

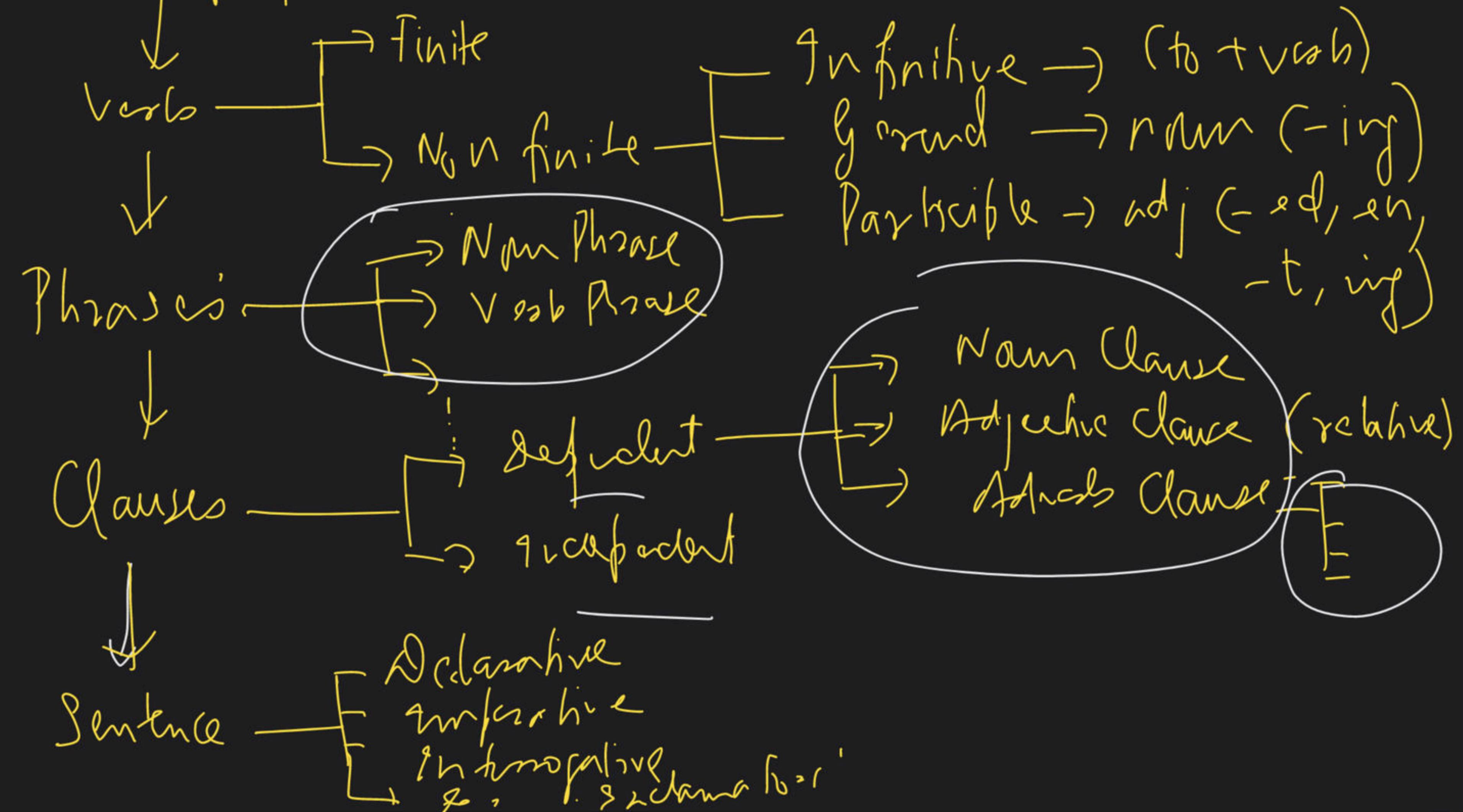
Subject Verb Agreement- 8th Sept

Special class

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

CLASS NOTES WITH RULES AND EXAMPLES

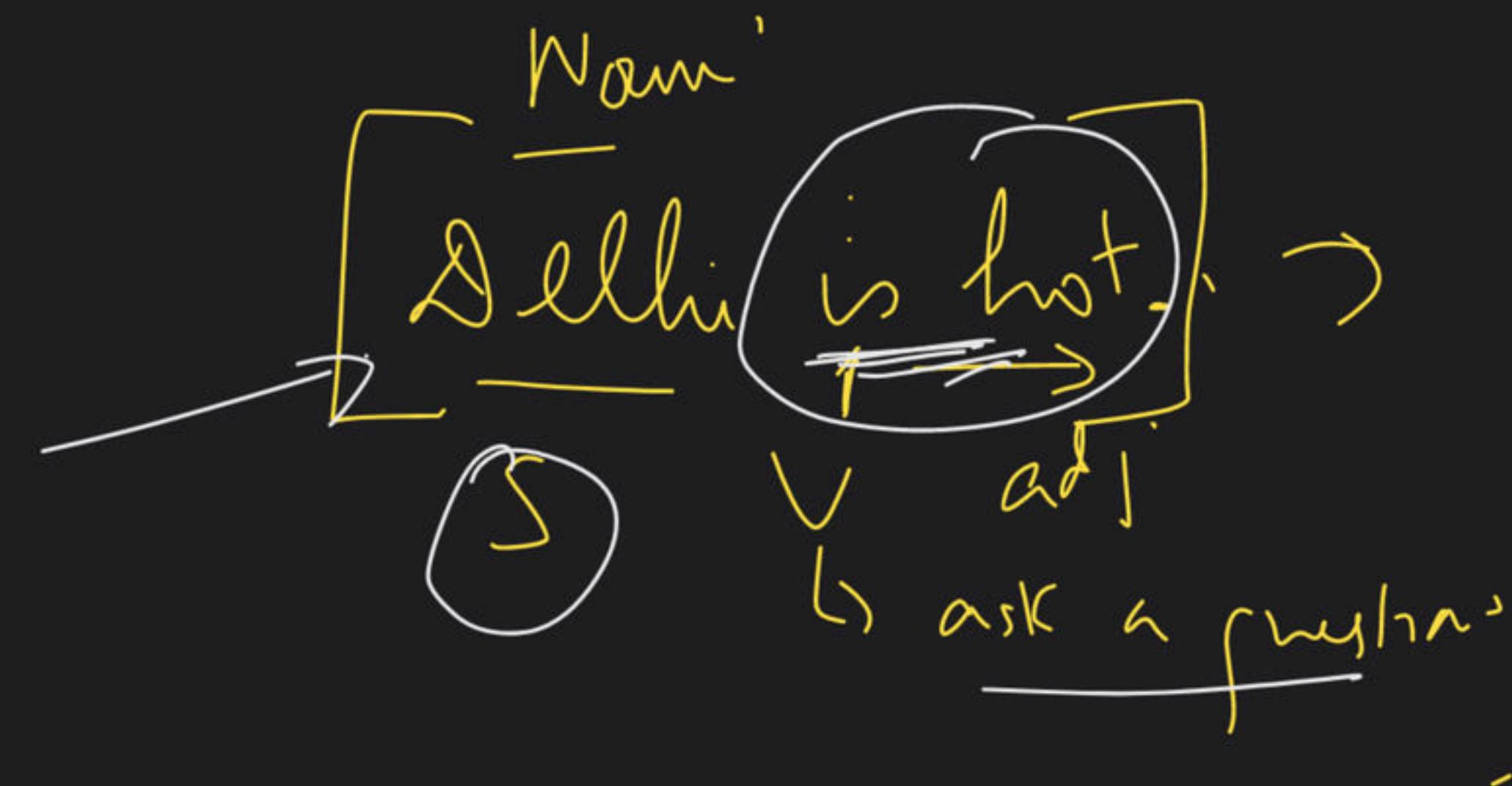
Parts of speech



Sentence → IIC, punctuation

Q.C

modifying phrases



(Subject and a verb)

The source of oil and gas and many other
fuel components necessary for my
factory use set to increase

has / have / has been
What is
have increased -

What can be a subject?

