



SUPER-TET

Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Board

भाग – 2

अंग्रेजी



SUPER – TET (2022)

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English

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Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of Noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence making language stylistic.

Type of pronoun

1. **Personal Pronoun** - It refers to persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, they etc.

Ex.

- I am a boy.
- They are boys.

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun** – It points out object. (This, that, these, those etc.)

Ex.

- This is a cow.
- That is your house.

3. **Relative Pronoun** – It is related to Who, whom, whose, which that etc.

Ex.

- She is the girl who met me yesterday.

4. **Interrogative Pronoun** – It is used for asking questions – who, whom, whose, which etc.

Ex.

- Who asked you this question?

5. **Indefinite Pronoun** – It is used for general meaning

(Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, all, some, any etc.)

Ex.

- Somebody has come to meet you.
- I want some water.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun** – It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself.

Ex.

- I cook myself.
- You do your homework yourselves.

7. **Distributive Pronoun** – It refers to one at a time.

(None, any, no one, either, neither, each)

Ex.

- None has come to meet you.
- Neither of the two boys has come.

8. **Reciprocal Pronoun** – It is used for natural relationship (Each other, One another)

Ex.

- We respect each other.
- They love one another.

9. **Possessive Pronoun** – Pronoun that show possessions.

(Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.)

Ex.

- Save your time and mine too.

10. **Emphatic or Emphasize Pronoun** – Such pronouns are used to lay stress on the subject.

(Myself, ourselves, themselves, oneself etc.)

Ex.

- You, yourself are responsible for your problems.
- I, myself will go to see her.

Subjective pronoun	Objective pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive pronoun
I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Her self
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Them selves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Our selves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
It	It	-	Its	It self
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

Note – Possessive Adjective + Noun

Q. The Phone that (1)/ my father bought is different (2) than your (3)/ No Error (4).

Ans – (3) → your (x) → yours/your phone (✓)

Here in this sentence yours will give the sense of 'your + phone' as the comparison is between phones.

Rules:-

Rule 1 – Make comparison with the same form of pronouns.

Ex.

- She is more beautiful than I. (both she and I are of nominative case)
- I like you more than him. (both are objective case)

Rule 2 – When collective noun comes as a unit use pronoun in singular form and when it refers to it members separate use pronoun in plural form.

Ex.

- The team is strong (unit). (✓)
- The board **were** V(P) divided in **their** P(P) opinion. (✓)

(a) Some Collective nouns are – Class, Court, Clock, Panel, Committee, Group, Audience, Staff, Family, team, board, Army etc.

(b) Collective nouns such as Jury, Public, team, committee, government, audience, orchestra, company etc. are used both as singular and plural. It depends on the usage.

Ex.

- The jury **was** divided in their opinion. (correct use – were)
- The team **have** not arrived yet. (correct – has)
- Our team **are** V(P) trying **their** [P(P)] new dresses today.

Team, family, jury, committee, army, audience में यदि their or its हैं तो sentence का structure



Their – V(P) – P(P)
Its – V(S) – P(S)

V(P) - Plural Verb
V(S) - Singular Verb
P(P) - Plural Pronoun
P(S) - Singular Pronoun

Rule 3 – When two singular nouns are joined by either or/ neither nor → pronoun used for them must be singular.

Ex.

- Either Ritu or Geeta has done her work. (✓)
- Neither Nitin nor Govind **has** done **their** work. (✗)
Neither Nitin nor Govind **has** done **his** work. (✓)

(क्योंकि has S.V. है इसके according singular pronoun his आएगा)

Rule 4 – Distributive pronoun is a pronoun which denotes persons or things of a group separately and always becomes singular and is followed by the singular verbs.

(i.e., each, either, neither, everyone, any, none, no one)

Ex.

- **Each** of you **has** visited Red Fort.
- **Every** one of you **is** physically fit to work.
- **Neither** of the two boys **has** come to meet you.

Rule 5 – The indefinite pronoun ‘one’ should be used as one’s for its possessive case.

Ex.

- One should do one’s Job.
- One should not forget one’s duty.

Rule 6 – Uses of Relative Pronoun –

- Who – For person
- Which – For things (when we use which for selection it may be used for person)

- That – For both persons and things.

(Who, which, that, what etc.)

- As a subject in subordinate clause.

Ex.

- The boy who comes here is player.
- As an object in subordinate clause.

Ex.

- I have a son whom I love very much.

