে একত্রিতভাবে বুঝিয়েছে। তাই এদের singular ধরে verb তদনুযায়ী ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। তবে কোনো কোনো সময় collective noun plural অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। সেসব ক্ষেত্রে plural verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন:

1. The jury are arguing among themselves.
2. The committee are divided in their opinions.

1 নং বাক্যে-এ jury-এর সকল সদস্য একত্রিতভাবে যুক্তি দেখাচ্ছেন এরূপ বোঝানো হচ্ছে না, বরং প্রত্যেক সদস্য ভিন্ন মত পোষণ করছেন। অনুরূপভাবে 2 নং বাক্যে কমিটির সদস্যগণ সম্মিলিতভাবে কোনো কাজ করছে বোঝানো হচ্ছে না। বরং প্রত্যেক সদস্য ভিন্ন মত পোষণ করছেন। তাই, এসব ক্ষেত্রে collective noun-গুলো plural অর্থ প্রকাশ করেছে বলে plural verb ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

More Examples:

Incorrect : The jury are giving their verdict now.

Correct : The jury is giving its verdict now.

Incorrect : The team are to win the game.

Correct : The team is to win the game.

Incorrect : Lobster tails are the first item on the menu.

Correct : Lobster tails is the first item on the menu.

Incorrect : The class are in favour of the teacher.

Correct : The class is in favour of the teacher.

Incorrect : The party is divided in its opinion.

Correct : The party are divided in their opinions.

Rule-5 : Collective Ideas

অনেক ক্ষেত্রে দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ধারণা সম্মিলিতভাবে একটি সামষ্টিক ধারণা (collective idea) প্রকাশ করে; সেক্ষেত্রে subject-এর singular verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন:

Incorrect : Soup and salad are a light lunch.

Correct : Soup and salad is a light lunch.

Incorrect : Ali and Haq are a dairy farm.

Correct : Ali and Haq is a dairy farm.

Incorrect : Playing the violin and singing simultaneously are difficult.

Correct : Playing the violin and singing simultaneously is difficult.

Incorrect : Bread and meat are my favourite breakfast.

Correct : Bread and meat is my favourite breakfast.

Rule-6 : Subject Connected with Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunction বলতে ঐ conjunction-কে বোঝায় যা অন্য একটি conjunction-এর সঙ্গে মিলিত হয়ে কাজ করে। যেমন: 'Eitheror', 'Neithernor', 'as.....as', 'not so.....as'.

Correlative conjunction যুক্ত noun বা pronoun যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন দ্বিতীয় noun বা pronoun দ্বারা verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন:

Incorrect : Either he or his brother are present.

Correct : Either he or his brother is present.

Incorrect : Either Karim or I are to blame.

Correct : Either Karim or I am to blame.

Incorrect : Neither he nor his brother are responsible for this.

Correct : Neither he nor his brother is responsible for this.

Incorrect : Either he or his brothers has committed this crime.

Correct : Either he or his brothers have committed this crime.

Incorrect : Neither Karim nor his sons was present in the meeting.

Correct : Neither Karim nor his sons were present in the meeting.

Or,

1. *Incorrect* : Karim or Rahim are to blame.
Correct : Karim or Rahim is to blame.
2. *Incorrect* : He or I are/is to blame.
Correct : He or I am to blame.
3. *Incorrect* : He or they is guilty.
Correct : He or they are guilty.

And

1. *Incorrect* : He and I am responsible for this.
Correct : He and I are responsible for this.
2. *Incorrect* : Ram and his brother has done this.
Correct : Ram and his brother have done this.

NB:

- (a) When one of the nouns separated by 'or' or, 'nor' is plural, the verb and the pronoun should be plural, and the plural noun is to be placed nearest the verb. (অর্থাৎ যখন 'or' অথবা 'nor' দিয়ে পৃথককৃত noun-এর একটি plural হয় তখন pronoun ও verb উভয়ই plural হবে এবং plural noun-টি verb-এর কাছেই বসবে।) যেমন:

Incorrect : The governor or his advisers is to blame.
Correct : The governor or his advisers are to blame.

