

Syntax

No sooner did
Hardly, Scarcely, Barely
Although
Yet 1

Subject-Verb Agreement : किसी भी Sentence में Subject के Number तथा Person के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग Subject-Verb Agreement कहलाता है।

1. यदि Subject, Singular हो तो Verb, Singular प्रयुक्त होता है।
 2. यदि Subject, Plural हो तो Verb, Plural प्रयुक्त होता है।
- Verb का सही रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप Singular or Plural Subject तथा Singular or Plural Verb को पहचानें। न पहचान पाने के कारण ही आप Verb के प्रयोग करने में भूल कर बैठते हैं।

Singular Subjects

Singular Verbs

I, You, He, She, It, Rani, Am, Is, Was, Has, Does,
Sita, The boy, The girl Writes, Drinks, Reads

Plural Subjects

Plural Verbs

We, You, They, Ram and Are, Were, Have, Do, Write,
Shyam, Gita and Rita, Drink, Read
The boys, The girls

वर्षों से आप Verbs का प्रयोग करते आ रहे हैं, इसके बावजूद इस chapter के अध्ययन की अनिवार्यता महसूस होती है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपको Sentence के Subject का पता नहीं चलता या चलता भी है, तो उसके Number और Person के बारे में कनफ्यूज करते हैं।

चलिये हमलोग Verbs के Confusion (कनफ्यूजन) को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं इस पर विचार करें।

Noun + s/es/ies → Plural Noun

Verb + s/es/ies → Singular Verb

Rule (1) : यदि किसी Sentence का Subject एक Singular Noun हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Mohan was always late. (✓)
S.N. S.V.

Mohan were always late. (✗)
S.N. P.V.

Rule (2) : 'I' (मैं) का प्रयोग Singular Subject के रूप में होता है, लेकिन इसके साथ Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I am a teacher. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

I was a student. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

I have a cycle. (✓)
S.S. P.V.

I write a letter. (✓)
S.S. P.V.

Rule (3) : 'You' का प्रयोग Singular or Plural Subject के रूप में होता है, तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

You are a student. (✓)
S.S. P.V.

You are engineers. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

You go there. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

You were playing. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

Rule (4) : Needn't और daren't का प्रयोग Singular or Plural Subject के साथ Plural form में होता है। जैसे—

She needn't go there. (✓)
S.S. P.V.

She needsn't go there. (✗)
S.S. S.V.

He daren't oppose his father. (✓)
S.S. P.V.

He dares n't oppose his father. (✗)
S.S. S.V.

ऊपर दिये गए उदाहरणों में needn't, daren't का प्रयोग Marginal Auxiliary verb के रूप में हुआ है। अतः इसका प्रयोग Singular में नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Note : (i) लेकिन Dare/need का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में Singular or Plural दोनों ही रूपों में होता है। जैसे—

He dares to face the difficulties. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

He dare to face the difficulties. (✗)
S.S. P.V.

She needs a book. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

She need a book. (✗)
S.S. P.V.

They need books. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

They needs books. (✗)
P.S. S.V.

ध्यान दें : इन negative sentences को देखें—

He does not dare to go out in the sun. (✓)
S.S. S.A.V. M.V.

She does not need a book. (✓)
S.S. S.A.V. M.V.

I do not need a pen. (✓)
S.S. P.A.V. M.V.

Note : यहाँ S.A.V. का अर्थ Singular Auxiliary Verb है।

(ii) daren't तथा needn't के बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He daren't to come here. (✗)

He daren't come here. (✓)

You needn't to go there. (✗)

You needn't go there. (✓)

(iii) यदि Dare तथा need का प्रयोग क्रमशः 'हिम्मत होना/पड़ना तथा 'की आवश्यकता होना' के अर्थ में Main verb के रूप में हो, तो इसके बाद Infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

He dares to oppose his teacher. (✓)

He dares oppose his teacher. (✗)

She needs to come here. (✓)

She needs come here. (✗)

Rule (5) : Suppositional Sentence प्रायः if, as if, as though, if only, suppose, I wish, We wish, He wishes, She wishes... से स्टार्ट होते हैं, इससे काल्पनिक या अशक्य शर्त का बोध होता है। इन शब्दों के बाद किसी भी Number तथा Person के Subject का प्रयोग क्यों नहीं हो, फिर भी Plural Verb 'were' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- I wish Manisha were my wife. (✓)
 I wish Manisha was my wife. (✗)
 If he were my boss, he would suspend me. (✓)
 If he was my boss, he would suspend me. (✗)
 Raman talks to me as if he were the General Manager of Nippo Company. (✓)
 Raman talks to me as if he was the General Manager of Nippo Company. (✗)

Note : जबकि Conditional Sentence प्रायः if, as if, as though से स्टार्ट होते हैं, इससे वास्तविक स्थिति का बोध होता है। इस case में if, as if, as though के बाद प्रयुक्त Subject के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- If you come here, I will teach you. (✓)
 PS. P.V.
 Sneha looks as though she has been working. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.

Rule (6) : Optative Sentence में Singular Subject के साथ भी Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Long live our friendship! (✓)
 P.V. S.S.
 God save the king! (✓)
 S.S. P.V.

Note : Optative Sentence से इच्छा का बोध होता है, कभी-कभी May Optative Sentence में नहीं दिया रहता है, जिसे हमलोग को understood कर लेना चाहिए।

Rule (7) : यदि two Singular Nouns 'and' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों, तो इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Ravi and Kavi have done well in the examination. (✓)
 P.S. P.V.
 Ravi and Kavi has done well in the examination. (✗)
 P.S. S.V.
 A boy and a girl love each other. (✓)
 P.S. P.V.
 A boy and a girl loves each other. (✗)
 P.S. S.V.

Rule (8) : Pair words (युग्म शब्दों) जैसे—bread and butter, rice and curry, hammer and sickle, slow and steady, truth and honesty, horse and carriage, crown and glory, rise and fall, coming and going, screaming and shouting, age and experience, eggs and bacon (सुअर का मांस), ham (बकरा का कुल्हा) and eggs, long and short, sum and substance, bag and baggage, etc का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इससे एक ही वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है, अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
 Bread and butter are my favourite breakfast. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
 Rice and curry is a popular dish. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
 Rice and curry are a popular dish. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

Note : (i) यदि दो singular uncountable nouns 'and' से जुड़कर

sentence के subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों, तो इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. Time and tide wait for no man. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. P.V.
 2. Time and tide waits for no man. (✗)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. S.V.
 3. Fire and water do not agree. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. P.V.
 4. Fire and water does not agree. (✗)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. S.V.
 5. Gold and silver are precious metals. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. P.V.
 6. Gold and silver is precious metals. (✗)
 S.U.N. S.U.N. S.V.

उपरोक्त example (2) प्रचलन के आधार पर चलन है लेकिन Old English में इसे correct माना जाता है। हम पाठकों को अंग्रेजी भाषा में Time and Tide के साथ P.V. का प्रयोग करना चाहिए जो बेहतर है।

(ii) Pair words (युग्म शब्दों) के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाले Pair relation expressing words 'and' से जुड़कर sentence के subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों तथा इसके पहले Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग हो तो इसे plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. My mother and father are proud of me. (✓)
 P.V.
 2. My mother and father is proud of me. (✗)
 S.V.
 3. Your uncle and aunt want to settle in Delhi. (✓)
 P.V.
 4. Your uncle and aunt wants to settle in Delhi. (✗)
 S.V.

उपरोक्त example (1) में प्रयुक्त My mother and father का अर्थ My mother and my father है जो दो व्यक्तियों—माता-पिता को दर्शा करता है। अतः plural verb का प्रयोग ही उपयुक्त है।

Example (3) में प्रयुक्त Your uncle and aunt का अर्थ your uncle and your aunt है जो दो व्यक्तियों—चाचा-चाची को refer करता है। अतः plural verb का प्रयोग ही उपयुक्त है।

Rule (9) : यदि दो Singular Nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा किसी Singular Noun के पहले Articles or Possessive Adjectives (जैसे—my, your, our, etc.) का प्रयोग हो; तो इससे same person अर्थात् एक ही व्यक्ति का बोध होता है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The Principal and Secretary was there. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.

(एक ही व्यक्ति जो प्राचार्य और सचिव दोनों हैं।)

The Principal and Secretary were there. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

My uncle and guardian has come to see me. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.

(एक ही व्यक्ति जो मेरे चाचा और गार्डियन दोनों हैं।)

My uncle and guardian have come to see me. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

A poet and philosopher has come. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.

(एक ही व्यक्ति जो कवि और दार्शनिक दोनों हैं।)

A poet and philosopher have come. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

Rule (10) : 'And' से जुड़े हुए दोनों Singular Nouns के पहले Articles or Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग होने पर, इससे two different persons अर्थात् दो अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों का बोध होता है। इसे Plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The Principal and the Secretary were there. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

(दो व्यक्ति जिनमें एक प्राचार्य और दूसरा सचिव हैं।)

The Principal and the Secretary was there. (×)
P.S. S.V.

My uncle and my guardian have come to see me. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

(दो व्यक्ति जिनमें एक मेरे चाचा और दूसरा गार्जियन हैं।)

My uncle and my guardian has come to see me. (×)
P.S. S.V.

A poet and a philosopher have come. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

(दो व्यक्ति जिनमें एक कवि और दूसरा दार्शनिक हैं।)

A poet and a philosopher has come. (×)
P.S. S.V.

Rule (11) : यदि दो Adjectives 'and' से जुड़कर किसी Singular Common Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त हो तथा इसके first adjective के पहले indefinite articles—a/an का प्रयोग हो, तो इससे एक ही व्यक्ति, वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है। इसे Singular माना जाता है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A black and white cat was mewing. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

(एक ही बिल्ली जो काली और सफेद है।)

A black and white cat were mewing. (×)
S.S. P.V.

Note : लेकिन दो Adjectives 'and' से जुड़कर किसी Singular Common Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त हो तथा प्रत्येक Adjective के पहले Indefinite Articles—a/an का प्रयोग हो, तो इससे two different persons or things (दो अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं) का बोध होता है। इसे Plural माना जाता है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A black and a white cat were mewing. (✓)
P.S.S. P.V.

(दो बिल्लियाँ जिनमें एक काली और दूसरी सफेद हैं।)

A black and a white cat was mewing. (×)
P.S. S.V.

Rule (12) : यदि दो Singular Nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा first Singular Noun के पहले each or every का प्रयोग हो या प्रत्येक Singular Noun के पहले each or every का प्रयोग हो, तो इसे Singular Subject के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Each pen and pencil is red. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Each pen and each pencil is red. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Each pen and each pencil are red. (×)
S.S. P.V.