Ex.

- That is the girl who is honest.
- The book which is red is yours.
- Which of the boys do not come on time? (selection)
- The man and his dog that/which/who you saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(that)+ Animal + Person (इसलिए that सही answer होगा)

Q. – The person which was (A)/ recommended for the position (b)/ did not fulfil (c)/ the prescribed qualification (d).

Ans – (a) – Relative pronoun ‘who’ is used for person, replace ‘which’ by ‘who’

Tricks –

- (i) Person + _____ + H.V./M.V. – तो blank में who आएगा
- (ii) Person + _____ + different subject (noun or pronoun) – Whom

Ex.

- Keshav asked Ravi _____ was reading a book.

(who)(✓) → Ravi (✗) + who (blank) + was (H.V.)

- Aarushi will lead the group who is participating.
- Arjun distrusted the stranger whom Bheema rejected.
- The boy found the little girl whom the parents abandoned.
- She assisted the old man (Person) whom the mob (Noun) had beaten.

Imp.

- Keerat has thanked _____ has helped her.

(thanked के बाद कोई subject नहीं है, मतलब ‘जिस किसी ने भी उसकी सहायता की इसलिए - whoever (✓))

(iii) subject के बाद + whoever + H.V. / M.V.

- Khyali cheated whoever, came in his way.

Subject नहीं है तो ever तो आएगा ही और blank के बाद verb (came) है तो who – इसलिए (whoever)

(iv) subject ना हो + whoever + diff. sub. (noun or pronoun)

Imp.

- Everyone scolded him _____ they found, was a truant.

Ans. Who (✓)

- Everyone scolded him _ they found a truant.

Ans. Whom (✓)

कभी-कभी blank के बाद छोटा सा clause लिखा होगा जैसे they find, I found, I believe, He see, I think, She see etc.

अनके Just बाद verb आएगी तो हम उस clause को negate कर देंगे मतलब him who they found was.

Rule 7 – Usage of ‘That’

- For both persons and things.

Ex.

- The man and his dog that I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.
- If ‘all’ denotes people and is used as a subject; ‘who’ or ‘that’ is used and not whom/which.

Ex.

- All who/that are interested to do this work can start noun.

(दोनों सही हैं, दोनों में से कोई भी एक आ सकता है)

But

- If ‘All’ denotes non living things ‘that’ is used.

Ex.

- All that glitters is not gold.
- All + uncountable noun is followed by ‘that’

Ex.

- All the money that I gave her has been spent.

- Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, nor, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little will – take ‘that’

Ex.

- My father has given me everything that I needed.
- My wife has spent the little money that I gave her.
- With superlative degree – (S.D.)

Ex.

- He is the best student that met me yesterday. (S.D.)
- She is the most beautiful actress that we ever met.

Rule 8 – There should be agreement of verb with its antecedent in person and number.

Ex.

- I who am your friend must inform you about exam notification.

I(Antecedent) Who am (Verb)

Antecedent के according Verb

Imp.

- Fear is (a)/ one of those emotions (b)/ which frequently roots us(c)/ to inaction (d)/ No error (e).

Ans. (c)

Explanation – Relative pronoun ‘which’ is used here for its antecedent ‘emotions’ and

the number and person of verb will be according to the antecedent (emotions) of relative pronoun, As the word 'emotions' is plural so the verb must be in plural form. Replace singular verb 'roots' with root. (✓)

Rule – When pronoun comes after 'to be' (is/am/are/was/were) it comes. (objective case)

Ex.

- It is he. (Subjective case)
- Who is she?

Rule 10 (a) – Some verbs always take either an object or reflexive pronoun. [Myself, ourselves, yourself, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves etc.]

Such verbs are – Hurt, introduce, satisfy, kill, cheat, absent, prepare, teach, prostrate, present, enjoy, amuse, avail, acquit, reconcile, resign, avenge, exert, adapt, any, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy etc.
(exception)

Ex.

- We should introduce ourselves.
- You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

Enjoy & absent

Ex.

They enjoyed the party (no need of reflexive pronoun (R.P.))

क्योंकि verb के बाद object है और object है तो (R.P) का use नहीं करेंगे।

- They enjoyed during vacation. (use 'themselves after enjoyed)
- Enjoyed के बाद object नहीं है इसलिए themselves का use होगा
- He was absented. (noun की तरह use तो (R.P.) नहीं आएगा)
- He absented himself. (✓)
- (कमर absent को main verb की तरह use किया हो तो उसके बाद reflexive pronoun आएगा)

Rule 10 (b) – Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest and Hide don't take a reflexive pronoun after them.

