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Subject verb agreement rules ppt

18 English and history are my two favorite subjects. Neither the students nor the teacher know that there will be a fire drill today. Neither the dog nor the kitten is ready to eat the leftover meat. The football team (will) win the championship game. 16 If a subject has linked two or more parts to "or" or "nor," the verb must correspond to the part of the subject that is - with the verb. NEAREST / CLOSEST 8 RULE 4: Topics related by Gold or Nor RULE: If a subject has two or more parts related by the words "or" or "nor," the verb must be wrong with the part of the subject, the "false" : Neither the president nor the vice-president are aware of the changes in the plan. That is true: neither the president nor the vice-president is aware of the changes to the plan. 4 Rule of the subject and the rule of verb 2: Separated by words - RULE: If words between the word are used, an error of inconsistency may occur. It is important to remember that an object of a 'is never the subject of the sentence' . 2 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT Rule 1: BASIC RULE: A verb must match its verb - in number and in person. In other words, if the subject is - the verb must be plural. 13 A verb must be associated with its subject in and - When words come between the subject and the verb, an error in the subject or verb correspondence may occur. It is important to remember that an object of a 'is never the subject of the sentence' . NUMBER PERSON PREPOSITION 6 Notes on the subject-verb-agreement Singular - A plural - more than one sound for the most part (not always) but if the subject is singular, then the verb ends with an "S". If the subject is plural, then the verb will not end with an "S." Examples: The cat meows. (The singular) Cats cow me. (plural) There are exceptions to this rule. Basics about Subject-Verb Agreement • The subject and the main verb in a sentence must match in number. • Singular subjects have singular verbs. • Plural subjects have plural verbs. Singular (one) • Our babysleeps more than 10 hours a day. • There is one baby • The verb "to sleep" changes to "sleeps" when paired with one baby. Plural (more than one) • Some babiesleep even longer. • There are multiple babies in this sentence. • The verb "to sleep" becomes just "sleep" when paired with multiple babies. Words between the Subject and Verb • Sometimes prepositional phrases come between the subject and verb. • A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends in a noun. • Common prepositions: about, after, at, before, betweenby, during, for, from, in, into, like, of, on, outside, over, through, to, toward, with, without, under, above • The verb should agree with the subject NOT the noun in a prepositional phrase. Examples of SV Agreement with Prepositional Phrases • A small bag of potato chips contains 440 calories. • A small bagof potato chips contains 440 calories. • The tomatoes in this salad are brown and mushy. • The tomatoesin this salad are brown and mushy. • Books about baseball fill my son's room. • Booksabout baseball fill my son's room. Compound Subjects • A compound subject is made up of two nouns connected by a joining word. • Subjects joined by AND take a PLURAL verb, or the verb that matches with they. • The plural form of a regular verb has NO "s" at the end. Examples of Compound Subjects • Running and lifting weights are good ways to keep in shape. • Fear and ignorance have a lot to do with hatred. • Fear and ignorancetheave a lot to do with hatred.Practice 1, part 1 • Complete Practice 1 with a partner. Then you will check your answers with your teacher. • Recess time! • Reading and writing are important parts of the school day. • But games on the playground are, too. • The little kids in Teron's class love racing around on these scooter-boards. • The exercise and fresh air benefits their bodies and minds. Practice 1, part 2 • It's time to head back into class. • The smiles on the kids' faces makeTeron feel good. • They remind him of why he is a teacher. • Teron grew up in a poor neighborhood without his father around. • Drugs and crime were everywhere he looked. • The teachers in his own life were very important to him. • They let him know they believed he could succeed in life. • Adult support and encouragement make a big difference in the life of a child. • Teron wants to provide that kind of support to the children he teaches. Practice 1, Part 3 • Boys and girls learn how to be adults from observing grownups around them. • Teron saw lots of negative role models, such as drug dealers, as he was growing up. • But he focused on the positive people in his life. • He hopes the kids in his class do the same thing.Practice 2, Complete independently • When complete, you will check your answers with your teacher. Practice 2 Answers • Taste - compound subject • Wear - plural subject • Have - compound subject • Speak - plural subject • See - compound subject • Surround - compound subject • Are - plural subject • Sleep - compound subject • Live - compound subject • Do - plural subject 1. SUBJECT - VERBAGREEMENT 2. BASIC RULE. • Singular subjects must have singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs. 3. RULES ON SUBJECT- VERBAGREEMENT 4. 