

Lesson -7 Subject - Verb Agreement

The verb must agree with the subject of a sentence in number(singular or plural) and person (first, second or third).

- e. g. (I) Raj climbs the mango tree. (singular)
(ii) The children climb the mango tree. (plural)

Modals such as will, must and may do not change if the number and person of the subject change.

- e. g. (I) Kiran, Bina and Harsh will meet at the gate.
(ii) He will join them a little later.

Points to remember-

- If two subjects are joined by and, the verb will be plural. However if the subjects refer to the same person or thing, the verb will be singular.

- e. g. (I) Joseph and Virat are close friends. (plural verb)
(ii) Rice and dal is a staple meal in many parts of India. (singular verb)

- Collective nouns usually take a singular verb.

- e. g. The committee meets on every Monday.

- Indefinite pronouns such as someone, everyone, everything, something, anyone are always singular hence use singular verbs.

- e. g. Everyone is busy watching the cricket match.

- When a second subject is introduced by *along with* or *as well as* the verb agrees with the number and person of the first subject.

- e. g. The children, as well as their nurse, were in a jolly mood.

- When the conjunction 'or' or 'nor' joins a singular and a plural noun or pronoun, the subject closer to the verb determines the person and number of the verb.

- e. g. Neither my brothers nor my mother likes crowded places.

- When the subject comes after the verb, the form of verb will depend on whether the subject is singular or plural.

- e. g. There are five apples in the basket.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. Time and tide waits for none.

2. Neither his father nor his mother **plays** the flute.
3. One of my sisters **is** a doctor.
4. There **were** six chocolates in the fridge.
5. Either my sisters or grandpa **is** going to the park.
6. Cats and dogs **do** not get along.
7. The brothers as well as their sister **are** good at studies.
8. A large sum of money **was** stolen.
9. George and Harry **don't** want to see that movie.
10. Mathematics **is** John's favourite subject while civics **is** Anu's favourite subject.

Lesson-8

Verbs : Finite and Non - Finite Verbs

A finite verb is directly linked to a subject. It agrees with the subject in person and number and changes its form when the subject changes. A finite verb also indicates the tense.

- e. g. (I) Shane and John **play** badminton.
 (ii) Shane **plays** better than John.

A non - finite verb is not directly linked to a subject. It does not change if the number or person of the subject changes. It also does not show the tense.

There are four kinds of non finite verbs.

1. to - infinitive
2. bare infinitive
3. participle
4. gerund

1.The to - infinitive is used-

- after verbs such as remind, learn, ask, love, plan, choose, remember, expect, forget, promise, decide etc. e. g. He loves **to visit** new cities.
- after adjectives such as pleased, happy, proud, glad, surprised, disappointed, easy etc. e. g. I am happy **to tell** you that the experiment was successful.

2.The bare infinitive (infinitive without to) is used -

- after modal auxiliaries such as can, could, shall, will, may, must etc.

e. g. We can call them.

3. Participles -

A Participle is a form of verb that is used to indicate present or past action. Participles are of two kinds - the **present participle** and the **past participle**.

- **Present participles** that end in *ing*.

e. g. We are going to Shimla next month.

- **Past participles** that end in *d, ed, t, en or n*.

e. g. Tushar has opened the door slowly.

4. Gerund -

A gerund is the *-ing* form of a verb that functions like a noun.

A gerund can be used as-

- a subject of a sentence.

e. g. Hunting is an illegal activity.

- an object of the verb.

e. g. My uncle has given up smoking.

- an object of a preposition.

e. g. They went for a walk after finishing tea.

Exercise

Identify the finite and the non - finite verb in the following sentences. .

1. I like to play with my puppy. (like - finite ; to play - non- finite)
2. The boy saved the cat from the dogs. (saved - finite)
3. She tried to help him. (tried - finite; to help - non finite)
4. They could solve it easily. (solve - non finite)
5. He has a big car. (has - finite)

Identify the gerund and participle in the following sentences.

1. Smoking is injurious to health. (Smoking - gerund)
2. Grandfather has a walking stick. (walking - participle)
3. They are preparing for their exam. (preparing - participle)
4. A rolling stone gathers no moss. (participle)
5. She likes singing. (singing - gerund)

Lesson - 9

Verbs - 2

Direct and Indirect objects

Direct Object - The direct object of a verb receives the action of the verb. To identify the direct object in a sentence ask who/whom or what after the verb.

e. g.

1. Tej bought a **cricket bat**. (bought what?)

2. I met **Rakhi** at the mall. (met whom?)

Indirect Object - Some verbs have two objects, where one is the direct object while the other object tells us for whom or what the action was done. This is the indirect object.

e. g. Lalit gifted **his sister** a bicycle. (gifted a bicycle to whom?)

Note - When verbs have two objects. The indirect object is usually a person and the direct object is usually a thing.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs - Verbs that need a direct object to complete their action or to convey their meaning fully are called transitive verbs.

e. g. My sister **has promised** me a gift.

(has promised - transitive verb : me - indirect object; a gift - direct object)

Intransitive Verbs- Verbs that do not need an object to complete their action or convey their meaning are called intransitive verbs.

e. g. She **woke** up at 10 o'clock.

Exercise

A. Identify the direct and indirect object in the following sentences.

1. Naman sent his teacher an email.
2. Sheetal needs my help.
3. Mum gave me a bicycle.
4. The citizens elected him the mayor.
5. Juhi wished Karan good luck.

B. Identify the transitive and intransitive verbs in the following sentences.

1. The car stopped abruptly.
2. Nitesh cleans his room everyday.
3. Raghav slept for eight hours.
4. Someone rang the doorbell.
5. The children played all day long.
6. I baked some cookies for my friends.
7. I lent my pen to Harry.
8. I wrote some poems for the school magazine.

9. Navya walked for hours in the park.
10. Ria saw a hungry puppy.

Solutions -

A. Identify the direct and indirect object in the following sentences.

1. his teacher - indirect; an email - direct object
2. my help - direct object
3. me - indirect; a bicycle - direct
4. him - indirect ; the mayor - direct
5. Karan - indirect; good luck - direct

B. Identify the transitive and intransitive verbs in the following sentences.

1. stopped - intransitive
2. cleans - transitive
3. slept - intransitive
4. rang - transitive
5. played - intransitive
6. baked - transitive
7. lent - transitive
8. wrote - transitive
9. walked - intransitive
10. saw - transitive

Linking verbs

Linking Verbs are verbs that express a state of being.

They are called "linking" verbs because they link the subject of the sentence to a word or phrase in the predicate that renames or describes the subject (tells us more about the subject's "state of being").

Examples of Linking Verbs:

All forms of the verb "be" are always linking verbs.

Forms of be: be, being, been, am, is, are, was, were.

Other verbs can be linking verbs or action verbs:

Examples: feel, taste, smell, look, grow, become, sound, get, remain.

e. g

1. Some of the students **looked** puzzled.
2. Apoorva **became** the class monitor.

Exercise

Identify the linking verbs in the following sentences

- 1) The cake **smells** good.
- 2) My cousins **were** late to the party.
- 3) Ava **looks** tired.
- 4) Vedan **felt** better after a good night's sleep.
- 5) This spaghetti **tastes** good.
- 6) The theatre **gets** dark before the show begins.
- 7) The pot **became** very hot.
- 8) The task **sounded** easy when he explained it to us.