Ex.

- You should keep yourself away from bad company. (remove yourself)
- He hide himself in the room. (remove himself)

As a helping verb – No Reflexive Pro.
As a main verb → Reflexive Pro.

Rule 11 – For good reason and singular subjects we should use personal pronoun in the order 231 and for bad reason or plural subjects – 123(persons order)

Ex.

- For (231) – You (2), he (3) and I (1) are to solve it.
- She (3), I (1) and you (2) have come. (✗)
You, She and I come. (✓)
- I, you and he have committed the mistake. (✓)

Adjective

- An adjective describes a noun or a Pronoun.

Ex.

The red rose looked beautiful. (The word red describes the rose which is the noun)

- **Kinds of Adjectives**

- (1) **Adjectives of Quality:** - Kind, handsome, weak etc.
- (2) **Quantity:** - All, half, many, few, little, no, enough, great etc.
- (3) **Numbers:** -These adjectives are used to show the number of nouns and their place in an order.
- (4) **Demonstrative Adjective:** - (Points out or indicates a particular noun or pronoun using the adjective) [This, that, these and those]
- (5) **Interrogative Adjective:** - Where, what, which, and whose.

Ex.

- (1) The thief flashed a sharp big knife and asked the cashier to fill leather black bag with money.

A big sharp (✓)

Black leather bag (✓)

- **Order of Adjective: - (OSAS Comp)**

Determiner	Quantity or number	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Purpose	Noun
A		Beautiful		old			Italian	sports	car
The	three	beautiful	little			gold			Plates
An	amazing				Heart shaped	Red and white			Sofa

Examples: -

- (1) My sister adopted a big (size), beautiful (opinion), white (Color), bull dog (noun)

Ans. My sister adopted a beautiful (O), big(S), white(C), bull dog (Noun)

- (2) I love that really old (A) big (S) green (C) antique /car (Noun) that always parked at the end of the street. [OSAS Comp]

- (3) A Wonderful old Italian clock. [opinion-age- origin]

- (4) I bought a pair of black leather shoes. (colour material)

Adjective+ly=Adverb (carefully, slowly carelessly etc.)

Noun+ly= Adjective (friend/Noun+ ly– friendly, hardly, Homely etc.

Degree of an Adjective: –

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Great	Greater	Greatest
Sharp	Sharper	Sharpest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Intelligent	More Intelligent	Most Intelligent
Helpful	More helpful	Most helpful
Good	Better	Best
Little	Less	Least
Far	Further	Furthest
Fore	Former	Foremost, First
Late	Later	Latest (Time)
Late	Latter	Last (Position)
Bad	Worse	Worst
Out	Outer/utter	Utmost/Utter most

Rule: -1

Positive Degree

(a) Sub₁+verb+as/so+ Positive degree (p.d.)
+as+sub₂

Ex.

- Jeevan Anand is as beneficial as (as+P.D.+as) Jeevan Labh Policy. (✓)
 - Jeevan Anand is not as/so beneficial (P.D.) as Jeevan labh Policy. (✓)
- As.....As, So.....As (Negative Sentence)
As.....As (Affirmative / Positive Sentence)

(b) No other + Sub₁+Verb+ as/so+ P.D. + as
+ Sub₂

Ex.

- No other policy /Sub₁ is/verb beneficial (So+P.D.+as) as Jeevan Anand/(Sub₂) (×)

- No other policy is as beneficial as Jeevan Aand (✓)

(c) Some Adjective are used as the positive degree only.

[Minor, Major, Interior, Exterior and Ulterior]

Ex.

- The exterior (Adj.) (P.D.) wall of the building is very strong.

(d) Some Adjectives that are never used in comparative and superlative degrees.

[Chief, unique, total, whole, singular, excellent, circle, extreme, Annual, Golden, Deaf, Bind, Right, Wrong, Empty, Perfect, Impossible, Entire, External, Ideal etc.]

Ex.

- This is a more unique/comparative concept, used in this device. (×)
This is a unique concept, used in this device. (✓)
- The board is more rectangular. (×)
The board is rectangular. (✓)

Rule: -2

(Comparative Degree) [C.D.]

(a) Sub₁+Verb+ C.D. + than+ any other/ all other/most+ Sub₂

Ex.

