

Subject-Verb Agreement

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructor: _____

Course: _____

About This DLA

Important Note

All the activities (3) in the DLA must be completed in their entirety before meeting with a tutor and receiving credit. Where indicated, complete your work on this sheet. If your instructor wants evidence of this completed DLA, return this form to him or her with the tutor's signature included.

Learning Outcomes

Through computer and other independent work, this activity will familiarize you with the rules for subject-verb agreement and help you create sentences in which the subjects and verbs agree.

Activities (approximately 1 hour)

Read the information, complete the activities that follow, and be prepared to discuss your answers when you meet with a tutor.

Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement means that the subject and the verb agree in number. For example, if you have a **singular subject** (only one of something), you need to use a **singular verb**. If you have a **plural subject** (two or more of something), you need to use a **plural verb**.

❖ Abigail loves ice cream.

❖ She and her friend love going to the mall for ice cream.

Grammatical Person

Let's look at the different points of view:

Point of View	Example
1 st person singular	I
2 nd person singular	You (one person)
3 rd person singular	She, He, It Tom, Sally, the government, a table, singular subjects
1 st person plural	We
2 nd person plural	You (more than one person)

Point of View	Example
3 rd person plural	They Those ladies, the oranges, cats, plural subjects

Subject-Verb Agreement in the Simple Present Tense

There are three forms of *be* in the present tense: **am/is/are**

Subject	Be
I	am (not)
he/she/it/singular subjects	is (not)
you/we/they/plural subjects	are (not)

There are two forms of *do* in the present tense: **do/does**

Subject	Do
I/you/we/they/plural subjects	do (not)
he/she/it/singular subjects	does (not)

We use the **base** form of the verb when the subject is *I, you, we, they* or a plural noun. We use the **–s** form when the subject is *he, she, it*, or a singular noun

Subject	Verb
I/you/we/they/plural subjects	run
he/she/it/singular subjects	runs

Many times, you only add **–s** to verbs for *he/she/it* (third person singular), but sometimes you need more than **–s**. Here are some spelling rules for the **–s** form:

Rule	Base Form	-s Form
Add –s to most verbs to make the –s form	hope eat	hopes eats
When the base form ends in <i>ss, sh, ch, or x</i> , add –es and pronounce an extra syllable	miss wash catch mix	misses washes catches mixes
When the base form ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add –es .	carry worry	carries worries

Rule	Base Form	-s Form
When the base form ends in a vowel + y , add -s but do not change the y.	pay enjoy	pays enjoys
Add -es to <i>go</i> and <i>do</i> .	go do	goes does

Subject-Verb Agreement in the Simple Past Tense

There are two forms of *be* in the past: **was/were**

Subject	Be	Example
I/he/she/it/singular subjects	was (not)	I was late. Sue was late.
you/we/they/plural subjects	were (not)	We were late. The students were late.

With any other verb, there is only one form in the past tense.

Singular Subject	Plural Subject
I cried .	We cried .
Sue cried .	The students cried .

Subject-Verb Agreement in the Present Perfect Tenses

There are two forms in the present perfect: **have/has + past participle**

Subject	Verb	Example
I/you/we/they/plural subjects	have (not)	I have finished . You have finished .
he/she/it/singular subjects	has (not)	John has finished . The cycle has finished .

There are two forms in the present perfect progressive: **have/has + been + verb-ing**

Subject	Verb	Example
I/you/we/they/plural subjects	have (not)	I have been waiting . Sue and Lee have been waiting .
he/she/it/singular subjects	has (not)	My mother has been waiting .

Subject-Verb Agreement in Other Tenses

In the past perfect tense or with modals, the helper verbs have only one form.

Past Perfect	Will	Might
I had finished the project.	You will be famous.	They might come tomorrow.
He had finished the project.	She will be famous.	It might come tomorrow.

Two or More Subjects

When two or more **subjects** are joined by *and*, use the **plural** form of the verb.

- ❖ Doug *and* Jenny **have** cars.
- ❖ Lanai, Maui, *and* Oahu **are** part of the Hawaiian islands.

Neither and *either* take **singular verbs**. However, when two or more **subjects** are joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb has to agree with the subject that it is closer to.

- ❖ Either Amy *or* the children **are** home.
- ❖ Neither the children *nor* Amy **is** home.

Here and There

When we begin a sentence with *here* or *there*, the verb may be **singular** or **plural** depending on the nouns that follow.

- ❖ Here **are** my keys!
- ❖ There **are** many students.
- ❖ Here **is** your check.
- ❖ There **is** too much noise.

Special Subject forms

Indefinite pronouns refer to a person, place, or thing in general (not specific).

