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SUBJECT: ENG. GRAMMAR

CLASS: VII

CHAPTER-7 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject and Verbs in a sentence must agree with one another in number and person.

- If the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular
Ex- 1. Mary bakes cookies. 2. She writes on the wall.
- If the subject is plural, the verb must also be plural.
Ex-1. They attend the classes everyday. 2. These clothes are too small for me.

Compound Subject- Sometimes a subject may be more than one person or thing is called Compound subject. Ex- bread and butter

- Compound subject usually take a plural verb
Ex- Sugar and flour are needed for baking a cake.
- But take a singular verb when the combination is treated as singular in popular usage or the two subjects refer to the same thing or person
Ex- Idli and sambhar is a traditional meal in southern India. (popular usage)
- When using *or/nor* in a compound subject containing a singular and plural subject, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.
Ex- Either Grandpa or my sisters are going to the park. (closest subject *sisters* is plural)
Either my sisters or Grandpa is going to the park. (closest subject *Grandpa* is singular)
Neither she nor I am going to the trade fair. (closest subject *I* is singular)
Neither grey nor white is my favourite colour. (closest subject *white* is singular)

NOTE : A distributive pronoun (each, either , neither) is always followed by a singular verb.

Ex-1. Each gets a trophy for playing. 2. Either is fine with me.

Indefinite pronouns (anybody, something, few, many) take both singular and plural verbs.

Ex- 1. Something is very wrong. 2. Many have expressed their views on this matter.

Some singular noun ending in *-s* require singular verbs.

Ex- 1.The news from the front is bad. 2. Measles is a contagious disease.

Collective nouns can be singular or plural depending on the meaning.

Ex-1. The jury has finally reached a decision. (singular)

2. The majority take the decision most of the time. (plural)

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct forms of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. The players, as well as the captain, want to win. (want/ wants)
2. George and Tamara don't want to see that movie. (doesn't/ don't)
3. Benito doesn't know the answer. (doesn't/ don't)
4. Either my mother or my father is coming to the meeting. (is/ are)
5. Is the news on T.V at five or six? (Is/ are)
6. The committee debates these questions carefully. (debates/ debate)
7. Eight dollars is the price of a movie these days. (is/ are)
8. Nobody knows the trouble I've seen. (know/ knows)
9. All of the CD's, even the scratched one, are in this case. (is/ are)
10. Your pants are at the cleaner's. (are/ is)

WORKSHEET: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

I.Fill in the blanks choosing the correct forms of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. The dog or the cats _____ outside. (Is/are)
2. Annie and her brothers _____ at school.(is/ are)
3. One of my sisters _____ going on a trip to France. (is/ are)
4. The movie, including all the previews, _____ about two hours to watch. (take/ takes)
5. Either answer ____ acceptable. (is/ are)
6. There _____ fifteen candies in that bag. (was/ were)
7. Mathematics ____ John's favourite subject. (is /are)
8. No news ____ good news. (are/ is)

CHAPTER- 8 VERBS 1

A verb is a word that denotes an action, a state or an occurrence. Verbs are broadly classified into two types: **Main verb and auxiliary verb**

1. **Main verbs**- can function on their own in sentences. They can stand alone and show the action or state of the subject.

Ex- 1. We found our tennis racquets in the garage. 2. Harmeet plays the violin at concerts.

Main verb

main verb

2. **Auxiliary verbs**- are also known as helping verbs because they help main verbs to show tense and to express the meaning of the sentence. Modals such as must, can, and should and incomplete verbs such as is, are and has are types of auxiliary verbs.

Ex- 1. You too can participate in the singing competition.

Can (auxiliary verb) participate (main verb)

2. Nitin has started his new painting.

Has (auxiliary verb) started (main verb)

Verbs can be finite or non-finite.

1. **A Finite verb** is directly linked to the subject so that if the number or person of the subject changes, the verb changes its form too. A finite verb shows tense.

Ex- a. Hari weeds the flower beds once a week.

b. Hari and his father together weeded the flower beds.

Here, weed is a finite verb. It is linked to subject and changes accordingly. It shows tense.

2. **A non-finite verb** is not directly linked to the subject so that even if the number or person of the subject changes, the verb does not change. It does not show tense.

Ex- 1. Yesterday, I was watering the plants.

2. I am watering the plants now too.

3. Kapil and Mahi are watering the plants with me.

In these sentences, *watering* is **non-finite verb** and *was*, *am* and *are* shows tense, so they are **finite verbs**.

Non-finite verbs are of three types. They are –

1. **Infinitives**
2. **Participles**
3. **Gerund**

1. An infinitive is the base form of the verb. There are two types of Infinitive verbs. **the to-infinitive** and **the bare infinitive**.

Ex- Please tell him to remove his shoes first. (to– infinitive)

Let us remove the poster from here. (bare infinitive)

2. A participle is a non-finite verb that ends with **ing, d, ed, t or en**. There are two kinds of participles. They are-

- a. Present participle
- b. Past participle

a. Present participles – are those that end with **ing**.

Ex- Reema is going to America for higher studies.

b. Past participles- are those that end with **d, ed, t, or en**. It can function as verbs or an adjectives.

Ex- 1. A new parking lot was created for four wheelers.