Every boy and girl is laborious. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Every boy and every girl is laborious. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Every boy and every girl are laborious. (×)
S.S. P.V.

Rule (13) : Each का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होता है। इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Each has a pen. (✓)

Each have a pen. (×)

Plural Noun or Plural Pronoun के बाद each का प्रयोग हो, तो इसे Plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

We each have a pen. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

We each has a pen. (×)
P.S. S.V.

The boys each have a watch. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

The boys each has a watch. (×)
P.S. S.V.

Rule (14) : Each of/Either of/Neither of + Plural Noun /Plural Pronoun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Each of these four pens is red. (✓)
S.V.

Each of these four pens are red. (×)
P.V.

Either of those two boys is gentle. (✓)
S.V.

Either of those two boys are gentle. (×)
P.V.

Neither of you knows English. (✓)
S.V.

Neither of you know English. (×)
P.V.

Neither of these two students is laborious. (✓)
S.V.

Neither of these two students are laborious. (×)
P.V.

Each of them was a robber. (✓)
S.V.

Each of them were a robber. (×)
P.V.

Rule (15) : Each/Every/Either/Neither + Singular countable noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Each boy was handsome. (✓)
S.V.

Each boy were handsome. (×)
P.V.

Either pen writes well. (✓)
S.V.

Either pen write well. (×)
P.V.

Note: (i) Each, either तथा neither को Distributive pronouns कहा जाता है।

(ii) Each, every, either तथा neither का प्रयोग noun के पहले हो तो ये Distributive Adjectives कहलाते हैं।

(iii) Each का प्रयोग 'प्रत्येक' के अर्थ में दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(iv) Either का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(v) Neither का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(vi) Every का प्रयोग 'प्रत्येक' के अर्थ में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(vii) Each तथा every का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए बिना किसी अंतर का होता है।

Rule (17) : यदि तीनों persons के Pronouns 'and' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों तो Good sense में Pronouns के 231 के sequence को follow किया जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|-----|
| 2 | - | Second Person | - | You |
| 3 | - | Third Person | - | He |
| 1 | - | First Person | - | I |

जैसे— $\frac{2}{\text{You}}, \frac{3}{\text{he}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ are good friends. (v)

$\frac{2}{\text{You}}, \frac{3}{\text{he}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ am good friends. (x)

Rule (18) : यदि दो Persons के Pronouns 'and' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों तो Good sense में इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

ध्यान दें : दो Persons के Pronouns को (2, 3); (2, 1); (3, 1) के sequence को follow कर लिखा जाता है।

$\frac{2}{\text{You}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ are good friends. (v)

$\frac{2}{\text{You}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ is good friends. (x)

$\frac{2}{\text{You}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ were playing cricket. (v)

$\frac{2}{\text{You}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ was playing cricket. (x)

$\frac{3}{\text{He}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ were watching T.V. (v)

$\frac{3}{\text{He}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\text{I}}$ was watching T.V. (x)

$\frac{3}{\text{Mohan}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ were present there. (v)

$\frac{3}{\text{Mohan}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ was present there. (x)

Note : (i) यदि तीनों persons के pronouns 'and' से जुड़कर bad sense में अर्थात् भूल, दोष, अपराध का बोध कराने के लिए sentence के subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो Pronouns के 1 2 3 के sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

$\frac{1}{\text{I}}, \frac{2}{\text{you}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ are guilty. (v)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}}, \frac{2}{\text{you}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ is guilty. (x)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}}, \frac{2}{\text{you}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ were robbers. (v)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}}, \frac{2}{\text{you}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ was robbers. (x)

(ii) यदि दो persons के Pronouns 'and' से जुड़कर bad sense में अर्थात् भूल, दोष, अपराध का बोध कराने के लिए sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो pronouns के (1, 2) (2, 3) तथा (1, 3) के sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

$\frac{1}{\text{I}} \text{ and } \frac{2}{\text{you}}$ have committed a crime. (v)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}} \text{ and } \frac{2}{\text{you}}$ has committed a crime. (x)

$\frac{2}{\text{You}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ are sinners. (v)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ were guilty. (x)

$\frac{1}{\text{I}} \text{ and } \frac{3}{\text{he}}$ was guilty. (x)

Rule (19) : Either or Neither का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There are two rooms here, and $\frac{\text{S.S.}}{\text{either}}$ is ventilated. (v)

There are two rooms here, and $\frac{\text{S.S.}}{\text{either}}$ are ventilated. (x)

There are two girls in the class, but $\frac{\text{S.S.}}{\text{neither}}$ is beautiful. (v)

There are two girls in the class, but $\frac{\text{S.S.}}{\text{neither}}$ are beautiful. (x)

Rule (20) : Many, A good many, A great many का प्रयोग 'बहुत' के अर्थ में 'अनिश्चित संख्या' का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। इसका प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Many $\frac{\text{P.V.}}{\text{are}}$ absent from the class. (v)

Many $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{is}}$ absent from the class. (x)

There are two thousand boys in St. Xavier School and a $\frac{\text{P.S.}}{\text{good many}}$ are very laborious. (v)

There are two thousand boys in St. Xavier School and a $\frac{\text{P.S.}}{\text{good many}}$ is very laborious. (x)

Rule (21) : Many/A great many/A good many + Plural Noun तथा Many of/A great many of/A good many of + Plural Noun/Plural Pronoun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Many $\frac{\text{P.N.}}{\text{students}}$ $\frac{\text{P.V.}}{\text{have}}$ passed. (v)

Many $\frac{\text{P.N.}}{\text{students}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{has}}$ passed. (x)

A good many of $\frac{\text{P. Pron}}{\text{us}}$ $\frac{\text{P.V.}}{\text{have}}$ gone to Shimla. (v)

A good many of $\frac{\text{P. Pron}}{\text{us}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{has}}$ gone to Shimla. (x)

Many of the $\frac{\text{P.N.}}{\text{criminals}}$ $\frac{\text{P.V.}}{\text{were}}$ arrested. (v)

Many of the $\frac{\text{P.N.}}{\text{criminals}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{was}}$ arrested. (x)

Rule (22) : Many a/Many an + Singular Countable Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Plural Verb का। जैसे—

Many a $\frac{\text{S.C.N.}}{\text{boy}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{goes}}$ to college in time. (v)

Many a $\frac{\text{S.C.N.}}{\text{boy}}$ $\frac{\text{P.V.}}{\text{go}}$ to college in time. (x)

Many an $\frac{\text{S.C.N.}}{\text{orange}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{was}}$ rotten. (v)

Many an $\frac{\text{S.C.N.}}{\text{orange}}$ $\frac{\text{S.V.}}{\text{were}}$ rotten. (x)

Rule (23) : Indefinite Pronouns जैसे—Everybody, some body, nobody, anybody, everyone, someone, no one, anyone का प्रयोग 'अनिश्चित व्यक्ति' के लिए होता है। इसे Singular माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए Singular Pronouns—he, him, his, himself का प्रयोग होता है, न कि they, them, their, themselves, one, one's, oneself का।

Note : (i) Everybody anyone का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Everyone wants to qualify in the NDA examination. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Everyone want to qualify in the NDA examination. (×)
P.V.

Everybody should protect oneself/themselves from loo. (×)

Everybody should protect himself from loo. (✓)

Everybody should love one's/their country. (×)

Everybody should love his country. (✓)

(ii) जबकि question tag के Sentences में everybody anyone के लिए they का प्रयोग होता है न कि he का। जैसे—

Everyone cannot help you, can they? (✓)
question tag

Everyone cannot help you, can he? (×)
question tag

Rule (24) : Indefinite Pronouns जैसे—Everything, Something, Nothing, Anything का प्रयोग 'अनिश्चित वस्तु' के लिए होता है। इसे Singular माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए Singular Pronouns—it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है न कि he, him, his, himself, they, them, their, themselves, one, one's, oneself का।

Note : (i) Everything anything का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Everything looks beautiful itself. (✓)
S.V.

Everything looks beautiful oneself/himself/themselves. (×)

Everything has its own importance. (✓)
S.V.

Everything has his/their/one's own importance. (×)

(ii) Question Tag में Everything anything के लिए it का प्रयोग होता है, न कि they का। जैसे—

Everything looks beautiful, doesn't it?
question tag

Rule (25) : Indefinite Pronoun—'One' का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसके लिए Singular Pronouns—one, one's, oneself का प्रयोग होता है न कि he, him, his, himself तथा they, them, their, themselves का। जैसे—

One was dishonest. (✓)
S.V.

One should love one's country. (✓)

One should love his/their/one/ones/once country. (×)

Rule (26) : A number of/A large number of/A great number of/Large numbers of का प्रयोग 'बहुत' (अनिश्चित संख्या) के अर्थ में होता है। इसके बाद हमेशा Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसका प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A number of students was present. (×)
P.N. S.V.

A number of students were present. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Note : लेकिन, The number of का प्रयोग 'एक निश्चित संख्या' के अर्थ में होता है। इसके बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसका प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The number of boys are forty. (×)
P.N. P.V.

The number of boys is forty. (✓)
P.N. S.V.

Rule (27) : The amount of/A large amount of/A great deal of/A good deal of (बहुत—अनिश्चित मात्रा) + Singular Uncountable का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे— The amount of money is not sufficient. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

The amount of money are not sufficient. (×)
S.U.N. P.V.

Rule (28) : Both, several, various का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There are two girls in my flat and both are extremely beautiful. (✓)
P.V.

There are two girls in my flat and both is extremely beautiful. (×)
S.V.

Rule (29) : Both/several/various + Plural Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Both girls are beautiful. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Several students are absent. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Various boys are present. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Rule (30) : Both of/several of/various of + Plural Noun/Plural Pronoun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Both of the students are intelligent. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Several of them were clever. (✓)
P.Pron. P.V.

Rule (31) : Few, A few, Very few; Few/A few/Very few + P.N., तथा Few of/A few of/Very few of + P.N./P. Pron. का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Many were punished but a few were guilty. (✓)
P.V.

Many were punished but a few was guilty. (×)
S.V.

Very few girls are laborious. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Very few girls is laborious. (×)
P.N. S.V.

Few of these pens are in order. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

Few of these pens is in order. (×)
P.N. S.V.

Note : (i) Few का प्रयोग 'नगण्य/अल्प/नहीं के बराबर' के अर्थ में number (संख्या) का बोध कराने के लिए plural countable noun के पहले

numeral Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह negative meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have read few books.

(मैंने नहीं के बराबर पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं।)

—negative

(ii) A few का प्रयोग 'कुछ' के अर्थ में number (संख्या) का बोध कराने के लिए Plural Countable noun के पहले numeral Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह positive meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have read a few books

(मैंने कुछ पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं।)

—positive

(iii) The few का प्रयोग 'जो कुछ संख्या में है का पूरा का पूरा (सब का सब) के अर्थ में number (संख्या) का बोध कराने के लिए plural countable noun के पहले numeral Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह positive or negative meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have read the few books I had.

