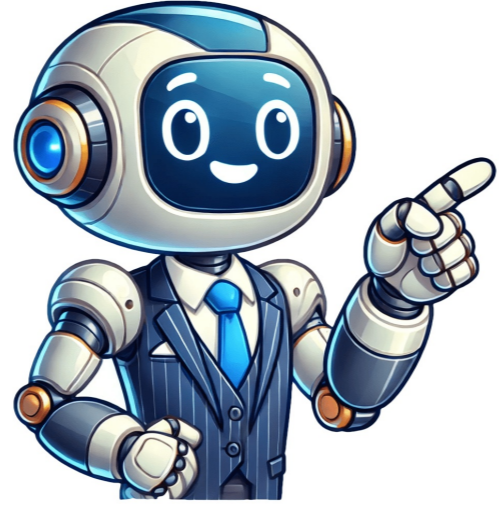


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paraphrased text hereWhen buying lettuce at the grocery store, Americans often say "a head of lettuce" or just "lettuce," while Brits might prefer using only "a whole lettuce." For instance, when pointing to a single head of lettuce at a market stall, you could say either "'This is a head of lettuce' or 'This is a lettuce.'" However, it's worth noting that in Britain, they usually say just "lettuce" when referring to the vegetable. In the UK, particularly in England, greengrocers often display loose lettuce leaves in bags rather than having them on open display with whole heads of lettuce. Therefore, if you ask for "a head of lettuce," it's likely you'll get a whole one. On the other hand, if you simply say "hand me that lettuce," it might be unclear whether you mean the intact head or loose leaves. In some supermarkets in the UK, especially those with more international customers, you may find both heads of lettuce and bunches of loose leaves on display together. In such cases, asking for "the intact lettuce" could clarify your request. Nevertheless, as one user pointed out, it's unusual to see loose lettuce leaves displayed alongside whole heads. In the United States, people often refer to a type of lettuce by its name, like "butter lettuce," rather than calling it "a lettuce." For example, you might say, "That's a butter lettuce over there. Can I have that one, please?" If you're unsure about how to refer to lettuce in the context of your country or region, consider checking local usage patterns or observing what people around you typically say when buying or selling lettuce. It's also worth noting that some users suggested that even though "a head of lettuce" is often used in American English, it might be considered less common than just saying "lettuce." In fact, one user mentioned that in their region, they would never use the phrase "head of lettuce," opting for simply "lettuce" instead. Lastly, for those who are curious about verb usage with singular nouns like council or government, there's no direct connection between these and the number of people within a group. The key is to remember that even though these nouns may be singular, they can often take either 'is' or 'are' as their verb form. Keep in mind that English language variations exist across different regions, cultures, and contexts, so it's always a good idea to familiarize yourself with local preferences when engaging in conversation or writing. Collective nouns can pose a problem when it comes to deciding on the correct verb form. If we insist that the collective noun is correct, then we have a problem and need to think of a way to deal with it. Perhaps we could put the collective noun to please our teacher, but then also put a note at the bottom of the page saying that we've researched the matter with educated native speakers and think that it should be a different form altogether. I do realise that this might be impossible or may result in us getting into trouble - it's just a suggestion. It seems true to say that collective nouns in American English more commonly take a singular verb, while in British English, as Genjen says, it's more usual to treat a collective noun as plural when the sense demands it. For example, "Barcelona are now running onto the pitch" instead of "Barcelona is now running." Some grammars distinguish between the dual nature of collective nouns by considering two main cases: i) When a collective noun denotes an undivided entity, a singular verb is usual, e.g., "The jury consists of 12 men and women from all walks of life," or "The council is taking legal action against my noisy neighbours." ii) When a collective noun denotes the individuals of the group, the verb is plural, though the noun is singular, e.g., "The jury were divided in their opinions" or "The council were arguing amongst themselves for most of the night." As Emma42 implies, it is one of those areas where you can probably do no right: your choice of verb will always sound odd to someone. MrP Even when the plural verb form is properly used, as in "the council were," it often sounds awkward. For this reason many prefer to rephrase such sentences as in "the members of the council were." There is another debate on the same subject under the heading 'plural or singular' (Spanish - English Grammar). Another way to look at this: With collective nouns, use a singular verb when thinking of the group members as a unit. "The council is one of the nation's best." Use a plural verb when thinking of the group members as individuals. "The council spent the entire session squabbling among themselves." In our language, we say 'dzine' for 12 people or things, and also have another word 'deste' to express a group of 10 people or things. In English, is there a word like this? Or can we use 'dozen' in the same way? No, English doesn't, as far as I know, have a general collective noun for "a group of ten." We have collective nouns for particular groups of ten eg decade for ten years. We have no convenient and commonly-used term for a