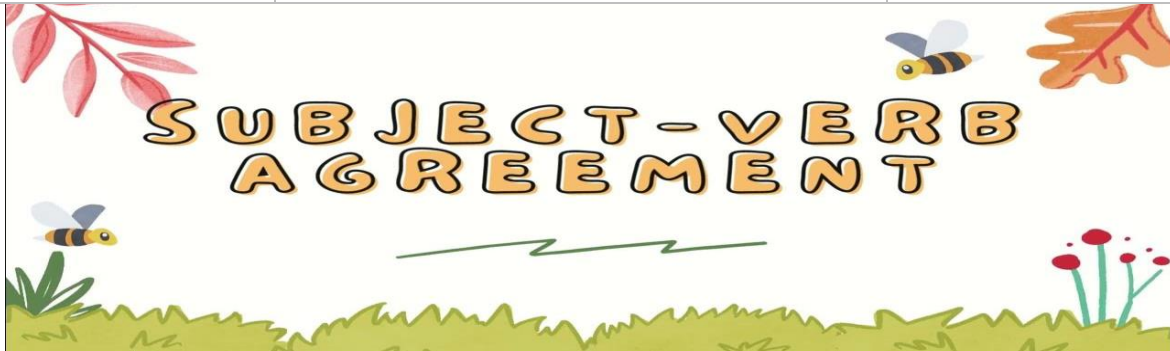




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: MAY, 2024
WORKSHEET NO: 3	Topic: Subject Verb Agreement	Note: To be written in the notebook



The subject and the verb of a sentence must always agree for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

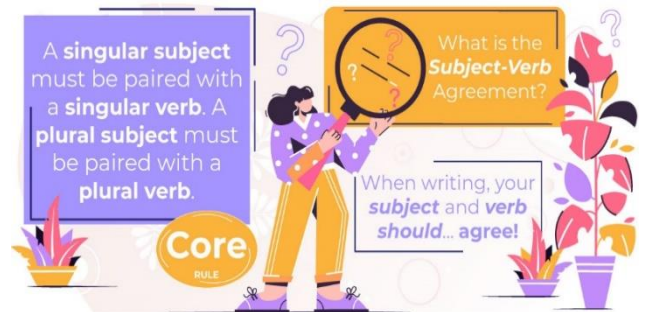
RULES

1. The subject and verb must agree in number: both must be singular, or both must be plural.

A singular subject is always followed by the singular form of the verb

Example: The car stays in the garage.

A plural subject is always followed by the plural form of the verb.





Example: The boys walk to school every day.

2. Some subjects always take a singular verb even though the meaning may seem plural.

Example: Each of these artifacts costs a lot of money.



3. There and here are never subjects. In sentences that begin with these words, the subject is usually found later on in the sentence.

Example: There are twenty girls present in the class.

4. Collective nouns may be singular or plural, depending on their use in the sentence. A collective noun is a noun used to name a whole group.

Example: The class respects the teacher

The class members are debating amongst themselves



5. When a sentence has two singular objects joined by the conjunction ‘and’, the verb must be plural.

Sometimes two subjects are regarded as representing one idea, then the verb is singular.

If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular.

If the article is mentioned twice, then two distinct persons are intended, and the verb used must be plural.

6. Subjects joined by ‘or’ or ‘nor’ take a verb that agrees with the last subject.

Example: The farmer or his servants were caught.

7. Expressions of time, money, measurement, and weight are usually singular when the amount is considered one unit.

Example: Fifty kilos is a reasonable weight for someone of your height.

8. Some nouns, while plural in form, are actually singular in meaning.

Example: Physics is taught by Professor Baldwin.

mumps	aesthetics
physics	thesis
gymnastics	mathematics
phonics	home economics
news	social studies
acrobatics	economics
civics	

9. Doesn’t is a contraction of “does not” and should be used only with a singular subject. ‘Don’t’ is a contraction of “do not” and should be used only with a plural subject.

Example: They don’t (not doesn’t) make movies like that anymore.

10. Words such as scissors, shoes, trousers, pliers, shears and pants are regarded as plural and require plural verbs but if they are preceded by the phrase ‘a pair of...’ (the word ‘pair’ becomes the subject), it takes a singular verb.

Example: This pair of trousers needs cleaning.

11. If two nouns are joined by ‘with or as well as’, the verb agrees with the first noun. In other words, if the first noun is singular, the verb must be singular, even if the second noun is plural.

Example: Shyam as well as Daksh has done the work.

12. The following pronouns are plural and take a plural verb.

Both, few, many, several

Example: Many of the boys were playing games.

I. Read through the passage and choose the correct verb based on the subject(s).

The Indian Ministry of Tourism has/have released numbers on the most visited ticketed monuments in India. It is/are not a surprise. that the Taj Mahal was/were the most visited monument in India in the year 2018. It continue/continues to fascinate the national as well as the international visitors. The Agra Fort is/are very popular with the international tourists. It is/are either because of its proximity to the Taj or because it reflect/reflects the lavish lifestyle of Mughal kings. Many visit/visits Delhi's Qutab Minar. The Qutab Minar, is/are a victory tower that form/forms part of the Qutab complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This may be an added attraction. The choice of the most popular destinations of domestic and international visitors seem/seems to be very different. While domestic visitors flock/flocks to the Sun Temple in Konark or visit Maharashtra or Hyderabad, international tourists is/are more likely to keep to locations close to Agra, Delhi or Varanasi. However, monuments near Kochi or Chennai was/were visited by many international tourists.

II. Correct the following sentences:

1. One of my cousins work at the Park Hotel in Kolkata.

.....

2. The CEO and managing director of the company love Carnatic music.

.....

3. Bed and breakfast are a rapidly growing industry in India.

.....

4. Thousand rupees are definitely not a small amount, Ashfaq!

.....
5.The scissors I use is much better than yours.
.....

III. Select the correct form of the verb shown in brackets in each sentence.

1. Mumps (is-are) one of the most uncomfortable diseases.
2. One hundred dollars (is-are) not a lot of money to some people.
3. She (doesn't-don't) look very well today.
4. Twenty minutes (is-are) the amount of time it takes me to get home from work.
5. It (doesn't-don't) seem so cold today.
6. The jury (was-were) polled for their verdicts.
7. Here (is-are) the nails you need for the projects.
8. Each of the girls (look-looks) good on skis.
9. Everybody (was-were) asked to remain quiet.
10. Most of the seats (was-were) taken.
11. He (don't-doesn't) speak very well.
12. Gymnastics (is-are) easy for Angela.
