

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LESSON-5

ARTICLES

An article is a kind of adjective which is used before a noun and gives some information about it.

There are three articles. "A, An, The."

The word "A" and "An" are called indefinite articles and the word "The" is called definite article.

RULES.

1. The article "An" is used before a vowel, a consonant sound or a silent word.
Ex-an ass, an honest man, an M.A
2. The article "A" is used before a consonant or a consonant sound.
Ex-a boy, a yard, a hole, a one-eyed man, a useful thing, a European.
3. The article "The" is used
 - a) When we speak of a particular person or a thing.
Ex- I dislike the fellow.
 - b) When a single name represent a whole class.
Ex- The rose smell sweet.
The lion is the king of the forest.
 - c) With names of books, ocean, island, mountain, ranges, gulfs.
Ex- The Gita, The Red Sea, The Persian Gulf, The Avengers.
 - d) Before superlative and adjective.
Ex-The best, The poor, The tallest
 - e) Before the names of things that are unique.
Ex- The sun, The moon, The sky
 - f) Before musical instruments
Ex- The tabla
 - g) Before ordinals.
Ex- The first, The sixth
4. No use of article
 - a) Before materials, the name of the country
Ex- Gold is a precious metal
India is densely populated
 - b) Before abstract noun
Ex- Honesty is the best policy
 - c) Before cities and continents, lake etc
Ex- He lives in Pune
 - d) Before the name of language , games, meals
Ex- He knows English
When you had your lunch?
I like playing football
 - e) Before plural, countable noun in general
Ex- My mother used to say that children , birds and flowers always wake up early.

EXERCISE-1

Fill in the blanks with articles.

1. I checked the mailbox again.
2. Did you bring an umbrella?
3. Are you looking for the shampoo.
4. The sun is shining today.
5. What an amazing win!
6. He works at a factory.
7. I was born into a poor family.
8. The helicopter landed on the roof of a building.
9. He will come back in an hour.
10. I would love to take one of the mangoes.

LESSON-9

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- A verb must agree with its subject in terms of number and person.
- A singular verb is used with a singular subject.
Ex- She is a beautiful girl.
- A plural verb is used with a plural subject.
Ex-The students are learning cricket.

TABLE TO SHOW AGREEMENT.

I	- AM	I, HE, SHE ,IT	- WAS
YOU, THEY	- HAS	YOU, THEY, WE	- WERE
I, YOU, WE, THEY	- HAVE	HE, SHE, IT	- IS, DOES

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. An amount of money, a period of time, a distance or a weight are consider as one thing. So we use a singular verb with such subject.
Ex-Ten kilometre is quite a long way to go.
2. Name of the things which have two parts like spectacles, scissors, jeans etc are plural so they take a plural verb.
Ex- My jeans are dirty.
3. Words like news, subjects like physics, maths etc take a singular verb as they are consider as singular subject.
Ex- Maths is my favourite subject.
4. When the plural noun or pronoun follows- either of, neither of, any of and none of – then we can use singular or plural verb.
Ex- Neither of them knows her address.
5. Some sentences might have more than one subject joined by 'and' . They are considered as plural subject therefore takes plural verb.
Ex-Mohan and Rita are playing.
6. The pronouns – anybody, everybody, someone, everyone takes a singular verb.
Has anyone seen my phone?
Everyone is expected to help me.
7. When a sentence begins with ' There' the real subject comes after the verb.

There + is/ was + singular noun

There + are/ were + plural noun

Ex-There is a man at the gate.

There were n' t any eggs.

EXERCISE-1

Fill in the blanks.

1. There are seven girls in the class.
2. Economics is an interesting subject.
3. Twelve kilometre is a long way to walk everyday.
4. One of the photo is lost.
5. My spectacles are broken.
6. I don' t think that this news is true.
7. The police are questioning two men.
8. My jeans are getting too tight.
9. There are several problems to discuss.

EXERCISE-2

Choose the appropriate verb in agreement with its subject from the brackets and fill up:-

1. Slow and steady wins the race.(win)
2. I am behaving like a good boy.(is/ am/ are)
3. The majority are in favour of the school picnic.(is/ are)
4. The world cup football match has caught everybody's attention.(has/ have)
5. Either Sheela or her friend has been given this responsibility. (has/ have)
6. Some monkeys have a long tail.(has/ have)
7. There is thousand metre in a kilometre. (is/ am/ are)