- The Hindu (Sub₁) is (Verb) more popular (C.D.) than any other newspaper (Sub₂)
- The Hindu is more popular than all other newspapers/ (Noun Plural).
- All other के साथ Noun (Plural) व any other के साथ Noun (Singular).

(b) Sub₁+Verb + as + Pos. Deg. as, if not + Comp. Deg. + than + sub₂

Ex.

- Mr. Sharma is as helpful (P.D.)/ if not more helpful (C.D.) than Mr. Kapoor.

(c) Use 'the' in the case of the two'

Ex.

- He is the better of the two players in our team.
- Coal and Oil industries are the two major public sector units but coal industry is the larger of the two units in the country.

(d) Gradual increase and decrease – (More and more + pos. degree orer and.....er)

Ex.

- The price of petroleum is becoming more expensive (×)/ (More and more expensive) (✓) now a days in India.
- He is becoming more and more intelligent. (Gradual increase).
- He is getting Faster (×)/ (Faster and Faster). (✓)
- She is growing taller and taller.

(e) Parallel Increase and decrease – use 'the' –

Ex.

- Higher you go, Cooler you feel. (×)
The higher you go, the cooler you feel. (✓) (Parallel increased)
- The more you learn, the more you earn.

(f) The comparative ending in 'er' is not used when we compose two qualities in the same person or thing. In that case we use 'more' before the adjective.

Ex.

- Ram is braver than wise. (×)
Ram is more brave than wise. (✓)
- He is wiser than intelligent. (×)
He is more wise than intelligent. (✓)
- She is more fair than Polite. (✓)

(g) The comparative adjectives ending with superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, interior, posterior, exterior etc. Take 'to' after them and not "than".

Ex.

- He is senior than me. (×)
He is senior to me. (✓)
- I prefer tea than coffee. (×)
I prefer tea to coffee. (✓)
- Health is preferable to watch. (✓)

(h) If different preposition are needed provide –

Ex.

- He is junior and less experienced than you. (×)
He is junior to and less experienced than you. (✓)
- He is senior and more experienced than you. (×)
He is senior to and more experienced than you. (✓)

(i) When a comparison is introduced and has 'any' after it, the things compared must always be excluded from the class of things with which it is compared, by using 'other'

Ex.

- London is larger than any city in England. (×)
London is larger than anyother city in England. (✓)
- Gold is more precious than any (any other) metal.
- The tiger is as swift as any animal. (×)
- The tiger is as swift as any other animal. (✓)

Rule: -3

Superlative Degree

Comparative degree must be used when the comparison is between two persons of things and superlative degree (S.D.) when the comparison is among more than two things.

Ex.

- Who is the tallest of these two brothers? (×)
Who is taller (C.D.) + of these two brothers? (✓)
- He is wise of all students in the class. (×)
He is the Wisest (S.D.) of all students in the class. (✓)
- The ozone hole became largest in October. (✓)
- England is coldest in January every year. (✓)

Rule: -4

Adjective of quantity like- much, little, enough, sufficient, whole etc.

Ex.

- Many (not much) boys are absent from the class today.

Rule: -5

Use of little, a little, the little = (Used for uncountable nouns)

Little=थोडा=(आवश्यकता से कम) means 'hardly any' in quantity.

A little=थोडा= (आवश्यकता के बराबर) means "some" in quantity.

The little=थोडा = (जितना है उतना का उतना) means "All available" in quantity.

Ex.

- I have little money left in my pocket so I cannot buy this article.
- I have a little money left in my pocket only two of us can go for a picnic.
- The little money left in my pocket should not be spent anymore.

Rule:-6

The use of 'few', a few and the few should be used with care they denote number. Few means 'Not Many'

Few=कुछ (आवश्यकता से कम) has negative meaning.

A few = कुछ (बराबर) 'Some at least'

The few = कुछ (जितना है उतना का उतना) whatever there is (All available)

Ex.

- There are few issues in college but we can continue without any failure.
- There are a few issues that can create problems.
- The few issues I solved in college are still in my memory.

Rule:7

"Some" is used in the-affirmative sentence. "any" is used in the - negative and interrogative sentence and with "if".

Ex.