set of ten of something. We just say 'ten'. We could say "a decade" of something, but this is so closely associated with years, and so rarely used in other contexts, that it would sound really odd in a normal context. It is used in some specialist contexts, like 1872 O. SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms s.v. Beads 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic. For eggs its decova, isn't it? When discussing years, one can refer to tens of years, but most examples of this on the Internet seem to be in scientific contexts. Half a score might work for eggs. As cuchufete said "a score" is 20, so "half a score" would be 10 but this is not common usage. In fact, "a score" is old fashioned, true, and so not commonly used in our modern era. However it is used often due to at least one well-known oratory classic; a famous speech called "the Gettysburg Address" by former American President Abraham Lincoln. First spoken in 1863 during the American Civil War (1861-1865), the first line "Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" is widely recognized and often-quoted in the United States. As to mrve's original question, I researched the issue up and down, but to my own displeasure there is no version of the word "dozen" that is the equivalent of the number ten in the English language. In my opinion this is yet another instance of a limitation that English has with communicating ideas in their entirety! Using the word "ten" or creating a new one would be ideal, but we have settled on using "minyan", which is understood by many in New York as a group of ten men but can also loosely include women. This term is mainly used for religious services and outside of that context, it's often misunderstood. The Urban Dictionary defines minyan as both a group of at least 10 people and a Jewish word for "homeboy" or "ghetto". This usage might be specific to New York or Long Island, but it remains unclear. A decade is another option used to describe a period of time that aligns with the number ten, but using "ten" itself can also convey this meaning effectively. Collective nouns are essential for describing groups of people in certain relationships, such as siblings, relatives, and extended family members. However, there isn't a specific collective noun for uncles, aunts, nephews, or nieces that is universally accepted. Using the term "relatives" or "extended family" can be sufficient in many cases. When describing your uncle and aunt visiting you, it's common to use "my aunt and uncle are coming to visit," which doesn't require a specific collective noun. In some situations, using phrases like "my mother's siblings are coming to visit" or "my father's siblings are coming to visit" can provide clarity. If one of your parents has a sibling who belongs to a third gender, things get more complicated, and using a phrase like "Two of my relatives are coming to visit" is necessary. The word "sibling" itself might not be as widely used in everyday conversation as its alternatives "brothers," "sisters," or even the colloquial term "kiddlings" for nieces and nephews. However, it's still an accepted term and can be useful in certain contexts. In the UK, "staff" is often considered a collective noun and therefore singular. However, in the US, it's more common to use a plural verb with "staff," especially if you're thinking of individual members rather than the team as a whole. The same applies to other collective nouns like "committee" or "team." This difference in usage can be attributed to regional variations in English, with British English tending to use singular verbs and American English using both singular and plural verbs depending on context. In some cases, the choice between a singular or plural verb can depend on whether you're focusing on the group as a whole or individual members. For example, "The staff is/are divided about the benefits package offer" could be used to convey different meanings. In British English, it's common to use a singular verb when thinking of the team as a unit, but in American English, both singular and plural verbs are acceptable. To clarify this, consider the following examples: * "The staff is/are gathering at the conference room." (Singular verb used for emphasis on the team) * "The staff were discussing their concerns about the new policy." (Plural verb used to focus on individual members) It's worth noting that while there are regional differences in usage, both singular and plural verbs can be correct depending on context. To avoid confusion, it's essential to consider the intended meaning and audience when choosing between a singular or plural verb with collective nouns like "staff." A more nuanced approach is to think of collective nouns as having a variable grammatical number, which can shift depending on the context. This flexibility allows for more natural-sounding language and acknowledges that the same noun can take on different roles in different situations. In conclusion, while there may be regional variations in using singular or plural verbs with "staff," it's essential to consider the context and intended