

Use of article according to Subject Verb Agreement

Today we discuss "Use of article according to Subject Verb Agreement"

In a sentence, the verb must agree with the subject. In other words, we can say that the verb used is according to person and number. This is called subject-verb agreement.

Use of articles according to Subject-Verb Agreement

If an **article** is placed just **before the 1st subject**, it means the **person/thing is the same** for which two nouns are used. Hence **singular verb** will be used.

Example:

1. A white and black gown was bought by her.
2. Churchill was a great orator and a great politician of his time. **(wrong)**

Churchil is used before every subject it refers to different people/things. **(right)**
(But if the article is used before every subject, it refers to different people/things Hence plural verb will be used.)

Example:

1. **The** director and **the** producer have come.
2. The secretary and the treasurer were present there.

For Example:

1. He comes. (If the subject is singular the verb must also be singular)
2. They Come. (If the subject is plural the verb must also be plural)

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1. **The** director and **the** producer have come.
2. The secretary and the treasurer were present there.

Here secretary & treasurer are different individuals.

Difference between A, An, and One

- **A** and **An** are **articles**. **One** is an **adjective**. ([Uses of articles with adjectives](#))
- **'A'** is used in the sense of **'per'** as per day, per week, per kg, etc.

Example: Ten rupees a kilo, four times a day, Sixty kilometres an hour, twelve rupees a dozen.

- **Use of 'A'** ([Read Articles a an the uses](#)) and **'One'** give different meanings to a sentence when used before a noun.

Example:

1. **One** cow is not enough for the family's requirements. (we need tow or more as the consumption of mil is huge.)
 2. **A** cow is a useful animal. (Cows are useful)
- **One** can be used with **another/other** but **'a'** cannot be used.

Example:

1. **One** student wants to study, another wants to play.
 2. **One** day he comes, the other day he does not.
- **'One'** comes before [day/week/month/year/summer/winter](#) etc. When we are referring to an incident on **that particular** [day/week](#) etc.

Example:

1. **One** night there was a terrible storm.
 2. **One** day Ravana came to Sita's cottage.
- Use of **'one day'** does not point to any particular day.

Example:

1. **One day** you will realize your mistake.
 2. **One day** you will feel sorry for what you have done.
- **'One'** can be used as a **pronoun** too.

Example: Did you get any berth? Yes, I managed to get one.

Note: Plural of 'One' is 'Some'.

Example: Did you get berths for your party workers? Yes, I managed to get some.

- To **avoid repetition** of a 'noun' we use pronoun 'one'. ([Uses of articles with Noun](#))

Example: This car is better than that one.