—positive/negative

(जो कुछ संख्या में पुस्तकें थीं को मैंने पूरा का पूरा पढ़ लिया है।)

Rule (32) : None, None of + S.U.N. का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

None has gone yet.

(✓)

None of this money is yours.

(✓)

Note : (i) जबकि None of + Plural Noun/Plural Pronoun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन Singular Verb का प्रयोग करें, तो बेहतर होगा। जैसे—

None of these girls are/is naughty.

(✓)

None of us are/is honest.

(✓)

(ii) None का प्रयोग 'दो से अधिक में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। यह negative word है इसलिए इसके साथ negative word जैसे— no, not, never etc. का प्रयोग सामान्यतः नहीं होता है।

(iii) None के साथ negative word का प्रयोग होने पर, sentence का sense affirmative हो जाता है।

(iv) Any तथा Anyone का प्रयोग 'दो-से-अधिक में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(v) Any के साथ singular or plural verb का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन singular verb के प्रयोग को बेहतर माना जाता है। जैसे—

Does any of them know ?

(प्रचलन में है)

Do any of them know ?

P.V.

Rule (33) : All का प्रयोग everything (प्रत्येक चीज/सब कुछ) के अर्थ में हो तो, इसे Singular माना जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All is ready. सब कुछ तैयार है।

(✓)

All are ready.

(×)

Note : (i) लेकिन All का प्रयोग 'व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की संख्या' का बोध कराने के लिए हो, तो इसे Plural माना जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All are well. सब लोग अच्छे हैं।

(✓)

All is well.

(×)

(ii) All/All of/Not all of + Singular Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All the money has been spent.

(✓)

All the money have been spent.

(×)

(iii) लेकिन All/All of/Not all of + Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो, इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All of the students were late.

(✓)

All of the students was late.

(×)

Rule (34) : नीचे दिये गए Table को ध्यान से पढ़ें—

Words	+ Nouns / Pronouns	Verbs
1. No	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
2. No	+ S. C. N.	Singular Verb
3. No	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
4. Little / A little / The little	+ S. U. Noun	Singular Verb
5. Little of / A little of / The little of	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
6. Little of / A little of / The little of	+ It / this / that / everything	Singular Verb
7. Much / Not much	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
8. Much of / Not Much of	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
9. One third of / Two thirds of / Three fourths of / The rest of / A quarter of / Part of / Ten percent of / Twenty percent of / Thirty Percent of	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
10. One third of / Two thirds of / Three fourths of / The rest of / A quarter of / Part of / Ten percent of / Twenty percent of / Thirty Percent of	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
11. Most / Most of / Some / Some of / Half / Half of / Enough / Enough of / Not Enough of / Plenty of / A lot of / Lots of	+ S. U. N.	Singular Verb
12. Most / Most of / Some / Some of / Half / Half of / Enough / Enough of / Not Enough of / Plenty of / A lot of / Lots of	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
13. The percentage of	+ S.U.N. / P.C.N.	Singular Verb
14. More than one	+ S.C.N.	Singular Verb
15. More than two / three ... etc	+ P.C.N.	Plural Verb
16. More	+ P.C.N. + than	Plural Verb one

17. The + Adjectives become Plural Noun Plural Verb
 18. One or two + P. C. N. Plural Verb
 19. The majority / A majority / + P. C. N. Plural Verb
 A minority + of
 20. Noun + preposition + Same Noun Singular Verb
 21. Nothing but / Everything + S.U.N. / P.C.N. Singular Verb
 but
 22. One of + the + Plural N. / Singular Verb
 P. Pron.

Examples

1. No work has been done. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 No work have been done. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
2. No pen was available. (✓)
 S.C.N. S.V.
 No pen were available. (✗)
 S.C.N. P.V.
3. No pens were available. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 No pens was available. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
4. A little work has been done. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 A little work have been done. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
5. A little of the ghee has been sold. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 A little of the ghee have been sold. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
6. A little of it was described. (✓)
 S.V.
 A little of it were described. (✗)
 P.V.
7. Much milk has been sold. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 Much milk have been sold. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
8. Not much of the money has been spent. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 Not much of the money have been spent. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
9. One third of the milk is yet to be sold. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 One third of the milk are yet to be sold. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
 Ten percent of the tea is useless. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 Ten percent of the tea are useless. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
10. Three fourths of the books are ready. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 Three fourth of the books is ready. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
 Forty percent of the students have passed. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 Forty percent of the students has passed. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.

11. Some coffee is available here. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 Some coffee are available here. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
 Half of the land is irrigated. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 Half of the land are irrigated. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
12. Half of the mangoes were rotten. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 Half of the mangoes was rotten. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
 लेकिन Half of the mango was rotten. (✓)
 यहाँ Mango का प्रयोग Singular Uncountable Noun के रूप में हुआ है,
 अर्थात् Mango ऐसा Singular Countable Noun है, जिसका quantity संभव
 है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
Note: One third of, Half of के बाद Singular Countable Noun
 का प्रयोग हो, तथा इससे मात्रा का बोध हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का
 प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 One third of the wall has been painted. (✓)
 S.C.N. S.V.
 One third of the wall have been painted. (✗)
 S.C.N. P.V.
13. The percentage of success was very low. (✓)
 S.U.N. S.V.
 The percentage of success were very low. (✗)
 S.U.N. P.V.
 The percentage of expert teachers is very small. (✓)
 P.C.N. S.V.
 The percentage of expert teachers are very small. (✗)
 P.C.N. P.V.
14. More than one girl was absent. (✓)
 S.C.N. S.V.
 More than one girl were absent. (✗)
 S.C.N. P.V.
15. More than two boys were absent. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 More than two boys was present. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
16. More pens than one were bought. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 More pens than one was bought. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
17. The rich are lazy. (✓)
 P.N. P.V.
The rich is lazy. (✗)
 P.N. S.V.
The poor are laborious. (✓)
 P.N. P.V.
The poor is laborious. (✗)
 P.N. S.V.
- Note:** The rich का अर्थ अमीर लोग तथा The poor का अर्थ गरीब लोग
 होता है।
18. One or two criminals were sent to jail. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 One or two criminals was sent to jail. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.
19. The majority of people are traitors. (✓)
 P.C.N. P.V.
 The majority of people is traitors. (✗)
 P.C.N. S.V.

20. Woman after woman has come to see my wife. (v)
S.N. S.N. S.V.
Woman after woman have come to see my wife. (x)
S.N. S.N. P.V.
21. Nothing but tree was there. (v)
S.C.N. S.V.
Nothing but trees was there. (v)
P.C.N. S.V.
Nothing but sand was there. (v)
S.U.N. S.V.
Everything but pens was available there. (v)
P.C.N. S.V.
22. One of the teachers was laborious. (v)
P.C.N. S.V.
One of the teachers were laborious. (x)
P.C.N. P.V.
One of them was a famous singer. (v)
P. pron. S.V.
One of them were a famous singer. (x)
P. Pron. P.V.

Rule (35) : Little, a little, the little, much का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Little is known about this man. (✓)
S.V.

Much has been done. (✓)
S.V.

Note : (i) Little का प्रयोग 'नगण्य/अल्प/नहीं के बराबर' के अर्थ में Quantity (मात्रा) का बोध कराने के लिए singular uncountable noun के पहले Quantitative Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह negative meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have little money — negative.
(मेरे पास नहीं के बराबर धन है।)

(ii) a little का प्रयोग 'कुछ/ थोड़ा' के अर्थ में Quantity (मात्रा) का बोध कराने के लिए singular uncountable noun के पहले Quantitative Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह positive meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have a little money.
(मेरे पास थोड़ा धन है।)

(iii) The little का प्रयोग 'जो कुछ थोड़ा है का पूरा का पूरा (सबका सब) के अर्थ में Quantity (मात्रा) का बोध कराने के लिए singular uncountable noun के पहले Quantitative Adjective के रूप में होता है। यह positive or negative meaning रखता है। जैसे—

I have spent the little money I had.

(मेरे पास जो कुछ थोड़ा धन था का पूरा का पूरा मैंने खर्च कर लिया है।)

(iv) Much का प्रयोग 'बहुत' के अर्थ में Quantity (मात्रा) का बोध कराने के लिए singular uncountable noun के पहले Quantitative Adjective के रूप में होता है।

Rule (36) : There का प्रयोग Introductory Subject के रूप में होता है, इसके साथ Verb का प्रयोग इसके बाद प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

There is a pen on the table. (✓)
S.V. S.N.

There are five pens on the table. (✓)

There is nothing for me. (✓)
S.V. S.Pron.

Note : (i) There के बाद प्रयुक्त Plural Noun से certain units (जैसे—certain amount, certain distance, certain weight, certain

period, certain height) का बोध हो, तो there के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There is only another fifty kilometers to go. (v)
S.V.

There are only another fifty kilometers to go. (x)

There is ten rupees to pay. (v)
S.V.

There are ten rupees to pay. (x)

(ii) There के बाद pair words (युग्म शब्दों) का प्रयोग हो तथा इससे एक ही वस्तु या भाव का बोध हो, तो there के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There is rice and curry for dinner. (✓)
S.V.

There are rice and curry for dinner. (x)

There is bread and butter for breakfast. (✓)

There are bread and butter for breakfast. (x)

Rule (37) : It का प्रयोग Introductory Subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके साथ हमेशा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है, न कि इसके बाद प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun के Number और Person के मुताबिक। जैसे—

It is I who am teaching you. (✓)

It am I who am teaching you. (x)

It is we who are helping you. (✓)

It are we who are helping you. (x)

Note: ऊपर दिये गए उदाहरण में who का प्रयोग Relative Pronoun के रूप में हुआ है। अतः who के बाद Verb का प्रयोग who के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun के Number तथा Person के मताबिक होता है।

Rule (38) : Noun in apposition के case में first Noun or Pronoun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

Noun in apposition: जब कोई Noun और Pronoun किसी Noun or Noun Phrase के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उस Noun or noun phrase के Position को explain करता है, तो वह Noun in apposition कहलाता है। जैसे—

Sudama, the friend of Krishna, was poor. (v)

You, my student, are intelligent. (✓)
First Pron. P.V.

You, my student is intelligent. (x)

Usha, my younger sister, was very clever. (✓)
Noun S.V.

Usha, my younger sister, were very clever. (x)

I, Mr. Thakur, am not dishonest. (v)

I, Mr. Thakur, is not dishonest.