2. I have burnt the cake!

3. Have you taken the medicine?

4. Have you ever seen a dancing peacock? (adjective)

c. A gerund is the present participle form of a verb and functions as a noun.

Ex- Swimming is an excellent all-round exercise.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verbs and circle the main verbs.

1. What were the kids doing when you last saw them?
2. Carla has always wanted to try skydiving.
3. Where did you go on your summer vacation?
4. Why do you think she didn't call you like she said she would?
5. Mary is going to be upset when she hears what happened.
6. Jeremy doesn't want to go to the movies.
7. I didn't appreciate his jokes.
8. I really like curd but I don't care for milk.
9. Where were you going when I saw you last night?
10. Tara hasn't called yet; she's late as usual.

II. Circle the finite verbs and underline the non-finite verbs in these sentences.

1. My little brother wants to be an actor.
2. She worked hard to pass the test.
3. To err is human.
4. Your duty is to cross the river without getting noticed.
5. The teacher encouraged the students to work hard.

III. Fill in the blanks with the gerund or infinitive forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. She delayed getting out of bed. (get)
2. I'd hate to arrive too late. (arrive)
3. She waited to buy a drink. (buy)
4. I couldn't help laughing. (laugh)
5. She risked being late. (be)

WORKSHEET: VERBS 1

I.Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verbs and circle the main verbs.

1. I _____ tell her the truth.
2. They _____ sleeping in their beds.
3. I _____ never seen a lion before.
4. You _____ definitely see this movie.
5. This book _____ written in 1950s.

II.Circle the finite verbs and underline the non-finite verbs in these sentences.

1. I like to play with my puppy.
2. She works hard to pass the test.
3. He went to the city to find work.
4. The teacher asked the students to submit their assignments.
5. He wants to launch a business.

III.Fill in the blanks with the gerund or infinitive forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. I prepared _____ on holidays. (go)
2. Unfortunately, we can't afford _____ a new car. (buy)
3. They practiced _____. (speak)
4. I considered _____ to Spain. (move)
5. He demanded _____ to the manager. (speak)

CHAPTER-9 VERBS 2

Verbs can be of two types-

1. Transitive verb
2. Intransitive verb

Transitive verb- is a verb that denotes an action, which passes over from subject or doer to somebody or something else called the object. It has a subject, a verb and object.

Ex- 1. She loves animals. 2. I couldn't face him today.

Intransitive verb- is a verb that denotes a state, occurrence or an action that is complete in itself. It does not pass over to an object. It only has a subject and a verb.

Ex- 1. The door opened slowly. 2. The baby was crying.

Direct Object- is usually the name of something.

Indirect Object- denotes the person to whom something is given or for whom something is done. It is usually a noun or a pronoun.

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
Liz	brought	her	a glass of water.
Sohan	taught	his daughter	Hindi.
He	sent	her	a letter.
The teacher	gave	him	a pen.
She	told	me	a story.

Compliment- It is a word or a group of words that comes after linking verbs and describes either subject or the object of the sentence.

Ex- Bill hit Harry who was a thief.
Object compliment

John is a policeman.
subject compliment

- When something is said or some information is given, the subject is called **Subject compliment**.
Ex- She is a good girl. (subject compliment)
- When something important is told about the object is called an **Object compliment**.
Ex- She saw a policeman, who was running behind the thief. (object compliment)

Verbs of Incomplete Predication- Some intransitive verbs cannot express their meaning completely without the help of other words. These are called verbs of incomplete predication.

Ex- Ananya looked worried.

EXERCISES

I. Underline the verbs in these sentences and write whether they are transitive or Intransitive verb.

1. The children worked hard. **Intransitive verb**
2. The soldier died of battle wounds. **Intransitive**
3. She dances well. **Intransitive**
4. The people elected him president. **Transitive**
5. Please move the book away. **Transitive**
6. My sister bought me a watch. **Transitive**
7. Her hair turned grey. **Intransitive**

8. They praised Pratap. **Transitive**
9. Please wash the clothes. **Transitive**
10. Liza writes articles for the magazine. **Transitive**

II. Identify the verbs, subjects, direct object and indirect object in these sentences. Put a cross if there isn't any.

1. The kind gentleman lent us his phone.
2. My father gave me a bicycle.
3. Arjun asked the teacher a question.
4. I showed Alia my new sweater.
5. Raman and Deepak bought a car for their parents.

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
Gentleman	lent	us	his phone.
Father	gave	me	a bicycle.
Arjun	asked	teacher	a question.
I	Showed	Alia	my new sweater.
Raman and Deepak	bought	parents	a car.

III. Underline the compliments in these sentences. Write (SC) if they are subject compliment and (OC) if they are object compliment.

1. Ishita looks tired.
SC
2. We found the neighbourhood noisy and unsafe.
SC
3. Himadri is an electrical engineer.
SC
4. We should always keep our surrounding clean.
OC
5. This science book is interesting.
SC

WORKSHEET: VERBS 2

I. Underline the verbs in these sentences and write whether they are transitive or Intransitive .

1. The wind is moving the curtain.
2. Somebody opened the door.
3. He slammed the door shut.

4. Your book is selling well.
5. The boy went to the park.
6. I don't sleep well
7. We have lost.
8. We ought to visit them this weekend.
9. It is raining.
10. The car may need a new battery.