- I do not want some chocolates. (×)

I do not want any chocolates. (✓)

- I will have any tea. (✗)
I will have some tea. (✓)
- Did you go somewhere last night? (✗)
Did you go anywhere last night?(✓)
- I do not have some book on history.
(✗)
I do not have any book on history (✓)
- If there is some danger, please feel free to call me.(✗)
If there is any danger, please feel free to call me. (✓)

Rule:-8

Use of (Elder, Older, Eldest, Oldest)

- Elder and Eldest–are used for members of the same family.
Older and Oldest– are used for persons or things.
- Elder takes 'to' after it while 'older' takes 'than'.

Ex.

- I have an older brother. (✗)
I have an elder brother. (✓)
- Mohan is the eldest boy in the town.
(✗)
Mohan is the oldest boy in the town.
(✓)

Rule:-9

(Use of less and fewer):–

Less quantity:-

- There is fewer (✗) / less (✓) sugar in your tea than in mine.

Fewer Number:–

- There are lesser (✗) / fewer (✓) students in the class today.

Rule:10

'Equally' is not used before the structure ('As + Positive Degree + As'):–

Ex.

- Maths is equally as important as science. (✗)
Maths and science are equally important. (✓)

Subject – Verb – Agreement

In English the basic structure of a sentence is as follows –

“Subject + Verb + Object”

Ex.

Appear (P.V.) – Appears (S.V.)

Now; for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the verb must agree with the subject.

In the other words the verb used must be in accordance with the person and number of subject.

- In order to attain grammatical accuracy some rules must be followed which are as follows –

Rule 1 –

- Singular subject (S.S) takes singular verb (S.V.).

Ex.

- Ravi (S.S) writes (S.V.) a letter.

- Plural subject takes plural verb.

Ex.

- Ram and Shyam are good friends.
- They (P.S.) write (P.V.) a letter.

Rule 2 –

Note – Noun में s/es लगाने पर वो plural बनता है।

Ex. Bags, Mangoes

Verb में s/es लगाने पर वो singular बनती है।

Ex.

Become (P.V.) - becomes (S.V.)

Make (P.V.) – makes (S.V.)

- Some short forms used ahead in this chapter –
 - N(P) – Plural Noun
 - N(S) – Singular Noun
 - P(V) – Plural Verb
 - Pro(P) – Plural pronoun
 - Pro(S) – Singular Pronoun

Rule 3 –

If two (or more) nouns or adjectives are joined by ‘and’ but they denote a singular person/ thing/ idea, singular verb is used.

Ex.

- Bread and butter is my favorite breakfast.

- Use of “The” –

The principal and teacher is coming.
(It means principal and teacher both are same person → SV→is)

- The principal and the teacher are coming.
(both are different person that’s why we use. PV→ are)

Rule 4 –

We use Singular verb with parallel subject.

Ex.

- Bread and butter is (✓)/are (✗) my favorite food.

- Rice and curry is tasty dish.
(Parallel Subject)

(Horse and carriage, hammer and sickle, crown and glory.)

लेकिन यदि कोई दो Nouns से दो विभिन्न चीजों का बोध हो तो verb plural होती है।

Ex.

- Bread and butter are sold here.

Rule 5 –

A number of = N(P) + V(P) + Pro(P)

The number of = N(P) + V(S) + Pro(S)

Ex.

- A number of **employees are** working to improve **their** skills in this company.
- The number of **employees is** working to improve **his** skills in the company.
- A number of = N(P)+V(P)+Pro(P)
A great number of (✓)
A large number of (✓)
- The number of = N(P)+V(S)+Pro(P)
The great number of
The large number of

Rule 6 –

Many A good many A great many	[N (P) +V (P) +Pro (P)]
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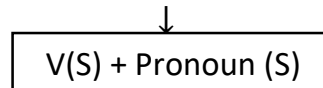
Many a/an Many a + good / great	[N(S) +V(S) +Pro(S)]
---------------------------------------	----------------------

Ex.

- A great many institutions are providing lab facility to their students.
- Many an institution is providing lab facility to its students.

Rule 7 –

Everyone	Someone
Everybody	Somebody
Everything	Something
No one	Any one
No body	Any body
Nothing	Anything

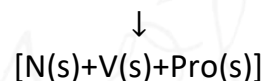


Ex.

- Everyone knows(V.S.) about the recent earthquake in Japan.
- Nothing is(V.S.) required to boost the process.

Rule 8 –

Each, Every, Either, Neither



We use singular verb with sentence starting with each/ every/ either/ neither.

Ex.