- (b) যখন একটি singular pronoun এবং একটি plural pronoun 'or' বা 'nor' দ্বারা পৃথক হয় তখন plural pronoun-টি verb-এর নিকটে বসবে এবং verb-টি plural হবে। যেমন: ওপরের 3নং sentence-টি। তবে উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে, Thomas Elliot Berry-এর মতে অনেক Grammarian-এ নিয়ম মেনে চলেন নি। যেমন: তিনি তার The Most Common Mistakes in English Usage-বইয়ে নিচের উদাহরণ দিয়েছেন।

Wrong : They or he are certain to be called.
Right : They or he is certain to be called.

Rule-7 : Subjects with Introductory 'there'

ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা অনেক সময় Introductory 'there' বিশিষ্ট sentence-এ Subject ও verb-এর মধ্যে agreement বুঝতে ভুল করে। তবে এ ভ্রম সহজেই দূর করা যাবে যদি তারা sentence তৈরি করার 'natural order' অর্থাৎ Subject ও verb-এর যে স্বাভাবিক অবস্থানের নিয়ম আছে তা উদ্ভিষ্টে বুঝে নেয়। Introductory 'there'-এর ক্ষেত্রে verb পূর্বে বসে, এর পরে subject বসে। আমরা নিচের Sentence-গুলো লক্ষ করি:

1. *Incorrect*: There were a group ready to enter the room.
Correct : There was a group ready to enter the room.
2. *Incorrect*: There is a few books on the table.
Correct : There are a few books on the table.
3. *Incorrect*: There comes my brother and his friend.
Correct : There come my brother and his friend.
4. *Incorrect*: There was a book and a pen on the table.
Correct : There were a book and a pen on the table.

Rule-8 : Number সংক্রান্ত Subject-Verb Agreement

(a) Nouns plural in form but singular in meaning:

অনেক noun আছে যা আকারে plural দেখালেও অর্থের দিক থেকে Singular। ফলে এগুলো প্রায় সব সময় Singular verb গ্রহণ করে। এ ধরনের কিছু noun-এর তালিকা নিচে দেওয়া হলো:

acoustics, aeronautics, alms, analytics, bellows, civics, dynamics, economics, hydromechanics, linguistics, magnetism, mathematics, measles, metaphysics, mumps, news, means, rickets, statics, statistics, tactics, United States, whereabouts, aesthetics, ethics, hydraulics, optics, phonetics, phonics, physics, poetics, politics.

Some Examples:

Incorrect	Correct
1. Mathematics are a hard subject.	1. Mathematics is a hard subject.
2. The news have surprised us.	2. The news has surprised us.
3. Measles have turned him very weak.	3. Measles has turned him very weak.
4. Statistics are my favourite subject.	4. Statistics is my favourite subject.

তবে বিশেষ কিছু অস্বাভাবিক ক্ষেত্রে এগুলোর মধ্যে কিছু noun plural হতে পারে। যেমন:

1. তিন ভাইয়ের রাজনীতি সম্পূর্ণরূপে ভিন্ন – The politics of the three brothers are quite different. (এখানে politics বলতে রাজনৈতিক বিশ্বাস বোঝানো হয়েছে।)
2. বালকগুলোর হামরোগ ভিন্ন প্রকৃতির – The measles of the boys are of different nature.

(b) কিছু noun আছে যা সব সময়ই plural। এ কারণেই এগুলো সব সময় plural verb গ্রহণ করে। যেমন:

annals, ashes, billiards, clothes, dregs, entrails, goods, lees, nuptials, obsequies, pants, proceeds, remains, scissors, shears, spectacles, thanks, trousers, victuals, vitals, wages. উদাহরণ:

1. *Incorrect:* His scissors is not sharp.
Correct: His scissors are not sharp.
2. *Incorrect:* The spectacles is very fine.
Correct: The spectacles are very fine.
3. *Incorrect:* His clothes is cheap.
Correct: His clothes are cheap.