Singing is my hobby

To travel is to live

Singing classical songs is my hobby

To love some unselfishly is true love
in Infinitive phrase

- 1. Name → John which is happy.
 - 2. Pronoun → (Pl) is happy.
 - 3. Gerund
 - 4. Infinitive
 - 5. Name Phrase
 - 6. Gerund Phrase
 - 7. Infinitive Phrase
 - 8. ~~dependent clause~~ (non-clause)
- Whatever you say is correct

S

DEFINITION

- Subject–verb agreement means that the verb must match the subject in number and person.
- Singular subject → Singular verb.
- Plural subject → Plural verb.
- Example: The cat runs fast. / The cats run fast.

When the verb
has 's' it means
it is singular.

(She) likes VARC
They like VARC

RULE I – SINGULAR AND PLURAL SUBJECTS

- Singular subject takes singular verb; plural subject takes plural verb.
- Example: She plays the piano. / They play the piano.

Either -.. or, neither, or

RULE 2 – COMPOUND SUBJECTS

- Joined by 'and' → usually plural.
- Example: Ravi and Sita are friends.
- Joined by 'or/nor' → verb agrees with the nearest subject.
- Example: Either the teacher or the students are ready.

Either he or I am.
Either I or she. ① joining the club
is joining the club

John and Pets are writing CAT

Either John or Peter

Either John or his friends are writing
Either his friends or John

RULE 3 – INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

↳ Always singular: each, everyone, everybody, anybody, someone, no one, nobody, everything.

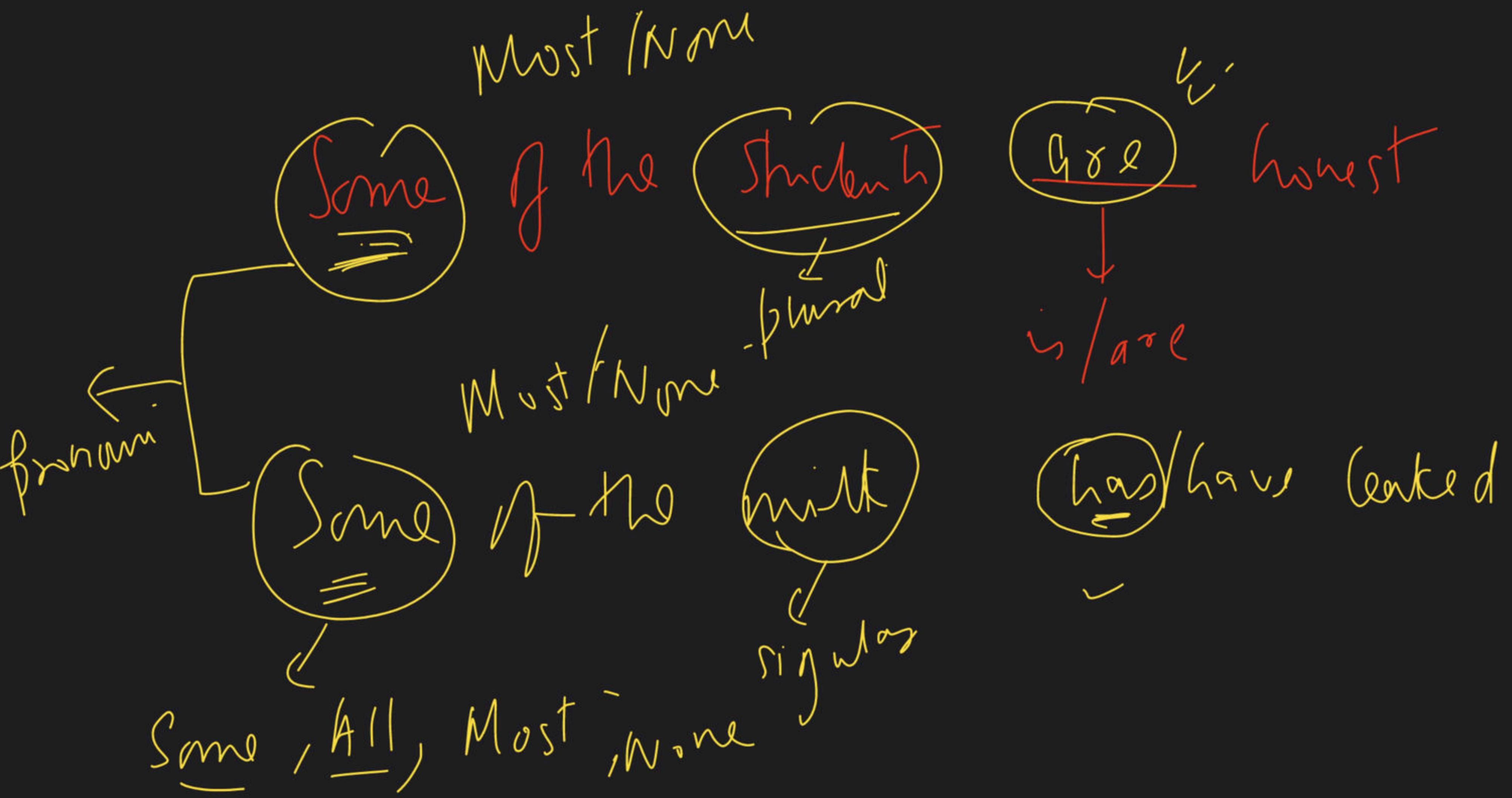
• Always plural: few, many, several, both.