Rule (39) : यदि Single Infinitive, Single Gerund तथा Single Clause का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। Single का अर्थ एक होता है।

ध्यान दें : Infinitive का अर्थ To + V¹
Gerund का अर्थ M.V¹ + ing
तथा clause का अर्थ S + V + O होता है।

- जैसे— To swim is a good exercise. (✓)
 Inf. S.V.
Swimming is a good exercise. (✓)
 Gerund S.V.
Where she goes is not known to me. (✓)
 Clause S.V.

Note : लेकिन यदि double Infinitives, double Gerunds तथा Double clauses 'and' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों, तो इनके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- To run and to swim are good exercises. (✓)
 double Inf. P.V.
Running and swimming are good exercises. (✓)
 double Gerunds P.V.
What we say and what we do are clear. (✓)
 double Clauses. P.V.

Rule (40) : यदि two Subjects 'as well as' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों, तो 'as well as' के पहले प्रयुक्त Subject के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The publisher, as well as the writers, has come. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
The publisher, as well as the writers, have come. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
The writers, as well as the publisher, are excited to publish this book. (✓)
 P.S. P.V.
The writers, as well as the publisher, is excited to publish this book. (✗)
 P.S. S.V.

Rule (41) : With, together with, along with, in addition to, and not, like, unlike, including, excluding, but, besides, except, rather than, accompanied by, headed by, guided by, governed by, controlled by, led by, dominated by, run by के पहले प्रयुक्त Subject के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The criminal, along with his followers, was arrested. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
The criminal, along with his followers, were arrested. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
He, and not his brothers, is found guilty. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
He, and not his brothers, are found guilty. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
The principal, with all his teachers, is coming here. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
The principal, with all his teachers, are coming here. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

Rule (42) : दो Subjects 'Neither ... nor', 'Either ... or', 'Not only ... but also, or' से जुड़कर Sentence के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो, तो nor, or, but, but also के बाद प्रयुक्त Subject के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Neither he nor I was guilty. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
 Neither he nor I were guilty. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
 Either the father or his sons were punished. (✓)
 P.S. P.V.
 Either the father or his sons was punished. (✗)
 P.S. S.V.

- Not only Mohan but also his brothers were present there. (✓)
 P.S. P.V.
 Not only Mohan but also his brothers was present there. (✗)
 P.S. S.V.
 Not only D. K. but Deepsuman is also honest. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
 Not only D. K. but Deepsuman are also honest. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.
 You or he was punctual. (✓)
 S.S. S.V.
 You or he were punctual. (✗)
 S.S. P.V.

Rule (43) : Relative Pronouns—who, which, that के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Relative Pronouns के बाद Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The girl who is playing is my daughter. (✓)
 S.N. S.V.
The girls who are playing are my daughters. (✓)
 P.N. P.V.
 It is I who have written this letter. (✓)
 S.Pron P.V.
 It is I who has written this letter. (✗)
 S.Pron S.V.

Note : (i) Relative Pronouns के पहले Noun or Pronoun का प्रयोग हो तथा Noun or Pronoun के पहले also का प्रयोग हो, तो also के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Those students also serve the nation who work for the welfare of the poor. (✓)
 P.N. S.N. P.V.
 Those students also serve the nation who works for the welfare of the poor. (✗)
 P.N. S.N. S.V.
They also need punishment who are responsible for the crime. (✓)
 P. Pron N R. Pron P.V.
They also need punishment who is responsible for the crime. (✗)
 P. Pron N R. Pron S.V.

(ii) One of the + Plural Noun/Plural Pronoun + Relative Pronoun (who, which, that) के बाद Verb का प्रयोग Relative Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त Plural Noun/Plural Pronoun के मुताबिक Plural होता है। न कि one के मुताबिक Singular होता है। जैसे—

- Binay is one of my brothers who is working in Tata Press. (✗)
 P.N. R. Pron S.V.
 Binay is one of my brothers who are working in Tata Press. (✓)
 P.N. R. Pron P.V.
 Ajit is one of those who advise me not to attend the class. (✗)
 P.Pron R. Pron S.V.
 Ajit is one of those who advise me not to attend the class. (✓)
 P.Pron R. Pron P.V.

Rule (44) : Cardinal Adjectives (one, two, three, four, etc.) के बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग हो तथा Plural Noun से certain amount, (निश्चित रकम) certain weight (निश्चित वजन), certain period (निश्चित अवधि), certain distance (निश्चित दूरी), certain height (निश्चित ऊँचाई) का बोध हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है न कि Plural Verb का। जैसे—

- Five rupees is a very small amount. (✓)
 S.V.
 Five rupees are a very small amount. (✗)
 P.V.

Two tons of coal is not enough for him.
S.V.

Two tons of coal are not enough for him.
P.V.

Six years is a long period.
S.V.

Six years are a long period.
P.V.

Forty kilometres is a long distance.
S.V.

Forty kilometres are a long distance.
P.V.

Sixty metres is not a great height.
S.V.

Sixty metres are not a great height.
P.V.

Note : लेकिन Cardinal Adjectives के बाद प्रयुक्त Plural Noun से अलग-अलग units का बोध हो या कराना हो, तो इसे Plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. Fifty rupees are to be distributed among the students. (✓)
Fifty rupees is to be distributed among the students. (✗)
2. Six months have passed since he came here. (✓)
Six months has passed since he came here. (✗)

ऊपर दिये गए Example (1) का अर्थ 'पचास-पचास रुपये बच्चों के बीच बाँटे जाने को है या वाला है', होता है। यहाँ fifty rupees का प्रयोग पचास-पचास रुपये अर्थात् कई पचास रुपये के अर्थ में हुआ है। अतः fifty rupees Plural है, इसके साथ Plural Verb—are का प्रयोग सही है।

Rule (45) : Arithmetic के हिसाब (sums) में Singular or Plural दोनों Verbs का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, लेकिन भाषा में Singular Verb का प्रयोग प्रचलन में है। अतः हम पाठकों (readers) को भी Singular Verb का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, जो ज्यादा बेहतर है। जैसे—

Two and two makes four. (प्रचलित है!) (✓)
S.V.

Two and two make four. (✓)
P.V.

Five plus five is ten. (प्रचलित है!) (✓)

Five plus five are ten. (✓)

Rule (46) : A/An + Singular Collective Noun + of + Plural Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

A bunch of keys/A flock of sheep/A set of combs/A crowd of people/A series of events/
An army of soldiers/A class of students/A team of players/A fleet of ships/A pair of shoes/A chain of mountains/A herd of cattle/A galaxy of stars/A band of musicians

जैसे— A herd of oxen is grazing in the field. (✓)
S.C.N P.N. S.V.

A herd of oxen are grazing in the field. (✗)
P.V.

A team of players has come here. (✓)
S.C.N P.N. S.V.

A team of players have come here. (✗)
P.V.

Rule (47) : Furniture, advice, news, information, luggage, baggage, percentage, poetry, knowledge, dirt, dust, traffic, electricity, music, breakage, stationery, scenery, confectionery, pottery, bakery, crockery, behaviour, armour etc का प्रयोग

Singular Uncountable Nouns के रूप में होता है। इसलिए इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The news is true. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

The news are true. (✗)
S.U.N. P.V.

All his luggage has been stolen. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

All his luggage have been stolen. (✗)
P.V.

Her knowledge of physics is rich. (✓)
S.V.

Her knowledge of physics are rich. (✗)
P.V.

ध्यान दें—

with A / An		with s / es / ies	
A furniture	(✗)	furnitures	(✗)
A news	(✗)	newses	(✗)
An advice	(✗)	advices	(✗)
A luggage	(✗)	luggages	(✗)
A baggage	(✗)	baggages	(✗)
A stationery	(✗)	stationeries	(✗)
A poetry	(✗)	poetries	(✗)
A scenery	(✗)	sceneries	(✗)
A music	(✗)	musics	(✗)
A bakery	(✗)	bakeries	(✗)
A pottery	(✗)	potteries	(✗)

नीचे दिये गए Nouns का प्रयोग Singular or Plural sense में होता है।

Singular sense में		Plural sense में	
A piece of information	(✓)	pieces of information	(✓)
A piece of informations	(✗)	pieces of informations	(✗)
An item of news	(✓)	items of news	(✓)
An item of newses	(✗)	items of newses	(✗)
A piece of work	(✓)	pieces of work	(✓)
A piece of works	(✗)	pieces of works	(✗)
A heap of rubbish	(✓)	heaps of rubbish	(✓)
A heap of rubbishes	(✗)	heaps of rubbishes	(✗)
A spec of dust	(✓)	specs of dust	(✓)
A spec of dusts	(✗)	specs of dusts	(✗)
An item of furniture	(✓)	items of furniture	(✓)
An item of furnitures	(✗)	items or furnitures	(✗)
A bit of knowledge	(✓)	bits of knowledge	(✓)
A bits of knowledges	(✗)	bits of knowledges	(✗)
A piece of luggage	(✓)	pieces of luggage	(✓)
A piece of luggages	(✗)	pieces of luggages	(✗)

Rule (48) : कुछ ऐसे 's' ending Nouns हैं, जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं, लेकिन Singular होते हैं। इनका प्रयोग जब Sentence के Subject के रूप में होता है, तो इनके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Plural Verb का।

(a) बीमारीयों का नाम : Measles, Mumps, Shingles etc.

(b) खेल के नाम : Billiards, Bowls, Darts, Draughts, Dominoes etc.

(c) देश के नाम : The United States, The United Nations, The Athens, The Phillipines, The East Indies, The West Indies, The Wales etc.

(d) पुस्तकों के नाम : The Arabian Nights, Arms and the Man, The Rivals, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Soharab and Rustam, The Lions of The east etc.

(e) विषयों के नाम : Physics, Economics, Civics, Statistics, Mathematics, Ethics, Gymnastics, Athletics, Politics, Tactics, Phonetics, Linguistics etc. जैसे—

(a) Measles is a dangerous disease. (✓)
S.V.

Measles are a dangerous disease. (✗)
P.V.

(b) Billiards is not a popular game. (✓)
S.V.

Billiards are not a popular game. (✗)
P.V.

(c) The United States has a big army. (✓)
S.V.

The United States have a big army. (✗)
P.V.

(d) The Lions of the East is a nice book. (✓)
S.V.

The Lions of the East are a nice book. (✗)
P.V.

(e) Physics is not an easy subject. (✓)
S.V.

Physics are not an easy subject. (✗)
P.V.