Rule-9: And দ্বারা যুক্ত Subject

(i) And দ্বারা যুক্ত subject-গুলো যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তবে তাদের পরবর্তী verb singular হয়। যেমন:

The Headmaster and Secretary is present. (are হবে না।)

কিন্তু, and দ্বারা যুক্ত subject দুটি যদি ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তবে verb plural হয়। যেমন:

The Headmaster and the Secretary have come. (has হবে না)

(ii) And দ্বারা যুক্ত singular noun-গুলোর প্রত্যেকটির পূর্বে each, every বা no থাকলে পরবর্তী verb ও pronoun singular হয়। যেমন:

1. Each boy and each girl is present. (are হবে না)
2. Every boy, every girl and every child was happy. (were হবে না)
3. No boy and no girl was present. (were হবে না)

Rule-10: And-এর পরে no বা not থাকলে verb-টি and-এর পূর্ববর্তী subject অনুযায়ী বসে। যেমন:

Rahim and not his brothers has done this. (have হবে না)

Rule-11: কোনো Sentence-এ বিভিন্ন person-এর noun ও pronoun একত্রে লেখার সময় প্রথমে 2nd person, তার পর 3rd person এবং শেষে 1st person বসে। যেমন:

Incorrect : I, you and Salam were there.

Correct : You, Salam and I were there.

কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার (confession) বোঝালে প্রথমে 1st person, তারপর 2nd person এবং সবশেষে 3rd person বসে। যেমন:

Incorrect : You, Karim and I are guilty.

Correct : I, you and Karim are guilty.

Rule-12: One-third, one-fifth + of + noun-এর পরে verb singular হয়। কিন্তু two-thirds, two-fifths + of + noun-এর পরে verb plural হয়। যেমন:

Two-thirds of the boys were present there.

One third of the budget is enough for the purpose.

Rule-13: কিছু noun দেখতে singular, কিন্তু অর্থের দিক থেকে সেগুলো plural। তাই এগুলো পরে plural verb বসে।
Noun-গুলো হলো, aristocracy, nobility, clergy, poultry, people, cattle, folk, gentry, vermin। যেমন:

1. The people are happy. (is হবে না)
2. Cattle are grazing in the field. (is হবে না)

Rule-14: Adjective-এর পূর্বে the বসলে ঐ adjective-টি plural common noun-এ রূপান্তরিত হয় এবং তা plural verb গ্রহণ করে। যেমন:

1. The virtuous are always happy. (is হবে না)
2. The learned are respected. (is হবে না)

Rule-15: Subject ও complement উভয়ই noun হিসেবে ভিন্ন number-এর হলে subject অনুযায়ী verb বসে।
যেমন:

The Muslims are a brave nation. (is হবে না)

Rule-16: Subject যদি infinitive (phrase), gerund (phrase), verbal noun, অথবা clause হয় তবে verb singular হবে। যেমন:

1. To walk in the morning is good for health.
2. Spending time in idleness is a bad habit.
3. Swimming is a good exercise.
4. The writing of a novel is interesting.
5. That he is a thief is known to all.

Rule-17: Either of + plural noun/neither of + plural noun/each of + plural noun/everyone of + plural noun/Many a/an + singular noun-এর পরে singular verb বসে। যেমন:

1. *Incorrect* : Each of/neither of/either of/everyone of the students are brave.
Correct : Each of/neither of/either of/everyone of the students is brave.
2. *Incorrect* : Many a man ruin his career through idleness.
Correct : Many a man ruins his career through idleness.

Rule-18 : যখন relative pronoun sentence-এ subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার verb তার পূর্বে উল্লিখিত noun অথবা pronoun অর্থাৎ antecedent অনুযায়ী বসবে। যেমন:

সেই এ কাজটি করেছে – It is he who has done this.