• Can be singular or plural: all, any, some, most, none.

Definite

He / She | it / They | them
etc

Indefinite → everyone, someone



RULE 4 – COLLECTIVE NOUNS



- Singular when group acts as a unit: The team wins every match.
- Plural when members act individually: The team are arguing.

The teams are arguing ~

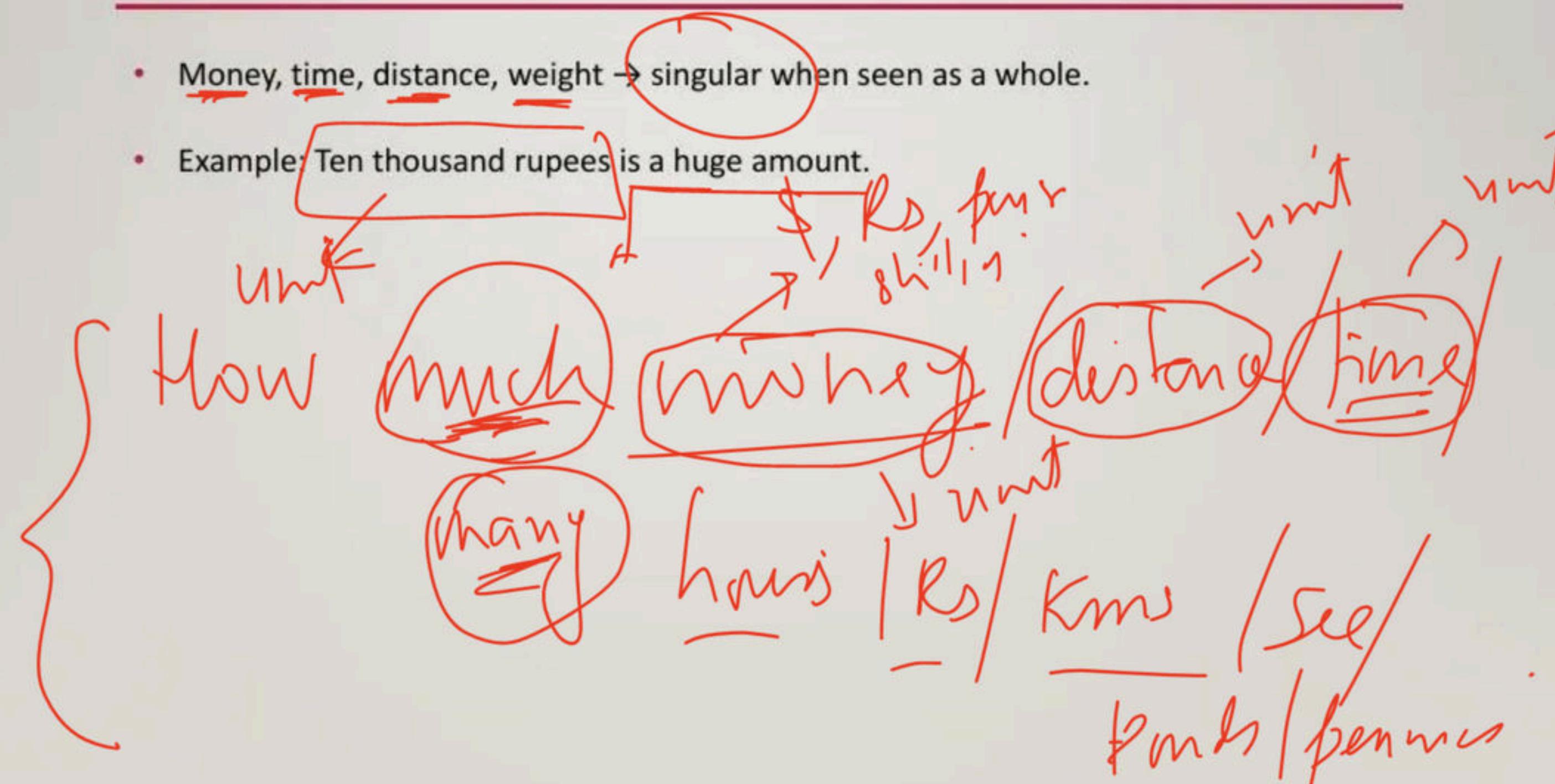
A, B, C

The team are ~

How much ~~love~~ do you have for
me?.

RULE 5 – AMOUNTS AND QUANTITIES

- Money, time, distance, weight → singular when seen as a whole.
- Example: Ten thousand rupees is a huge amount.



The rise and the fall of the Roman empire



a topic

RULE 6 – TITLES, NAMES, PLURAL WORDS

(q/t)

- Titles of books, movies, etc. take a singular verb.
- Example: 'The Chronicles of Narnia' is my favourite book series.

