



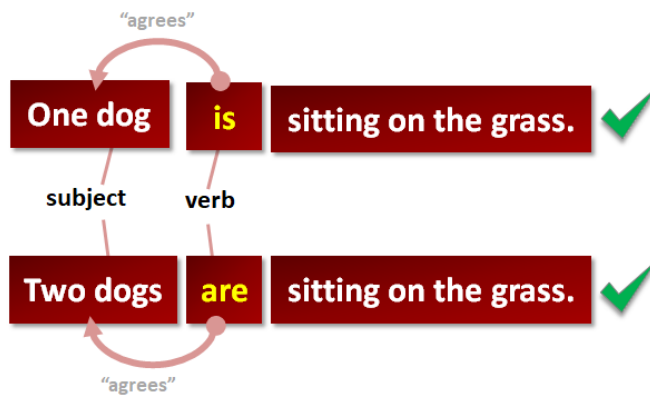
INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: November 2022
WORKSHEET NO:17	TOPIC: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT	Note: To be done in the notebooks

What is a Subject Verb Agreement?

Subject verb agreement simply means the subject and verb must agree in number.

Matching the verb with the subject...



10 Important Rules of Subject Verb Agreement

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

- The car *belongs* to my brother.
- Cars *are* too expensive.

2. The number of the subject (singular or plural) is not changed by words (or a phrase) that come in between the subject and the verb.

- One of my friends *is* sick.
- One of the boxes *is* open.

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

Someone in the game *was* (not were) hurt.

4. The following words may be singular or plural, depending upon their use in a sentence: some, any, all, most.

Most of the news *is* good.

Most of the flowers *were* red.

5. Subjects joined by “and” are plural. Subjects joined by “or” or “Nor” take a verb that agrees with the last subject.

Bob and George *are* leaving.

Neither Hari nor Ravi *was* present.

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

Here *comes* the trained elephant.

There *are* five books on the table.

7. Collective nouns may be singular or plural, depending on their use in the sentence.

The committee *was* formed in 2012.

The committee *are* having sandwiches for lunch.

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

Physics *is* (not are) taught by Prof. Snape.

The Gulliver’s Travels *is* a very interesting book.

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

Ten dollars *is* a high price to pay.

Five years *is* the maximum sentence for that offence.

10. ‘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.

He *doesn’t* (not don’t) know how to sail.

They *don’t* (not doesn’t) like it.

EXERCISE:1

Insert the correct form of the present tense of the verbs in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

1. A good dictionary a lot. (cost/costs)
2. These five chairsnew. (is/are)
3. Sciencean interesting subject.(is/are)
4. Sita next to my house. (live/lives)
5. Bread and butter a wholesome food. (is/are)
6. One of these three boysfirst in his class every year. (stand/stands)
7. My kite very high in the sky. (fly/flies)
8. Theygloomy. (look/looks)
9. All the students in this school English.(learn/learns)
10. My lawn very beautiful in spring. (look/looks)

EXERCISE: 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **verbs** from the brackets.

1. Each of these minerals found in India. (is/are)
2. Either you or he mistaken. (is/are)
3. Neither food nor watergiven to the captives. (was/were)
4. The broken–down bus replaced with a new one. (was/were)
5. Every Saturday evening, my children (jumps/jump) all over me to welcome me.
6. My little brother (imitates /imitate) Casillas, the star goalkeeper of Spain.
7. These boys always..... (does /do) their homework.
8. One of the teachers (plant/plants) a garden in the courtyard.
9. Ms. Jackson and her sons (run/runs) an arcade in the mall.
10. Everyone at the restaurant (eat/eats) the crispy wings.
11. Someone in the group (wish/wishes) that they could have a pony.

EXERCISE: 3

Choose the correct option.

1. Everyone (is/are) here.
2. Neither the pen nor the pencil (is/are) lost.
3. Someone (doesn't/don't) understand.
4. Those (have/has) been cheaper in the past.
5. Randy and Juan (like/likes) sports.
6. These (is/are) really special.
7. You (ride/rides) with me.
8. All of them (go/goes) to school.
9. She (want/wants) to reach home quickly.
10. That movie (was/were) awesome.