DATE: 18.09.2020

**CONCORD**

**(AGREEMENT)**

**SOME MORE RULES**

* Two nouns qualified by each or every, even though connected by ‘and’, require a singular verb.

Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.

* ‘Pains’ and ‘means’ take either the singular or the plural verb, but the construction must be consistent;

Great pains have been taken.

Much pains has been taken.

All possible means have been tried.

The means employed by you is enough.

\*In the sense of income, the word means always takes a plural verb;

His means are ample.

My means were much reduced owing to that heavy loss.

* Some nouns which are singular in form, but plural in meaning takes a plural verb.

Example: According to the present market rate twelve dozen cost one hundred rupees.

* When the plural noun is a proper name for some single object or some collective unit, it must be followed by a singular verb.

Example: The United States is a powerful nation.

Plutarch’s Lives is an interesting book.

* When two nouns in the possessive case are in apposition the apostrophe with ‘s’ is added to the last only;

Example: My niece Tupur’s ring.

For your wife Tina’s sake.

* When one noun is qualified by two possessive nouns both must have the possessive sign, unless joint possession is indicated.

Example: The uncle and nephew’s tales are popular in this part of the city.

The Sherman and Bloomwood’s sale is on a all time high.

* Formerly it was recommended that the complement of the verb ‘to be’, when expressed by a pronoun should be in the subjective or nominative case. This rule, however, has come to be construed as archaic and over formal and now the objective form is preferred more.

Example: It is me. ( rare form: It is I)

It was him.

* The object of a verb or of a preposition, when it is a pronoun, should be in the objective case.

Example: Please let Akash and me(not I) go to the exhibition today.

There is really nothing left to be redeemed between you and me(not I).

* A pronoun directly after ‘than’ or ‘as’ is usually in the objective case unless there is a verb after it. If a verb follows it, the nominative or subjective case is used.

Example: I write better than him.

 I write better than he does. (verb; more formal)

* The indefinite pronoun ‘one’ should be used throughout, if used at all.

Example: One should take care to complete the work that one(not he) has undertaken.

* ‘None’ is used in the singular or the plural as the sense may require.

Example: Do have any letter for me?

 -There **was** none.

However, the plural is more commonly used.

Example: None of the recommended inclusions were made.

* ‘Anyone’ should be used when more than two persons or things are spoken of;

Example: She was taller than anyone(not either) of her five sisters.

* Who- Whom:

Who- Nominative

Whom- Objective

There’s Mr.Dutt, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they say is the best painter in town

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they were I really cannot specify

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do you wish to see?

The student, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you thought so highly of, has failed to win the first place.

* “Which”

Which is itself a relative pronoun and serves the purpose a conjunction;

He had a book which was of great use,

and which was helpful for solving problems.

* The applicant, being a householder, he is entitled to a vote.

 Do not forget his enthusiasm who brought this movement so far.

He has an impudence carry him through everything.

* When the antecedent is *same,* the consequent should be ‘That’ or ‘As’:

That is the same man that we saw yesterday.

I played with the same man that we saw yesterday.

* Avoid the use of same as a substitute for the personal pronoun.

When you have examined these patterns please return them (not same) to us.