More Examples:

Incorrect : It is I who is to blame.

Correct : It is I who am to blame.

Incorrect : It was they who was responsible for this.

Correct : It was they who were responsible for this.

Incorrect : Ratan is the one of the boys who are on time. (1)

Correct : Ratan is the one of the boys who is on time.

Incorrect : Abir is one of the boys who are on time. (2)

Correct : Abir is one of the boys who is on time.

1, 2: See Berry's The Most Common Mistakes in English.

Rule-19: Adjective + verb + subject-এর ক্ষেত্রে subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।
যেমন:

1. Strong is his personality.
2. Brave are they.
3. Good are their books.

Rule-20: Present indefinite tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে subject third person singular number হলে verb-এর শেষে s/es যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন:

1. He goes to market.
2. Kamrul plays cricket.

Rule-21: Be verb-এর বেলায় present tense-এ first person-এ am, second person-এ are, third person singular number-এ is এবং plural number-এ are বসে। যেমন:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I am weak. | 2. I am writing. |
| 3. He is strong. | 4. He is playing. |
| 5. They are working. | 6. They are clever. |
| 7. You are foolish. | 8. You are reading. |

Rule-22: 'Have' verb-এর বেলায় শুধু third person singular number-এর পরে 'has' বসে আর অন্য সব ক্ষেত্রে 'have' বসে। যেমন:

1. Abdul Karim has an umbrella.
2. He has played football.
3. They/we/I/you have done this.
4. I/we/you/they have fine houses.

Rule-23: Uncountable noun সব সময় singular verb গ্রহণ করে। তবে uncountable noun-এর সাথে কোনো measure word ব্যবহার করে plural করা হলে তারপর plural verb বসে। যেমন:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. The information is not true. | 2. His furniture is very good. |
| 3. The news is false. | 4. The scenery of Cox's Bazar is very charming. |
| 5. Rice is our staple food. | 6. Water is liquid. |

কিন্তু, two bits of information, two pieces of furniture, three bags of rice, two glasses of water, ইত্যাদি subject হলে verb টি plural হবে। যেমন:

1. Two pieces of furniture have been bought.
2. Three bags of rice are sold.
3. Two glasses of water are needed.

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of verbs given in brackets.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. February — usually 28 days. | (have/has) |
| b. Look! An old man — running for the train. | (am/is/are) |
| c. No news — good news. | (is/are) |
| d. Our family — in Gazipur. | (live/lives) |
| e. Children — fond of toys. | (is/are) |
| f. They — playing cricket. | (is/are) |
| g. The police — arrested hundreds of picketers. | (has/have) |
| h. Jeans — made of strong cotton. | (is/are) |
| i. Steel — a hard metal. | (is/are) |
| j. People in France — a lot of tea every day. | (take/takes) |

2. Rewrite the following sentences by using the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. Make sure each verb agrees with its subject.

- a. When the Prime Minister spoke, the audience (be) calm and quiet.
- b. The UNO headquarters (be) in New York.
- c. Billiards (be) a kind of games.
- d. The measles (be) an infectious disease.
- e. Mathematics (seem) difficult to me.

- f. These clothes (be) the latest fashion.
- g. The government (have) decided to increase oil prices.
- h. Water (be) essential for man, animals and plants.
- i. The athletics we watched (be) exciting.
- j. People often (say) such things.
- k. Our school teaching staff (be) excellent.
- l. The committee (have) taken so many decisions in the meeting.

3. Here is a letter written by a girl from London. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of verbs of your own.

Dear Aklima,

How (a) — you? I (b) — fine. I (c) — at the International School of English. I am in Class Seven with fourteen other students. They (d) — from different countries. Our headteacher's name (e) — Peter Foster. He (f) — very nice and friendly. I am with an English family, the Browns. Mr and Mrs Brown (g) — three children.