Note : (i) without 's' ending देश के नाम के साथ भी Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

India is a big country. (✓)

India are a big country. (✗)

(ii) यदि किसी देश के नाम का प्रयोग उस देश के खेल के टीम का बोध कराने के लिए हो, तो Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Australia have defeated India in the world cup. (✓)

Australia has defeated India in the world cup. (✗)

(iii) विषयों के नाम के पहले the or Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग होने पर, इसे Plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन इसका अर्थ बदल जाता है। जैसे—

His Mathematics are poor. (✓)

His Mathematics is poor. (✗)

The physics of Mohan are good. (✓)

The physics of Mohan is good. (✗)

ध्यान दें :

His/The + Mathematics	गणितीय हिसाब
His/The + Physics	भौतिकी हिसाब
His/The + Economics	आर्थिक तथ्य
His/The + Statistics	सांख्यिकीय आँकड़ा

Rule (49) : Wages का प्रयोग Bible में punishment के अर्थ में किया गया है। इस अर्थ में इसे Singular माना गया है, तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग हुआ है। जैसे—

The wages of sin is death.

पाप का दंड मृत्यु होता है।

लेकिन आजकल भाषा में wages का प्रयोग 'charges for the labour'

(पारिश्रमिक) के अर्थ में होता है। इसे Plural माना जाता है, तथा इसके Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

His wages are very low. (✓)

His wages is very low. (✗)

Rule (50) : Jury, mob, council, committee, audience, crowd, family, assembly, army, team, class, government, herd, public, crew etc. से समूह का बोध हो, तो इसे Singular Collective Noun माना जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

इसके लिए Singular Pronoun—it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The Jury was unanimous in its decision. (✓)
S.C.N. S.V.

The Jury were unanimous in its decision. (✗)
S.C.N. P.V.

The army has decided to disobey its commander. (✓)
S.C.N. S.V.

The army have decided to disobey its commander. (✗)
S.C.N. P.V.

Note : A body of persons who swear to give a true decision—Jury (अभिनिर्णायक/जुरी)

Note : लेकिन जब ऊपर दिये गए Nouns से अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों या सदस्यों का बोध हो, तो इसे Plural में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। इसके लिए Plural Pronouns—they, them, their, themselves का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The Jury were divided in their opinions. (✓)

'जुरी के प्रत्येक सदस्य' P.V.

The Jury was divided in their opinions. (✗)
S.V.

The committee were divided in their opinions. (✓)
(समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य) P.V.

The committee was divided in their opinions. (✗)
S.V.

Rule (51) : Means का अर्थ method; process (तरीका, साधन, उपाय) होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Singular or Plural दोनों में होता है तथा इसके साथ क्रमशः Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

This means of travelling is not fit for me. (✓)
S.V.

These means of travelling are not fit for me. (✓)
P.V.

Note : लेकिन Means का अर्थ आय का साधन/स्रोत या धन, सम्पत्ति भी होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Plural में होता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है न कि Singular Verb का। जैसे—

His means are very small. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

(उसकी आमदनी बहुत कम है।)

His means is very small. (✗)
P.N. S.V.

Rule (52) : नीचे दिये गए Table का अध्ययन सावधानी से करें—

Nouns	साधारण अर्थ	Uncountable	Verb
1. Hair	बाल/केश	Singular	Singular Verb
2. Glass	शीशा	Singular	Singular Verb
3. Beauty	खूबसूरती/सुन्दरता	Singular	Singular Verb
4. Cloth	कपड़ा	Singular	Singular Verb
5. Force	शक्ति/ताकत	Singular	Singular Verb
6. Marriage	शादी, विवाह	Singular	Singular Verb

1. Her hair is black. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

Her hairs are black. (✗)
S.U.N. P.V.

लेकिन Hair का प्रयोग विशेष अर्थ में Countable Noun के रूप में होता है। इसके पहले जरूरत के मुताबिक a, one, two, three, का प्रयोग होता है, Countable Noun के रूप में इसके साथ 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Four hairs on her head are grey. (✓)
P.C.N. P.V.

Four hairs on her head is grey. (✗)
P.C.N. S.V.

2. Glass is uncountable. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

Glass are uncountable. (✗)
S.U.N. P.V.

लेकिन Glass का प्रयोग 'ग्लास' के अर्थ में Countable Noun के रूप में होता है, इसके पहले A का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसमें 'es' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है। अर्थात् Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A glass is on the table. (✓)
S.C.N. S.V.

Two glasses are on the table. (✓)
P.C.N. P.V.

Glasses का विशेष अर्थ 'चश्मा' होता है। इस अर्थ में इसे हमेशा Plural माना जाता है। क्योंकि इसका दो भाग होता है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

His glasses are new. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

His glasses is new. (✗)
P.N. P.V.

3. The beauty of Veena is incomparable. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

The beauty of Veena are incomparable. (✗)
S.U.N. P.V.

लेकिन Beauty का विशेष अर्थ 'खूबसूरत/सुन्दर/अच्छा व्यक्ति, स्त्री, वस्तु, नमूना, गुण, लक्षण' होता है। इस अर्थ में इसे countable माना जाता है, तथा 'ies' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है। इसके साथ अर्थात् Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A beauty was waiting for you. (✓)
(एक सुन्दर स्त्री) S.C.N. S.V.

Two beauties were waiting for you. (✓)
(दो सुन्दर स्त्री) P.C.N. P.V.

4. This cloth is very attractive. (✓)
(कपड़ा) S.U.N. S.V.

लेकिन clothes का प्रयोग 'वस्त्र' के अर्थ में Plural Noun के रूप में होता है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

His clothes are old. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

His clothes is old. (✗)
P.N. S.V.

5. The force of will is above all. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

लेकिन forces का प्रयोग तीनों सेनाओं (जल/थल/वायु) के लिए होता है। यह Plural Countable होता है। इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Two thousand forces have been sent to Kashmir. (✓)
P.C.N. P.V.

6. Marriage is a turning point of life. (✓)
S.U.N. S.V.

लेकिन Marriage का प्रयोग 'विवाहोत्सव' के अर्थ में Countable Noun के रूप में होता है। इसमें 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A marriage was arranged between Ajit and Rekha. (✓)
S.C.N. S.V.

Two marriages were arranged in my village last year. (✓)
P.C.N. P.V.

Rule (53) : As/so/neither/nor के बाद Verb का प्रयोग इसके बाद प्रयुक्त Subject के number तथा Person के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

Sweta is a singer, as is her sister. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

He wants to help you; so do I. (✓)
P.V. S.S.

I do not like her, neither does he. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

My father does not help me, nor does my brother. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

Rule (54) : Noun + of + Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो of के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The students of this class are hard working. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

The students of this class is hard working. (✗)
P.N. S.V.

Rule (55) : A/one/two/three/four... + dozen/hundred thousand ... etc + Plural Noun का प्रयोग sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Two dozen pencils are here. (✓)

Two dozen pencils is here. (✗)

Five hundred boys study in St. Xavier School. (✓)

Five hundred boys studies in St. Xavier School. (✗)

Note : (i) Two dozens (✗) A dozens (✗)
Five hundreds (✗) A hundreds (✗)
Six thousands (✗) A thousands (✗)

ऊपर दिये गए expressions/phrases गलत हैं, क्योंकि dozen, hundred, thousand ... etc. का प्रयोग Singular form में होता है। इसमें 's' सामान्यतः जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।

(ii) Dozen, hundred, thousand, etc. units का प्रयोग Plural form में किया जाता है, लेकिन इसका अर्थ बदल जाता है। जैसे—

Thousands of students have passed. (✓)
P.V.

Thousands of students has passed. (✗)
S.V.

Dozens of bananas have been bought. (✓)
P.V.

Dozens of bananas has been bought. (✗)
S.V.

Rule (56) : People, police, cattle, sheep, deer, peasant, gentry, poultry, cavalry का प्रयोग Plural Noun के रूप में होता है, इनका प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में होने पर, इनके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The police are chasing the thieves. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

The police is chasing the thieves. (x)
P.N. S.V.

Note : (i) People का अर्थ जब 'लोग' होता है, तो इसे Plural माना जाता है। इस अर्थ में 's' जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

The people of Bihar are laborious. (v)

The peoples of Bihar are laborious. (x)

The people of Bihar is laborious. (x)

(ii) लेकिन people का प्रयोग जब राष्ट्र व जाति के अर्थ में होता है तो इसे Countable Noun माना जाता है तथा 's' जोड़कर Plural भी बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Many different peoples live in Bihar. (v)

Many different people live in Bihar. (x)

(iii) Police का polices नहीं होता है। इसका Singular form—police man होता है।

(iv) Poultry का अर्थ जब पालतू मुर्गियाँ/बत्तख होता है, तो इसे Plural माना जाता है। जैसे—

The poultry are sold here. (v)
P.N. P.V.

The poultry is sold here. (x)
S.V.

लेकिन भाषा में poultry का प्रयोग विशेष रूप से 'भोजन' के अर्थ में होता है। इसे Singular Uncountable Noun माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Poultry is cheap in Patna. (v)

Poultry are cheap in Patna. (x)

Rule (57) : Scissors, Trousers, Pyjamas, Tongs, Pants, Spectacles, Glasses etc. का प्रयोग Plural Noun के रूप में होता है, क्योंकि इसके दो भाग होते हैं। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

His spectacles have been framed. (v)
P.N. P.V.

His spectacles has been framed. (x)
P.N. S.V.

लेकिन A pair of का प्रयोग उपरोक्त P.N. के पहले हो तो इसे Singular माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A pair of trousers are new. (x)

A pair of trousers is new. (v)

Rule (58) : The following, The undersigned, The former, The latter का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके बाद या पहले (जिसके लिए इन शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है) प्रयुक्त Noun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. The following is the weather report. (v)
S.V. S.N.

2. The following are the names of the students. (v)
P.V. P.N.

3. Bhavna and Rima are beautiful girls, but the former is more beautiful than the latter. (v)
S.S. S.V.

ऊपर दिये गये Example (1) में the following का प्रयोग weather report के लिए हुआ है। Weather report Singular है, इसलिए the following के साथ Singular Verb— is का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Example (2) में The following का प्रयोग students के लिए हुआ है। Students Plural है, इसलिए The following के साथ Plural verb— are का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Example (3) The former का प्रयोग Bhavna के लिए हुआ है।

Bhavna Singular है, इसलिए The former के साथ Singular Verb—is का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Note : Former, latter, following तथा undersigned में 's' जोड़कर plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।

Rule (59) : जिस Noun के लिए as follows, as regards, as concerns का प्रयोग होता है। उसी Noun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Her details are as follows. (v)
P.N. P.V.

Her details is as follows. (x)

The old rates are as follows. (v)
P.N. P.V.

The old rates is as follows. (x)

ध्यान दें : As follow, As regard or as concern गलत है।

Rule (60) : Noun + apostrophe [']/apostrophe 's' ['s'] + Noun or Noun + [' ']/['s'] + Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो प्रयुक्त last Noun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Ram's book is red. (v)
S.N. S.V.

Ram's books are red. (v)
P.N. P.V.

The boys' hostel is very attractive. (v)
S.N. S.V.

The boys' hostel are very attractive. (x)
S.N. P.V.