is something
debate.

(q/t)

'War and Peace' is a very big book -

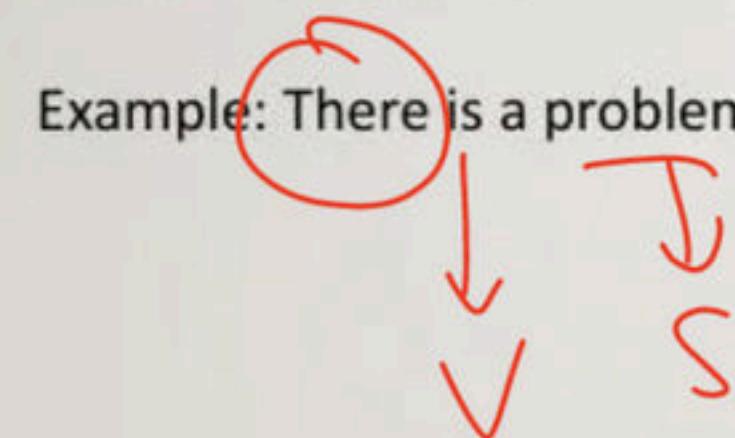
'Rajma and chawal' is my fav dish
and
one word

India has won the
match

Arun, I did not know
that

RULE 7 – INVERTED SENTENCES / HERE / THERE

- When sentence begins with 'here' or 'there', subject comes after verb.
- Example: There is a problem. / There are many problems.



There are some children playing
in the garden

A handwritten sentence "There are some children playing in the garden" is shown. The verb "are" is enclosed in a red square. A red bracket "T" is under "There", and a red bracket "S" is under "are". A red arrow points from "T" to "S". A red arrow also points from "S" to the word "are". The phrase "in the garden" is crossed out with a red line.