meaning when making this decision. By adopting a flexible approach to grammatical number, you can create more effective and engaging language that resonates with your audience. paraphrased text here##ENDARTICLEA singular array cannot exist - unfortunately this is one of those cases where opinions differ. One grammar book said something like: a prepositional phrase cannot modify the verb of the sentence in which it appears. In other words, an array of groups fears the group of men walks the groups of men walk I like this rule, because one should be able to remove the prepositional phrase without making the sentence grammatically incorrect. If we remove "of groups" from your sentence, we get: An array fears the trade alliance... Unfortunately, not everyone believes that this is correct. Some grammar books will say that it depends where you want to focus attention. For example: The group of men is large. (Here we want to focus attention on the size of the group. The word "group" is singular, which means that we must use "is.") The group of men laugh at the joke. (Here we want to focus attention on the men who are laughing. It would not make sense to talk about the group laughing.) Note that the last sentence can be rewritten as: The men laugh at the joke. I suggest that you try to avoid such phrases if possible, follow the verb agreement rules used in the English speaking region at which you are aiming your writing, and look for "verb agreement plural" using your favourite search engine.###ARTICLEThe use of singular and plural verbs with collective nouns like "police" can be confusing, especially when it comes to referring to the individuals within the force versus the force as a whole. While it's common to hear people say "the police are doing a great job," it's essential to consider the context in which the verb is being used. In general, when referring to the individuals within the police force, it's more accurate to use the plural verb form, such as "policemen" or "policewomen." However, when referring to the police force itself, it's often acceptable to use a singular verb. For example, "The police are doing a great job" is a common phrase used to describe the collective efforts of the police department. One way to determine whether to use a singular or plural verb with "police" is to consider the context in which you're using the noun. If you're referring to a specific individual within the force, such as a police officer, it's best to use the singular form. However, if you're referring to the police force as a whole, a singular verb can be more effective. It's also worth noting that while "police" is often treated as a plural noun, some people may argue that it's technically a collective noun and should therefore take a singular verb. However, this usage is not universally accepted, and many linguists agree that the plural form is more commonly used and understood. Ultimately, the key to using "police" correctly is to be mindful of the context in which you're using the noun. If you're unsure whether to use a singular or plural verb, it's often safer to err on the side of caution and use the plural form. Using "the" before a plural noun to refer to the institution as a whole rather than its individual members is not grammatically correct according to standard rules of English. However, it's true that in American English, many people use "is" instead of "are" before the plural noun "police," and this usage can be found in both native-born Americans and non-native speakers. For example: "The police is going to find us!" or "The police is evil!" Some argue that using "the" with a plural noun to refer to an institution as a whole, rather than its individual members, is not grammatically incorrect, but rather a matter of semantics and context. They point out that the same rule applies to other collective nouns, such as "family," "government," or "company," which are treated as singular. Yet, in general English usage, it's considered more acceptable to use a plural verb with "police" to refer to its individual members, rather than the institution as a whole. For instance, "the police officer" is used to refer to an individual member of the force, while "police department" or "police force" refers to the organization as a whole. There are exceptions to this rule, however, such as in slogans like "Fuck the police," where the usage of "the" before the plural noun may be seen as ambiguous. In some cases, the context and intended meaning can make the usage clearer, even if it doesn't conform to traditional grammatical rules. It's worth noting that regional differences in English usage can also affect how people use the word "police." For example, in Scotland, the term "Tayside Police" is commonly used, while in England and Wales, the preferred term is simply "the police."

Why did collective security fail in the league of nations. League of nations collective security failure. Why was the idea of 'collective security' unlikely to be successful for the league of nations. Did the league of nations have a security council.

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