Women's college is famous in Bihar. (v)
S.N. S.V.

Women's college are famous in Bihar. (x)
S.N. P.V.

Rule (61) : The/ A + Noun + of + Noun + Preposition + Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो of (first) के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के Number तथा Person के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The boys of all the colleges of Bihar are careless. (v)
P.N. P.V.

The boys of all the colleges of Bihar is careless. (x)
P.N. S.V.

Rule (62) : Adjective + and + Adjective + Singular Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो, तो इससे two different things का बोध होता है तथा इसे Plural माना जाता है। इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Social and Political freedom are necessary. (v)
S.N. P.V.

Social and Political freedom is necessary. (x)
S.V.

ऊपर दिये गए उदाहरण में 'सामाजिक' (social) और राजनीतिक (political) दो अलग-अलग स्वतंत्रता (freedom) का बोध होता है, इसलिए इसके साथ Plural Verb 'are' का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो सही है।

Rule (63) : 'Youth' का प्रयोग 'युवावस्था' के अर्थ में होने पर इसे Singular Uncountable Noun माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

His youth was full of pleasures. (v)
S.U.N. S.V.

His youth were full of pleasures. (x)
S.U.N. P.V.

लेकिन 'youth' का प्रयोग 'युवक' के अर्थ में होने पर, इसे Countable Noun माना जाता है तथा इसका प्रयोग Plural form (youths) में भी होता है। अर्थानुसार इसके साथ Singular or Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A youth was playing in the playground. (✓)
S.C.N. S.V.

Two youths were playing in the playground. (✓)
P.C.N. P.V.

Rule (64) : What से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) होने वाले Clause का प्रयोग Sentence के Subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ Singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

What I want to buy is a motor cycle. (✓)
What I want to buy are a motor cycle. (×)
What he likes most is this book. (✓)
What he likes most are this book. (×)

Rule (65) : What का प्रयोग that which or the thing which के अर्थ में होता है तो इसके साथ Singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I shall not need any more bread, what I have is quite sufficient. (✓)
I shall not need any more bread, what I have are quite sufficient. (×)
S.V. P.V.

Rule (66) : What का प्रयोग those which or the things which के अर्थ में होता है तो इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He needn't get any more books, what he has are quite sufficient. (✓)
He needn't get any more books, what he has is quite sufficient. (×)
P.V. S.V.

Rule (67) : Hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never से स्टार्ट होने वाले Sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है, अर्थात् Verb का प्रयोग Subject के पहले होता है। इन शब्दों के बाद Verb का प्रयोग इसके बाद प्रयुक्त Subject के Number तथा Person के अनुसार होता है। जैसे—

Hardly does he go to school. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

Hardly do he go to school. (×)
P.V. S.S.

Never does he come here. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

Never do he come here. (×)
P.V. S.S.

Rule (68) : यदि दो verbs not only...but also से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हो तथा not only से sentence स्टार्ट हो तो इसके साथ inversion का प्रयोग होता है अर्थात् verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है। Not only के बाद verb का प्रयोग इसके बाद प्रयुक्त subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

Not only does he read but he also writes. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

Not only do he read but he also writes. (×)
P.V. S.S.

Rule (69) : No sooner से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। No sooner के बाद verb का प्रयोग इसके बाद प्रयुक्त subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

No sooner does he go to the office than the telephone rings. (✓)
S.V. S.S.

No sooner do he go to the office than the telephone rings. (×)
P.V. S.S.

Rule (70) : Much, much more, little, less तथा much less का प्रयोग Quantity (मात्रा) को refer करने के लिए Adjective of Quantity

के रूप में होता है। इसका प्रयोग sentence के Subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Much more remains to be done. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

Much more remain to be done. (×)
P.S. P.V.

Little has been said and much less has been done. (✓)
S.S. S.V. S.S. S.V.

Little have been said and much less have been done. (×)
S.S. P.V. S.S. P.V.

Rule (71) : As का प्रयोग 'जितने' के अर्थ में हो तो इसके बाद subject—'they' छिपा हुआ रहता है अतः As के साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There were not so many books as were needed. (✓)
P.V.

There were not so many books as was needed. (×)
S.V.

Rule (72) : As का प्रयोग 'जैसा कि' के अर्थ में हो तो इसके बाद subject—'it' छिपा हुआ रहता है। अतः As के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There were not so many books as was expected. (✓)
S.V.

There were not so many books as were expected. (×)
P.V.

Note : As का प्रयोग 'और यह' (and this) के अर्थ में हो और इसके पहले comma (,) का प्रयोग हो तथा इसका प्रयोग पूरे वाक्य के लिए हो तो As के बाद हमेशा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Speeches were made by a number of leaders, as was expected. (✓)
S.V.

Speeches were made by a number of leaders, as were expected. (×)
P.V.

Rule (73) : Than के बाद जब subject—they or those छिपा हुआ रहता है तो इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There were more pens than were needed. (✓)
P.V.

There were more pens than was needed. (×)
S.V.

Rule (74) : Than के बाद जब subject—'it' छिपा हुआ रहता है तो इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There were more deaths than was reported. (✓)
S.V.

There were more deaths than were reported. (×)
P.V.

Rule (75) : यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular nouns 'and' से जुड़ें तथा first singular noun या प्रत्येक singular noun के पहले 'No' का प्रयोग हो तो इसे singular माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

No boy and no girl was present there. (✓)
S.V.

No boy and no girl were present there. (×)
P.V.

Rule (76) : Pain का प्रयोग singular uncountable noun के रूप में 'शारीरिक कष्ट; दर्द; क्लेश' (bodily suffering; ache; mental distress) के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Your pain is unbearable. (✓)

S.S. S.V.

Your pain are unbearable. (✗)

S.S. P.V.

अबकि pains (पैन्ज) का प्रयोग plural noun के रूप में तकलीफ; प्रयत्न, कोशिश (trouble; effort) के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसके साथ singular or plural दोनों verbs का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Great pains have been taken. (✓)

P.V.

Much pains has been taken. (✓)

S.V.

Rule (77) : One of + Possessive Adjectives + Plural countable noun + Relative pronoun 'that' के पहले The only का प्रयोग हो तो Relative pronoun—'that' के Antecedent का कार्य—'one' करता है, जो singular है। अतः Relative pronoun—'that' के बाद verb का प्रयोग singular होता है। जैसे—

1. This is the only one of his novels that *is* worth reading. (✓)
2. This is the only one of his novels that *are* worth reading. (✗)
3. This is the only one of his paintings that *is* remarkable. (✓)
4. This is the only one of his paintings that *are* remarkable. (✗)

Note : (i) उपरोक्त examples (1) तथा (3) में Relative Pronoun that के Antecedent का कार्य—one कर रहा है। अतः singular verb—Is का प्रयोग उचित है।

(ii) उपरोक्त example (1) का अर्थ of his novels this is the only one that is worthreading होता है।

Rule (78) : A Variety of + plural countable noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eyes. (✓)

P.N. P.V.

A variety of pleasing objects charms the eyes. (✗)

P.N. S.V.

Rule (79) : The Variety of + plural countable noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The variety of items at the dinner was relished by all. (✓)

S.V.

The variety of items at the dinner were relished by all. (✗)

P.V.

Note : relish (V) → to enjoy; to get pleasure out of, (स्वाद लेना; आनंद प्राप्त करना) जैसे—

I would relish a sweet-dish now.

I would relish a journey by train.

Rule (80) : कुछ ऐसे places (स्थान) के नाम हैं जो देखने में plural लगते हैं लेकिन singular होते हैं अतः इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The Hebrides lies to the north-west of England. (✓)

S.N. S.V.

The Hebrides lie to the north-west of England. (✗)

S.N. P.V.

Rule (81) : politics का प्रयोग political activities taken as a whole के अर्थ में हो तो इसे singular माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The village politics these days has become very dirty. (✓)

S.V.

The village politics these days have become very dirty. (✗)

P.V.

लेकिन politics का प्रयोग political views, beliefs or activities के अर्थ में हो तथा इसके पहले the or possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग हो तो इसे plural माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. His politics are known to everybody. (✓)

P.S. P.V.

2. His politics is known to everybody. (✗)

P.S. S.V.

3. The politics of our country before Gandhi came were in a very low state. (✓)

P.S.

P.V.

4. The politics of our country before Gandhi came was in a very low state. (✗)

P.S.

S.V.

उपरोक्त Examples (1) तथा (3) में क्रमशः His politics, the politics का अर्थ क्रमशः His political views or activities; political activities है अतः इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

Rule (82) : यदि lots के बाद Infinitive (to + V¹) का प्रयोग हो तो lots को singular माना जाता है। क्योंकि एक Infinitive singular होता है। अतः इस case में singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There is lots to say. (✓)

S.V. Inf.

There are lots to say. (✗)

S.V. Inf.

There is still lots to do. (✓)

S.V. Inf.

There are still lots to do. (✗)

P.V. Inf.

Practice Set

Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable Verbs choosing from the brackets.

1. One of the pupils in our class a car. (own/owns)
2. The Lions of the East an interesting book. (is/are)
3. Apple pie and custard my favourite dish. (is/are)
4. Ten kilometres a long way to walk. (is/are)
5. Mohan as well as Sohan guilty. (was/were)
6. Neither John nor you present. (was/ were)
7. Either Shobha or I to blame. (is/ am)
8. Neither of them wrong. (was/ were)
9. The council chosen its president. (has/ have)
10. Two and two four. (make/ makes)
11. The cost of all these articles risen. (has/ have)
12. All the students in our college English. (learn/ learns)
13. The quality of the mangoes not good. (was/ were)
14. Each of these minerals found in India. (is/ are)
15. Iron as well as coal found in India. (is/ are)
16. No news good news. (is/ are)
17. The great poet and dramatist dead. (is/ are)
18. The orator and statesman dead. (is/ are)
19. Neither of the films good. (was/ were)
20. The king with all his ministers present there. (was/ were)
21. Every man, woman and child in the village wounded. (was/ were)
22. Curry and rice his favourite food. (is/ are)
23. He is one of the greatest leaders that ... ever lived. (has/ have)
24. A number of students caught copying. (was/ were)
25. The boy and the girl to the same college. (go/ goes)
26. The orator and the statesman arrived. (has/ have)
27. Many of the students failed in the examination. (has/ have)
28. Most of the students their time. (waste/ wastes)
29. A large number of workers struck work. (has/ have)