London (h) — a very big and interesting city. The weather (i) — good, cold but sunny, and the parks (j) — beautiful.

With best wishes,
Sabrina

4. Correct the following sentences. If the sentences are already correct, put a tick mark (✓) beside it.

- a. Either Rafiq or his friends has done this.
- b. Cattle is selling for very high prices these days.
- c. Neither of these girls are interested in sports.
- d. The number of the students at school are increasing day by day.
- e. Both Shanta and Lisa has got GPA 5 in the SSC Examination.
- f. Altaf and Asif is in class 8.
- h. Gulliver's Travels are a book by Jonathan Swift.
- i. One hundred pounds are a big amount of money.
- j. One of my friends have left the school.
- k. Both of them are students.
- l. Two minutes are not a long time.
- m. Each person is individual.
- n. A number of employees feels that they are not properly paid for their work.
- o. His trousers are torn.

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of verbs given in brackets.

- a. Impatience and lack of care — the main cause of the accident. (was/were)
- b. None of the teachers — absent today. (is/are)
- c. Every child — love and care. (needs/need)
- d. Neither of my sisters — married. (is/are)
- e. The police — arrested the thief. (have/has)
- f. The Prime Minister, with the minister of foreign affairs — left for England. (have/has)
- g. Physics — his favourite subject. (is/are)
- h. People often — such things. (says/say)
- i. Fifteen minutes — allotted for each speaker. (is/are)
- j. More than one person — killed in the accident. (was/were)

18 UNIT

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. has | b. is | c. is | d. lives | e. are |
| f. are | g. have | h. are | i. is | j. take |
| 2. a. was | b. is | c. is | d. is | e. seems |
| f. are | g. has | h. is | i. was | j. say. |
| k. is | l. has | | | |
| 3. a. are | b. am | c. study | d. are | e. is |
| f. is | g. have | h. is | i. is | j. are. |
| 4. a. Either Rafiq or his friends have done this. | | | | |
| b. Cattle are selling for very high prices these days. | | | | |
| c. Neither of these girls is interested in sports. | | | | |
| d. The number of the students at school is increasing day by day. | | | | |
| e. Both Shanta and Lisa have got GPA 5 in the SSC Examination. | | | | |
| f. Altaf and Asif are in class 8. | | | | |
| h. Gulliver's Travels is a book by Jonathan Swift. | | | | |
| i. One hundred pounds is a big amount of money. | | | | |
| j. One of my friends has left the school. | | | | |
| k. Both of them are students. ✓ | | | | |
| l. Two minutes is not a long time. | | | | |
| m. Each person is individual. ✓ | | | | |
| n. A number of employees feel that they are not properly paid for their work. | | | | |
| o. His trousers are torn. ✓ | | | | |
| 5. a. was | b. is | c. needs | d. is | e. have |
| f. has | g. is | h. say | i. is | j. was |

19 UNIT

USES OF SUFFIX AND PREFIX

- A. 1. **Patriotism** means love for one's own country and people.
2. King Solomon was **famous** for his **wisdom**.
3. He was **blessed** with **extraordinary knowledge** and it was **really** beyond people's **imagination**.
4. Patriotism is a **powerful** sentiment and is an **unselfish** and noble virtue.
5. False **patriotic expression** is **dangerous** and **disastrous**.
6. This problem must be removed **immediately**.
7. The **outward** beauty of a man is not his real beauty.
8. Mobile phone is a great **invention** of modern science.
9. The **consumers** of mobile phone are increasing day by day.
10. By **being** a patriot, one can bring **prosperity** for one's country and remove her **sufferings**.
11. It is **unfortunate** that mobile phone sometimes **becomes** a cause of health hazard, especially the **children** are affected much.
12. They **believe** that **invisible uncontrolled** radioactivity of mobile phone causes **irreparable** damage to human body.
13. **Perseverance** is needed to be **successful** in life.
14. Those who do not persevere in life become **unsuccessful** in their mission and only blame their lot for their **misfortune**.