1. The pronoun "YOU"always takes a plural verb. Examples: You were invited to come. You are asked to clean the room. You sing so well. 5. 2. If a sentence begins with HEREor THERE, the verb agrees with the subject which follows it. Examples: Here are the ways on how to preserve meat. There is a huge gap between the rich and the poor. 6. 3. If two subjects, one single and one plural, are connected by EITHER/OR or NEITHER/NOR, the verb agrees with the nearer subject. Examples: Neither the players nor the coach is joining. Either the conductor or the singers are attending the concert. 7. 4. A singular subject followed by intervening words or phrases such as WITH, AS WELL AS, IN ADDITION TO, ACCOMPANIED BY, TOGETHER WITH and NO LESS THAN, takes a singular verb. Examples: Jake, accompanied by his sisters, is enrolling in PCC. Daddy, as well as my brothers, is enjoying the party. 8. 5. Singular subjects joined by ANDrequire a plural verb, except when they mean one thing. Examples: Larry and Mercy are reading novels. My teacher and friend is here. 9. 6. Two singular subjects joined byEITHER/OR or NEITHER/NOR take a singular verb. Examples: Either Mommy or Daddy is coming with me at the outbound. Neither Ferdie nor Dulce is waiting for you. 10. 7. If a singular subject is followed bya phrase containing a plural noun, the verb is singular. Examples: One of the boys is yelling so loud. One of the members is against the rule. 11. 8. The indefinite pronouns SEVERAL, FEW, BOTH, MANY, OTHERS are always plural. Examples: Both were asking to be freed. Several are seeking justice. 12. 9. The indefinite pronouns SOME, MOST, ALL, NONE are singular orplural according to the meaning of the sentence. Examples: Some of the girls were absent. Some of the ice cream is left. 13. 10. When any of the following indefinite pronouns isthe subject, the verb is singular: EVERYBODY, EACH, NO ONE, ANOTHER, ANYBODY, NOBODY, EVERY, NOTHING, EVERYTHING, ANYONE, EITHER, NEITHER, EVERYONE, SOMEBODY, SOMEONE. Example: Every man and woman in this hall is a member. 14. 11. Expressions of time, money, weight, and distance are singular even if the form is plural. Examples: Two years is a long time to wait. One million dollars was given back to the owner. 15. 12. When the amount of money refers to separate units, the verb is plural. Examples: Five 25-centavo coins were found. Sixty 100-peso bills were added to the budget. 16. 13. The following words are always plural: PANTS, TROUSERS, PLIERS, SCISSORS, SHEARS, TONGS. However, ifthe word PAIR is used, the verb is singular. Examples: The pants are torn into two. The pair of scissors was placed on the table. 17. 14. Certain nouns, though plural in form, are singular in meaningand therefore take singular verbs. Examples: Mathematics is my favorite subject. The latest news is alarming to the public. 18. 15. When the word is preceded by A, it takes a plural verb. When it is preceded by THE, it takes a singular verb. Examples: A number of students are waiting outside. The number of students outside is not recorded yet. 19. 16. When fractions are used, theverb agrees with the object of the OF PHRASE. Examples: One half of the cake was consumed. One fourth of the employees were attending the seminar. 20. 17. These nouns may be singular or plural in meaning: ATHLETICS, GENETICS, POLITICS, GYMNASTICS, STATISTICS. When the noun refers to an organized activity, it is singular; when the noun refers to the activities of individuals within a group, or to varied activities, it is plural. Examples: Gymnastics is very popular among girls. The gymnastics shown in the field today were outstanding. 21. 18. The name of a country is always regarded as singular. Examples: The Bahamas has beautiful beaches. Philippines is a wondrous place. 22. 19. Adjectives used as nouns are considered plural. Examples: The poor are to be helped. The efficient are what this country needs. 23. 20. Collective nouns may be singular or pluraldepending on whether the individual members are acting individually or collectively. These nouns are: COMPANY, GROUP, COMMITTEE, CROWD, JURY, FLOCK, TEAM. Examples: The committee is against the plan. (acting collectively-singular) The committee are of different opinion. (acting individually- plural) 24. 21. In the use of mathematicalexpressions, the following are accepted: Examples: Seven plus three is ten. Seven and three are ten. Five times two are ten. Five minus two is three. 25. 22. Titles of books, plays, articles, movies, etc. are regarded assingular even though words in the title may be plural. Examples: "In Dreams Begin Responsibilities" is a story by D. Schwartz. "Great Expectations" is a must-read novel. 26. 23. Names of organizations take a singular verb when the wholeorganization is referred to, and a pluralverb when the members are referred to. Examples: Lopez and Sons is a successful organization. Lopez and Sons are holding a two-day annual meeting. 27. 24. If a sentence begins with the epletive IT, the verb is always singular even if the subject that follows the verb is plural. Examples: It is the schools which must assume the responsibility. It is us who must take care of the environment. 28. REFERENCES: • Communication Arts 1 • Essentials of English• Complete Course in College English

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