A man with three wives is a rich man

RULE 8 – PHRASES WITH WITH/ALONG WITH/AS WELL AS

- Do not make the subject plural.
- Example: The teacher, along with the students, is attending the seminar.

with
along with
as well
as

The teacher and the students are attending
the seminar with his advisor is walking

Diabetes

as well as fatigue,

additional
not important

is the cause of
my headache -

RULE 9 – FRACTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

- Verb agrees with noun after 'of'.

- Example: Half of the cake is gone. / Half of the apples are rotten.

30% of my children are missing

30% of my school is form VTR

30% of my class is absent

30% of my cake ~~is~~ are missing

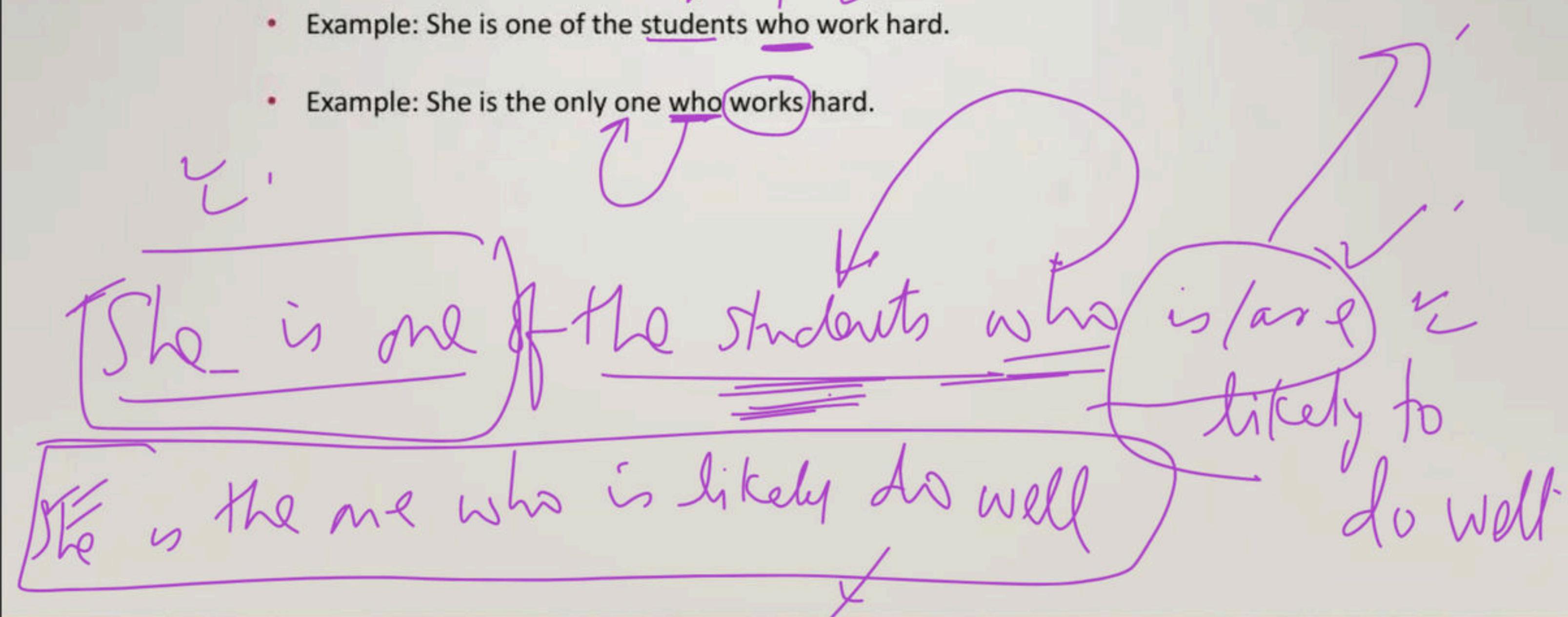
RULE 10 – EACH / EVERY

- When each/every precedes two or more subjects joined by 'and', use singular verb.
- Example: Every boy and girl is ready.

Every boy and girl is ready.
Every
~~Every~~
boy and girl
~~is~~
girl
wife and husband
~~is~~
~~husband~~
for their children

RULE II – RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- Verb agrees with antecedent of pronoun.
- Example: She is one of the students who work hard.
- Example: She is the only one who works hard.