- Each stakeholder has invested more than Rs. 2,00,000 in this project.
- Either stakeholder is interested in investing in this project.
- Each teacher and each student is doing his work. (✓)
- Each boy and each girl is doing his work. (✓)
- The teachers and students each is doing his work. (✗)
The teachers and the students each are doing their work. (✓)

Rule 9 –

Each of the Any one of the Some one of the One of the No one of the	→ [N(P)+V(S)+Pro(S)]
---	----------------------

Ex.

- One of the health policies is successfully implemented with its new features.

Rule 10 –

Either of the Neither of the	→[N(P)+V(S)+Pro(S)]
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Ex.

- Bharti Airtel and Reliance Jio are the two rivals and either of them is approaching for the next step.

Rule 11 –

Some of the

[N(S)+V(S)+Pro(S)]	[N(P)+V(P)+Pro(P)]
--------------------	--------------------

Ex.

- Some of the workers have initiated this campaign.
- Some of the confidence has been misplaced.

Rule 12 –

Subject I	As well as, with, together with, along with, in addition to, a rather than, a besides, and not, like, except, accompanied by, headed by, led by, governed by, dominated by, run by	Subject II
Verb is used according to 1 st subject.		

Ex.

- The minister along with his party colleagues have been invited to the party. [have (✗) → has (✓)]
 Sub. I – the minister is singular so – has (✓)
- **Sachin** (Sub I) as well as **his friends** (Sub II) is coming to the party.

Rule 13 –

Neither – Nor Either – Or Not Only – But also



[verb used according to its nearest subject]

Ex.

- Neither the boss nor his assistant appears to have gone throughout the report.

Sol. Assistant singular subject है तो इसके according singular verb आएगी इसलिए appear (✗) → Appears (✓)

- Neither the schemes nor the offer have/has attracted the customers.

Sol. Offer Singular Noun है उसके According singular verb has रही होगा ।

Rule 14 –

When collective noun used as a single body we use singular verb (S.V.) and pronoun (it/ its).

Ex.

- The Jury were unanimous in the verdict.
Sol. Were (✗) - Was (✓) the (✗) – its(✓)
- When collective noun used as an Individual members and units then we use “plural verb” and pronoun them/ their.

Ex.

- The Jury were divided in their opinions.

Rule 15 –

A bunch of keys + Singular verb.

If this type of formation used in the sentence then we use. – Singular verb.

Ex.

- A team of players have played a match. Have (✗) - Has (✓)

Rule 16 –

Few, The few, A few



Plural noun + Plural Verb

Ex.

- A few boys have come.

Little, A little, The little



Singular uncountable + Singular verb

Ex.

- A little money were spent. (✗)
A little money was spent. (✓)

Rule 17 –

Use of other/ another

Other + N(P) + V(P)
Another + N(S) + V(S)

Ex.

- There are so many other hotels than the Taj in the city.
- There is another school near the Vaishali.

Rule 18 –

- The adjective + Plural verb

The poor, The rich
The good, The bad



[P.V.]

Ex.

- The rich hates the poor. (✗)
The rich hate the poor. (✓)

Rule 19 –

Half of/ one third of/ Two third of
+ Noun → P.V. (C.N.) /S.V.(UCN)

Ex.

- Half of **the hotels** (Countable noun) **were** (P.V.) closed.
- Half of **the land** (Uncountable noun) **has** (S.V.) been ploughed.

Rule 20 –

There का use introductory subject के रूप में हो और यदि There के बाद singular noun है तो Singular Verb और Plural noun है तो Plural verb होगी ।

Ex.

- There was a king. (✓)
- There were two kings. (✓)
- It के साथ हमेशा singular verb आएगी ।

Ex.

- It is these boys that came late today.

Rule 21-

- Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun से एक निश्चित राशि, दूरी, वजन, ऊँचाई का बोध हो तो – Singular verb

Ex.

- Two thousand rupees is a handsome amount.

But

- यदि विभिन्न राशियों का बोध हो तो – Plural verb

Ex.

- Two thousand rupees have been spent.

Rule 22-

- Who/ Which/ that used as “Relative Pronoun” तो verb का use इनके Antecedent पर निर्भर करता है।

Ex.

- I, who am a teacher:teach here.
(I Antecedent है उसके According am आया है)

Ex.

- The students who are here did not do well.

Ex.

- One of the issues which **was** discussed during the meeting. (✗)
One of the issues which **were** discussed during the meeting. (✓)