30. He and his friend arrived. (has/have)
31. The Arabian Nights still a great favourite. (is/are)
32. Mathematics an important subject. (is/are)
33. Politics his chief interest. (was/were)
34. The committee chosen their chairman. (has/have)
35. A hundred kilometres a good distance. (is/are)
36. Veena, and not you, won the prize. (has/have)
37. Mr. Thakur, as well as his wife and his brother-in-law, hot curry. (like/likes)
38. A thousand rupees a big sum. (is/are)
39. Each of her rooms to let. (is/are)
40. Each day and each hour its duty. (bring/brings)
41. The horse and carriage at the door. (is/are)
42. My friend and benefactor come to see me. (has/have)
43. The house, with its contents, insured against fire. (was/were)
44. Every body happy at the picnic. (was/were)
45. either of the twins present ? (is/are)
46. The Jury divided in their opinions. (was/were)
47. This is the only one of his stories that worth reading. (is/are)
48. Two third of the town in ruins. (is/are)
49. The long and the short of the matter this. (is/are)
50. A list of weak boys in our class been prepared. (has/have)
51. Three parts of the business in my hands. (is/are)
52. Every inch of the field searched. (was/were)
53. None of the thieves been arrested. (has/have)
54. Anybody welcomed. (is/are)
55. Rain from the sky. (fall/falls)
56. The sun in the west. (set/sets)
57. There an egg on the plate. (is/are)
58. Binay and Mukesh clever boys. (is/are)
59. Manoj, the tallest of all the students in our class, clever. (is/are)
60. these children's mother ill ? (is/are)
61. A year twelve months. (has/have)
62. The little girl walking down the street carrying her doll. (is/are)
63. You, he and I friends. (am/are)
64. The wages of sin death. (is/are)
65. The police caught the robber. (has/have)
66. All the furniture costly. (is/are)
67. A band of musicians to arrive. (is/are)
68. A lot of money been spent. (has/have)
69. Ship after ship sailing by. (was/were)
70. The colour of these flowers charming. (is/are)
71. The water of these rivers not fresh. (is/are)
72. A team of players arrived. (has/have)
73. Half of the mango rotten. (was/were)
74. Half of the mangoes rotten. (was/were)
75. Your trousers new. (is/are)
76. A pair of trousers been sewed. (has/have)
77. The people of my village laborious. (is/are)
78. A number of students come. (has/have)
79. The number of students fifty. (is/are)
80. Forty miles a long distance. (is/are)
81. The percentage of success very high. (is/are)
82. Measles a dangerous disease. (is/are)
83. The poor laborious. (is/are)
84. Many a criminal been arrested. (has/have)
85. None of the students come. (has/have)
86. A few teachers laborious. (is/are)
87. One of them a robber. (was/were)
88. Each and every pen red. (was/were)
89. Each girl an instrument box. (has/have)
90. Everyone of us a traitor. (was/were)
91. Nothing but trees seen. (is/are)
92. Not only the principal but also the teachers responsible. (is/are)
93. A criminal with all his followers arrested. (was/were)
94. A herd of cows grazing in the field. (was/were)
95. More than one pen available there. (was/were)
96. More girls than one present in the class. (has/have)
97. Every boy and every girl a pen. (was/were)
98. The Jury ... divided in its opinion. (is/are)
99. Truth and honesty the best policy. (is/are)
100. Six times two twelve. (is/are)
101. Milk and honey costly things. (has/have)
102. The poet and the philosopher said so. (is/are)
103. Rice and curry my favourite dish. (is/are)
104. Neither you nor he honest. (am/is)
105. Either he or I guilty. (is/are)
106. A black and red cow grazing in the field. (is/are)
107. he or they to blame ? (is/are)
108. There a man and a woman there. (is/are)
109. The girl who is watching T.V. my sister. (is/are)
110. It we who are to blame. (was/were)
111. I wish I a rich man. (need/needs)
112. He does not to do it. (wait/waits)
113. Time and tide for no man. (need/needs)
114. She not do this. (is/are)
115. All that glitters not gold. (has/have)
116. The Himalayas many peaks. (was/were)
117. I wish he the Chief Minister of Bihar. (has/have)
118. It is I who done this. (is/are)
119. Ajay is one of those persons who not accept bribes. (do/does)
120. We should not beaten our brother. (has/have)
121. Slow and steady the race. (win/wins)
122. The Ganges a holy river. (is/are)
123. No boy and no girl absent. (is/are)
124. The sheep grazing in the field. (is/are)
125. He and not I, done this. (has/have)
126. He to go there. (dare/dares)
127. He to go there. (need/needs)
128. The students who are playing there.....my disciples. (is/are)
129. You and I neighbours. (am/are)
130. Economics not an easy subject. (is/are)
131. The following the list of the books. (is/are)
132. The wheels each twelve spokes. (has/have)
133. The Daffodils been written by William Words Worth. (has/have)
134. Ten kilogrammes of sugar enough for me. (is/are)
135. Mukul, with his brother, shot dead. (was/were)
136. Some people travelling. (like/likes)
137. A parcel of books been received. (has/have)
138. The rest of the book not finished. (is/are)
139. The students of Bihar laborious. (is/are)
140. The Magistrate and Collector present in the meeting. (was/were)
141. Oil and water not mix. (do/does)
142. Hammer and sickle there. (was/were)
143. The United States a big army. (has/have)
144. Gulliver's Travels a famous satire. (is/are)
145. Both of them good. (was/were)
146. All mortal. (is/are)
147. Mr. and Mrs. Thakur in the house. (is/are)
148. What the latest news ? (is/are)
149. Half of the milk been spoiled. (has/have)
150. Tendulkar is one of the players who been selected for the test. (has/have)

151. A bird in the sky. (fly/flies)
 152. His secretary and his typist.....on leave today. (is/are)
 153. His father and mother there. (was/were)
 154. Mr. Mishra or Mr. Pandey in the class ? (is/are)
 155. Age and experience...wisdom to man. (bring/brings)
 156. A large number of students applied for the job. (has/have)
 157. Physics his poorest subject. (is/are)
 158. The majority of them Sikhs. (was/were)
 159. A great number of people come here. (has/have)
 160. Fifty kilos too heavy for me to carry. (is/are)
 161. Pankaj, like his father, very tall. (is/are)
 162. What I now need mental peace. (is/are)
 163. India produced great cricketers. (has/have)
 164. Two hundred rupees distributed. (was/were)
 165. A pair of shoes in this room. (is/are)
 166. Malaria a tropical disease. (is/are)
 167. The moon a satellite of the earth. (is/are)
 168. Some furniture to be bought. (is/are)
 169. Five from ten five. (is/are)
 170. A bunch of keys lying on the table. (is/are)
 171. Day after day passed. (has/have)
 172. Reading and writing two different skills. (is/are)
 173. The majority of tourists tired. (was/were)
 174. The Chinese industrious. (is/are)
 175. One or two pens old. (is/are)
 176. Ten percent of the chalk useful. (was/were)
 177. None of those girls attractive. (was/were)
 178. Heaven us ! (help/helps)
 179. God the king ! (save/saves)
 180. The crown and glory of life character. (is/are)
 181. Riches in hell. (grow/grows)
 182. Arms and the Man a nice book. (is/are)
 183. The gentry a luxurious life. (lead/leads)
 184. What I need a colour T.V. (is/are)
 185. The greens not fresh. (is/are)
 186. Rekha wants to help you; so Veena. (do/does)
 187. Manisha does not like me, neither you. (do/does)
 188. My students were present there, so I. (was/were)
 189. Sushma is a singer, as her sister. (is/are)
 190. Rajani is intelligent, as her brother. (is/are)
 191. The teeth of the girl white. (is/are)
 192. He ordered as if he my boss. (was/were)
 193. The number of books increasing. (is/are)
 194. You and I good friends. (is/are)
 195. The blind helpless. (is/are)
 196. Her wages Rs. 5000/- a month. (is/are)
 197. Fifty percent of the amount..... been paid. (has/have)
 198. A lot of pens been purchased. (has/have)
 199. Village after village destroyed. (was/were)
 200. Wordsworth's poetry immortal. (is/are)
 201. If I rich, I would buy a car. (was/were)
7. He have been working (1)/ in a bank (2)/ in New Delhi (3)/ for the past several months (4)/ No error (5)
 8. The Arabian Nights (1)/ have (2)/ lots of interesting stories (3)/ for young readers (4)/ No error (5)
 9. Every man, woman and child (1)/ are now aware of (2)/ the terrible consequence (3)/ of the habit of smoking (4)/ No error (5)
 10. 'Meatless Days' (1)/ have been (2)/ made (3)/ into a film (4)/ No error (5)
 11. Swift's Gulliver's Travels (1)/ have been (2)/ read by me (3)/ several times (4)/ No error (5)
 12. Neither he (1)/ nor his father (2)/ is interested (3)/ in joining the party (4)/ No error (5)
 13. Children (1)/ likes to eat (2)/ chocolates (3)/ rather than sweets (4)/ No error (5)
 14. Unless you (1)/ works hard, (2)/ you cannot (3)/ succeed (4)/ No error (5)
 15. The climate (1)/ of this place (2)/ do not (3)/ suit me (4)/ No error (5)
 16. The director, along with (1)/ the staff members (2)/ were present for (3)/ the annual day celebration (4)/ No error (5)
 17. If you follows (1)/ my instructions (2)/ you will get (3)/ a suitable reward for that (4)/ No error (5)
 18. Raman was (1)/ one of those great sons of India (2)/ who has earned everlasting fame (3)/ for scientific researches (4)/ No error (5)
 19. If I was (1)/ in her shoes (2)/ I would have died (3)/ with shame (4)/ No error (5)
 20. My father-in-law (1)/ who live in Mumbai (2)/ has come (3)/ to stay with us (4)/ No error (5)
 21. Each girl (1)/ was given (2)/ a bunch of flowers (3)/ which pleased them very much (4)/ No error (5)
 22. Binay was happy (1)/ that Mukesh and his sister was going (2)/ on the same train (3)/ next day (4)/ No error (5)
 23. The disclosure of the synopsis of (1)/ the Thakkar Commission Report (2)/ on the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi (3)/ have raised several vital questions (4)/ No error (5)
 24. My sister-in-law, (1)/ with her husband (2)/ now in Mumbai, (3)/ were present at the function (4)/ No error (5)
 25. The number of people (1)/ applying were so large (2)/ that the college had to (3)/ stop issuing application forms (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 3. Correct the following sentences :

Q.2. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

- Twenty miles (1)/ are (2)/ a long way (3)/ to walk (4)/ No error (5)
- Neither my wife (1)/ nor my brother-in-law (2)/ were able to help me (3)/ in my work (4)/ No error (5)
- If my father (1)/ approve (2)/ I will go (3)/ to Mumbai (4)/ No error (5)
- Neither India nor Pakistan (1)/ have yet acquired (2)/ the capability to produce (3) nuclear weapons (4)/ No error (5)
- You and I (1)/ has known (2)/ each other (3)/ for the last six years (4)/ No error (5)
- My father has not heard (1)/ from my younger brother (2)/ who are abroad (3)/ for over a month (4)/ No error (5)
- The poet and critic have been honoured.
- Bread and butter are essential for one's life.
- Either Dilip or Sunil have the key to this sum.
- The behaviour of the students were not proper.
- The guru as well as his disciples are committed to celibacy.
- Twenty four hours are not sufficient time to judge one's character.
- Thirty kilometers are a big distance.
- Three scores make sixty.
- Either of the boys are eligible for selection.
- The captain, with his team members, were given a warm welcome.
- The Himalayas lies to the north of India.
- Either she or I is to go.
- The number of girls were eighty.
- The rich is not honest.
- We each has a problem.
- The Jury was divided in their opinion.
- Little have been said about the fact.
- It is one of the best books that has been written.