Singular: another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something, either, neither

Plural: both, few, many, several, others

- ❖ Everybody **is** here.
- ❖ Many **have tried**.
- ❖ Nobody **is** home.
- ❖ Others **were** absent.

Some nouns end in **-s**, but they are **singular**. → economics, mathematics, news, physics, politics

- ❖ Mathematics **is** my favorite subject.
- ❖ The news **doesn't look** good.

A gerund (verb + *-ing*) will take a **singular verb** when there is only one, but if there are two or more, they take a **plural verb**.

- ❖ Playing checkers **is** my favorite hobby.
- ❖ Swimming and skiing **are** my favorite sports.

Collective Nouns

This is a group of people or things that act as ONE unit, so these nouns take a **singular verb**.

Collective Nouns: army, association, audience, band, class, club, committee, company, crowd, family, gang, government, group, jury, organization, population, public, society, team

- ❖ The government **exists** for us.
- ❖ Society **needs** to participate.
- ❖ Our team **is winning**.

Interrupting Words and Phrases

Prepositional phrases, adjective clauses, and phrases like *along with*, *together with*, *accompanied by*, *as well as*, and *in addition to* DO NOT AFFECT the verb.

- ❖ The value of his homes **is dropping** quickly.
- ❖ Some students who are in my creative writing class **write** for the school newspaper.
- ❖ One of the students **is** absent.
- ❖ My parents, along with my brother, **are going to visit** me next week.

Expressions of Quantity

Fractions, percentages, and expressions of quantity, like *some of*, *all of*, *any of*, *most of*, *none of*, and *a lot of*, can be **singular** or **plural**, depending on the noun that follows.

Singular	Plural
Two-fifths of the milk is gone.	Two fifths of the students are early.
Fifty percent of the student body works .	Fifty percent of the students work .
Some of the orange is moldy. (part of it)	Some of the oranges are moldy.
Most of the pizza is gone.	Most of the pizzas are gone.

We usually use a **singular verb** with expressions of time, money, distance, weight, and measurement because it is considered a SINGLE UNIT.

- ❖ Thirty dollars **is** all I have.
- ❖ Three days **is** a long time to wait.
- ❖ Two cups of milk **is** enough.
- ❖ Three miles **is** not too far to run.
- ❖ Twenty minutes **is** enough.
- ❖ Two grams of chocolate **is** enough.

Activities

Check off each box once you have completed the activity.

☐ 1. Subject-Verb Agreement Review

Review the information on this sheet. Then, answer the following questions.

What does *subject verb agreement* mean?

What does *third person singular* mean?

☐ 2. Online Quiz

Go to <http://tinyurl.com/SubjectVerbAgreementDLAQuiz> and take the [Subject Verb Agreement DLA Quiz](#). You must score at least 80% on the exercises before seeing a tutor. After you complete the task, **PLEASE ASK A LAB TUTOR OR FRONT DESK ATTENDANT TO PRINT THE PAGE THAT HAS YOUR SCORE. DO NOT EXIT THE PROGRAM UNTIL THIS PAGE HAS BEEN PRINTED (FREE OF CHARGE).** If you have any other questions, do not hesitate to ask a lab tutor.

Choose 3a or 3b Below

3a. Correct Your Own Writing

Collect some of your graded work. Find examples of mistakes that you made with subject-verb agreement, write them down below, and then correct them.

1a. Original Sentence:

1b. Corrected Sentence:

2a. Original Sentence:

2b. Corrected Sentence:

3a. Original Sentence:

3b. Corrected Sentence:

4a. Original Sentence:

4b. Corrected Sentence:

If you do not have your own essay to work with, please complete the supplemental activity below (3b).

Place the following nouns under the correct verb: *don't give* or *doesn't give*. Make sure you pay attention to subject-verb agreement. The first two have already been done for you.

I	you and I	the woman who makes pies
you	the instructions for this game	some of the children
Mr. Kim	the government	the jury
the Bensons	a person	politics
people	smoking cigarettes	fifty percent of the population
the United States	two-fifths of the students	twenty dollars

don't give	doesn't give
I you	

☐ 4. Review

Go to <https://mtsac2.mywconline.com> and use the [Mt. SAC Writing Center Appointment System](#) to make a DLA appointment, or sign-up to see a tutor on the "**DLA Walk-in**" list in the Writing Center. During your session with a tutor, explain your work to demonstrate your understanding of subject-verb agreement. Refer to your own graded writing (or the completed activity) and explain to the tutor strategies that you used to create sentences with subject-verb agreement.

Student's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Tutor's Signature _____

Date: _____

If you are an individual with a disability and need a greater level of accessibility for any document in The Writing Center or on The Writing Center's website, please contact the Mt. SAC Accessible Resource Centers for Students, access@mtsac.edu, (909) 274-4290.

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