

Lord Buddha National Public School
Sarai Bika, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

Class- 4th Subject- English Grammar

Chapter-24 Subject-verb Agreement

Introduction and Explanation

When we write a sentence, the verb should agree with its subject in number and person.

Read the following sentences.

1. The boys play cricket. (3.) They work hard.
The boy plays cricket. She works hard.

2. I sing a song.
He sings a song.

Given below are some rules of the subject-verb agreement.

1. When two or more singular nouns are joined by and, we use a plural verb. For example,
Munu and Sonu are brothers.

The boy and the girl are playing together.

2. When two singular nouns point out to one person, we use a singular verb. For example,

My friend and colleague is coming.

The treasurer and secretary is yet to come.

3. When two or more singular subjects are joined by either-or, neither-nor, we use a singular verb.
Ex. Either you or he is being invited.

Class - 4th Subject - English Grammar
Chapter - 24 Subject - verb Agreement
Continue

4. When a singular subject is joined by with or as well as, we use a singular verb. Ex
The minister with his staff is coming.
The child as well as his mother is safe.
5. When two subjects of different number are joined by either - or, neither - nor, the verb must agree with its nearest subject. Ex
Either you or he has told him this.
Neither Ankit nor his friends are honest.
6. Words like either, neither, each, everyone, much, little are followed by a singular verb. Ex
Either of the two boys has done this.
Each of the boys was punished.
There is little milk in the jug.
7. Words like few, both, many and several take a plural verb. Ex,
Many students have failed.
Both have come today.
8. A collective noun usually takes a singular verb when it is regarded as a whole. But it takes a plural verb when it is regarded as a number of individuals. Ex
(1) The crowd was happy. The crowd were happy.

Lord Buddha National Public School
Sarai Bika, Jaunpur, U.P.

Class - 4th

Subject - English Grammar

Chapter - 24

Subject - Verb Agreement

Continue

9. Some nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning. So they take a singular verb. Ex -

There is no news.

Politics is not to be tolerated in sports.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the present tense form of the verb

1. The earth _____ round the sun.

2. The sun _____ in the east.

3. I _____ to school on foot.

4. I _____ early in the morning.

5. He _____ for a walk daily.

6. The boy _____ football.

7. Stars _____ in the sky.

8. It _____ raining.

9. My brother _____ in class IV.

Lord Buddha National Public School
Sarai Bika, Jaunpur, U.P.

Class - 4th Subject - English Grammar

Chapter - 25 Adverbs

Introduction and Explanation

An adverb is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It also tells how a thing is done, when it is done or where it is done. Ex.

The boy ran fast.

She danced beautifully.

Drive the car carefully.

In the above sentences, the words fast, beautifully, carefully say something about the verb ran, danced, drive. These words are, therefore, adverbs.

Kinds of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manner: Adverbs of manner tell us how things are done. They answer the question how. Ex.

The man acted cleverly.

She talks nicely.

The bird made its nest meticulously.

In the above sentences, the words cleverly, nicely, meticulously add something to the meaning of the verbs acted, talks, made. So they are adverbs. As they tell how the actions are done, they are called adverbs of manner.

Lord Buddha National Public School
Sarai Bika, Jaunpur, U.P.

Class - 4th Subject - English Grammar

Chapter - 25 Adverbs

Continue

2. Adverbs of Time: Adverbs of time tell us when an action takes place. They answer the question when? Ex.

It may rain soon.

She got up early.

He reads the newspaper daily.

In the above sentences, the words soon, early, daily, add something to the meanings of the verbs rain, got up, reads. So they are called adverbs. As these adverbs tell us when the actions are done, they are called adverbs of time.

3. Adverbs of place: Adverbs of place tell us where the action takes place. They answer the question where. Ex.

Are you coming here?

There is no chemist shop nearby.

The bird flew up.

In the above sentences, the words here, nearby, up modify the meanings of the verbs coming, is, flew. These words are, therefore, adverbs. As these adverbs tell us where the actions are done, they are called adverbs of place.