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19. His deer is running on the road.
 20. The police has been asked to help them.
 21. He dares not face me.
 22. The cattle is grazing in the field.
 23. Our shoes is new.
 24. One-fourth of the apple are rotten.
 25. Neither reward nor punishment are to be expected.
 26. Honour and glory are his reward.
 27. The rise and fall of the tide are due to lunar influence.
 28. The ship, with its crew, were lost.
 29. The guidance, as well as the love of a mother, were wanting.
 30. Our happiness or our sorrow are largely due to our own actions.
 31. Neither praise nor blame seem to affect him.
 32. He is not to blame, nor is you.
 33. Much pains have been taken.
 34. The committee is divided on one minor point.
 35. Plutarch's Lives are an interesting book.
 36. One hundred paise are equal to one rupee.
 37. The means employed by you are sufficient.
 38. The Three Musketeers were written by Alexander Dumas.
 39. 'Early to bed and early to rise, make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.'
 40. He is one of those men who knows everything.
 41. Neither John nor James were present in the school.
 42. It is one of the best pictures that has ever been painted.
 43. Game after game were played.
 44. None but the brave deserves the fair.
 45. Lamb's Tales are an interesting book.
 46. Patience as well as perseverance are necessary for success.
 47. A number of prisoners has escaped from the jail.
 48. A series of accidents have taken place.
 49. The clergy was unanimous in their opinion.
 50. Their informations are based on facts.

Answers With Explanation

Q. 1.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. owns | 2. is | 3. is | 4. is | 5. was |
| 6. were | 7. am | 8. was | 9. has | 10. makes |
| 11. has | 12. learn | 13. was | 14. is | 15. is |
| 16. is | 17. is | 18. is | 19. was | 20. was |
| 21. was | 22. is | 23. have | 24. were | 25. go |
| 26. have | 27. have | 28. waste | 29. have | 30. have |
| 31. is | 32. is | 33. was | 34. have | 35. is |
| 36. has | 37. likes | 38. is | 39. is | 40. brings |
| 41. is | 42. has | 43. was | 44. was | 45. is |
| 46. were | 47. is | 48. is | 49. is | 50. has |
| 51. is | 52. was | 53. has or have (कोई एक) | 54. is | |
| 55. falls | 56. sets | 57. is | 58. are | 59. is |
| 60. is | 61. has | 62. is | 63. are | 64. is |
| 65. have | 66. is | 67. is | 68. has | 69. was |
| 70. is | 71. is | 72. has | 73. was | 74. were |
| 75. are | 76. has | 77. are | 78. have | 79. is |
| 80. is | 81. is | 82. is | 83. are | 84. has |
| 85. has/have (कोई एक) | 86. are | 87. was | 88. was | |
| 89. has | 90. is | 91. was | 92. are | 93. was |
| 94. is | 95. was | 96. were | 97. has | 98. was |
| 99. is | 100. is | 101. are | 102. have | 103. is |
| 104. is | 105. am | 106. is | 107. are | 108. are |
| 109. is | 110. is | 111. were | 112. need | 113. wait |
| 114. need | 115. is | 116. have | 117. were | 118. have |
| 119. do | 120. have | 121. wins | 122. is | 123. is |
| 124. are | 125. has | 126. dares | 127. needs | 128. are |

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|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 129. are | 130. is | 131. is | 132. have | 133. has |
| 134. is | 135. was | 136. like | 137. has | 138. is |
| 139. are | 140. was | 141. do | 142. was | 143. has |
| 144. is | 145. were | 146. are | 147. are | 148. is |
| 149. has | 150. have | 151. flies | 152. are | 153. were |
| 154. is | 155. brings | 156. have | 157. is | 158. were |
| 159. have | 160. is | 161. is | 162. is | 163. have |
| 164. were | 165. is | 166. is | 167. is | 168. is |
| 169. is | 170. is | 171. has | 172. are | 173. were |
| 174. are | 175. are | 176. was | 177. was/were (कोई एक) | |
| 178. help | 179. save | 180. is | 181. grow | 182. is |
| 183. lead | 184. is | 185. are | 186. does | 187. do |
| 188. was | 189. is | 190. is | 191. are | 192. were |
| 193. is | 194. are | 195. are | 196. are | 197. has |
| 198. have | 199. was | 200. is | 201. were | |

Q. 2.

1. (2) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Cardinal Adjective + P.N. के साथ S.V. का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ twenty miles के साथ S.V.-is का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (3) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि nor के बाद S.N.-brother-in-law का प्रयोग हुआ है।
3. (2) approve की जगह approves का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि given conditional sentence में if के बाद Singular subject-My father का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः My father के मुताबिक S.V.-approves का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (2) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा। Given sentence में nor के बाद Singular subject-Pakistan का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः Pakistan के मुताबिक S.V.-has का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (2) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में subject के रूप में you and I का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो Plural है। अतः P.V.-have का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (3) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा। Relative Pronoun who के पहले S.N. के रूप में My younger brother का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः who के बाद S.N.-My younger brother के अनुसार S.V. is का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (1) have been की जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence का subject-he है, जो third person-Singular Number का है। अतः S.S.-he की मुताबिक S.V.-has been का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (2) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में subject के रूप में The Arabian Nights का प्रयोग हुआ है। जो 's' ending book का नाम है। 's' ending book-के नाम के साथ S.V. का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ The Arabian Nights के साथ S.V.-has का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (2) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Every + S.N. + and + S.N. के साथ S.V. का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ Every man, woman and child का प्रयोग Singular Subject के रूप में किया गया है। अतः S.V.-is का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (2) have been की जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में 'Meatless Days' का प्रयोग Singular Subject के रूप में हुआ है। अतः S.V.-has been का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (2) have been की जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में apostrophe 's' ['s] के बाद पुस्तक के नाम Gulliver's Travels का प्रयोग हुआ है। Gulliver's Travels पुस्तक का नाम है जो Singular है अतः S.V.-has been का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (5) Given sentence correct है। क्योंकि nor के बाद Singular subject his father का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः S.V.-is correct है।

13. (2) likes की जगह like का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि children-P.N. का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हुआ है। अतः P.V.-like का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (2) works की जगह work का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Given sentence का subject 'you' है। you के साथ P.V. का प्रयोग होता है। अतः P.V.-work का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (3) do not की जगह does not का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence का subject-The climate है। The climate-Singular है। अतः S.V.-does not का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (3) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में along with the staff members के पहले S.S.-The director का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः S.V.-was का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (1) follows की जगह follow का प्रयोग होगा। दिया गया sentence, Conditional है। इस तरह के sentence में S.V. or P.V. दोनों का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ if के बाद you का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः you के मुताबिक P.V.-follow का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (3) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि who के पहले one of those great sons of India. का प्रयोग हुआ है। जिसमें sons-P.N. है। sons के मुताबिक P.V.-have का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (1) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा। दिया गया sentence suppositional है। यह if से स्टार्ट हुआ है, इस तरह के sentence में किसी भी Number तथा Person के subject के साथ P.V.-were का प्रयोग होता है। अतः I के साथ P.V.-were का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (2) live की जगह lives का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में who के पहले S.N.-My father-in-law का प्रयोग हुआ है। यहाँ My father-in-law के मुताबिक S.V.-lives का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (5) Given sentence correct है। क्योंकि Each + S.N. के साथ S.V. का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ Each girl के साथ S.V.-was का प्रयोग correct है। अतः Given sentence का कोई part गलत नहीं है।
22. (2) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा। that से स्टार्ट Clause का Plural Subject-Mukesh and his sister है। अतः P.V.-were का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (4) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा। दिये गए sentence में subject के रूप में several words का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस तरह के बनावट पर आधारित sentence में first 'of' के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ The disclosure-S.N. है। अतः S.V.-has का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (4) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा। यहाँ-with के पहले S.N.-My sister-in-law का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः S.V.-was का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (2) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा। The Number of + P.N. के साथ S.V. का प्रयोग होता है। अतः, S.V.-was का प्रयोग होगा।
- Q. 3.
 1. The poet and critic has been honoured.
 2. Bread and butter is essential for one's life.
 3. Either Dilip or Sunil has the key to this sum.
 4. The behaviour of the students was not proper.
5. The Guru as well as his disciples is committed to celibacy.
6. Twenty four hours is not sufficient time to Judge one's character.
7. Thirty kilometers is a big distance.
8. Three scores makes sixty.
9. Either of the boys is eligible for selection.
10. The captain, with his team members, was given a warm welcome.
11. The Himalayas lie to the north of India.
12. Either she or I am to go.
13. The number of girls was eighty.
14. The rich are not honest.
15. We each have a problem.
16. The Jury were divided in their opinions.
17. Little has been said about the fact.
18. It is one of the best books that have been written.
19. His deer are running on the road.
20. The police have been asked to help them.
21. He dare not face me.
22. The cattle are grazing in the field.
23. Our shoes are new.
24. One-fourth of the apple is rotten.
25. Neither reward nor punishment is to be expected.
26. Honour and glory is his reward.
27. The rise and fall of the tide is due to lunar influence.
28. The ship, with its crew, was lost.
29. The guidance, as well as the love of a mother, was wanting.
30. Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.
31. Neither praise nor blame seems to affect him.
32. He is not to blame, nor are you.
33. Much pains has been taken.
34. The committee are divided on one minor point.
35. Plutarch's Lives is an interesting book.
36. One hundred paise is equal to one rupee.
37. The means employed by you is sufficient.
38. The Three Musketeers was written by Alexander Dumas.
39. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
40. He is one of those men who know every thing.
41. Neither John nor James was present in the school yesterday.
42. It is one of the best pictures that have even been painted.
43. Game after game was played.
44. None but the brave deserve the fair.
45. Lamb's Tales is an interesting book.
46. Patience as well as perserverance is necessary for success.
47. A number of prisoners have escaped from the jail.
48. A series of accidents has taken place.
49. The clergy were unanimous in their opinion.
50. Their information is based on facts.