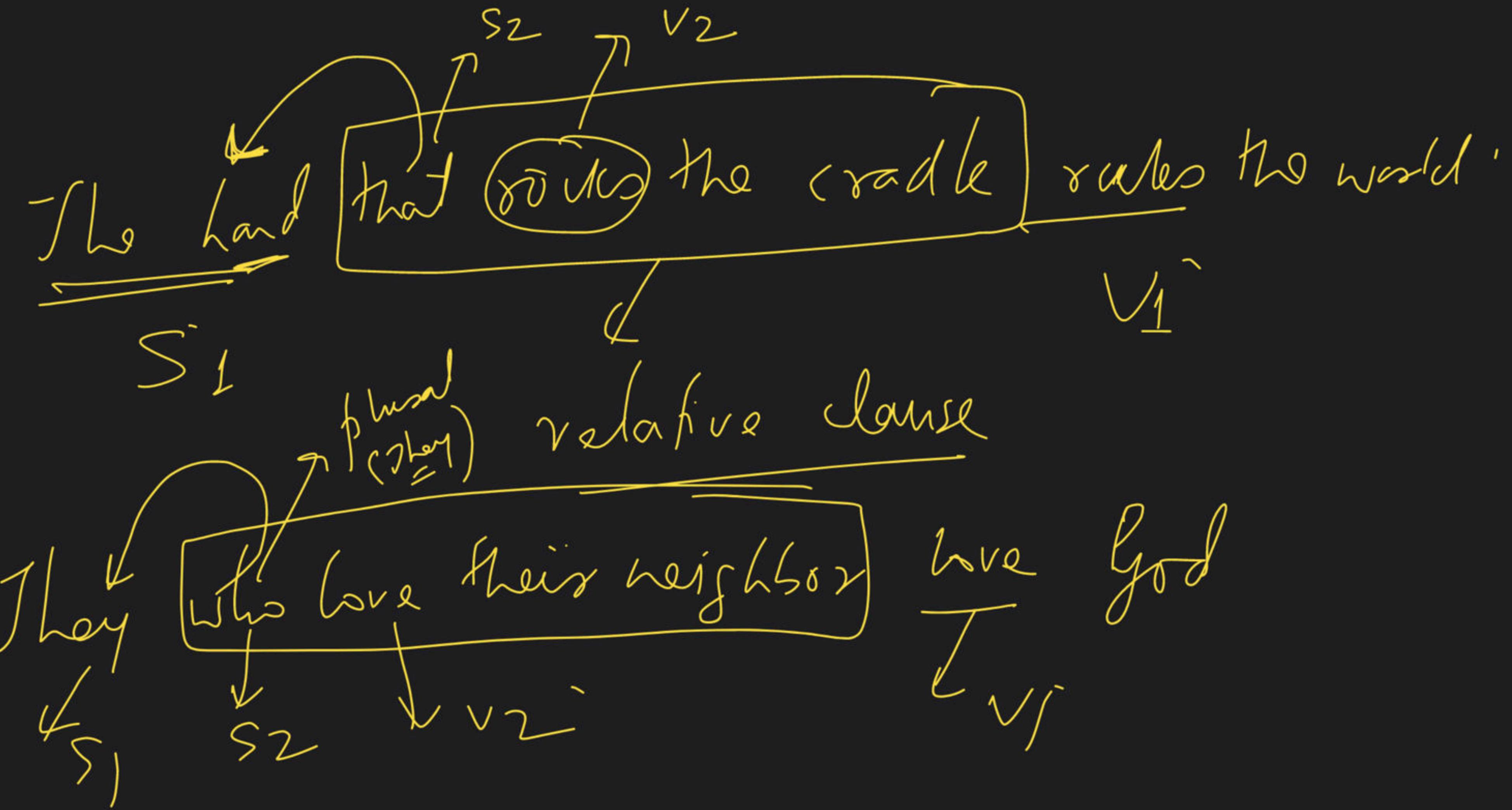
who | whom | that | which
—

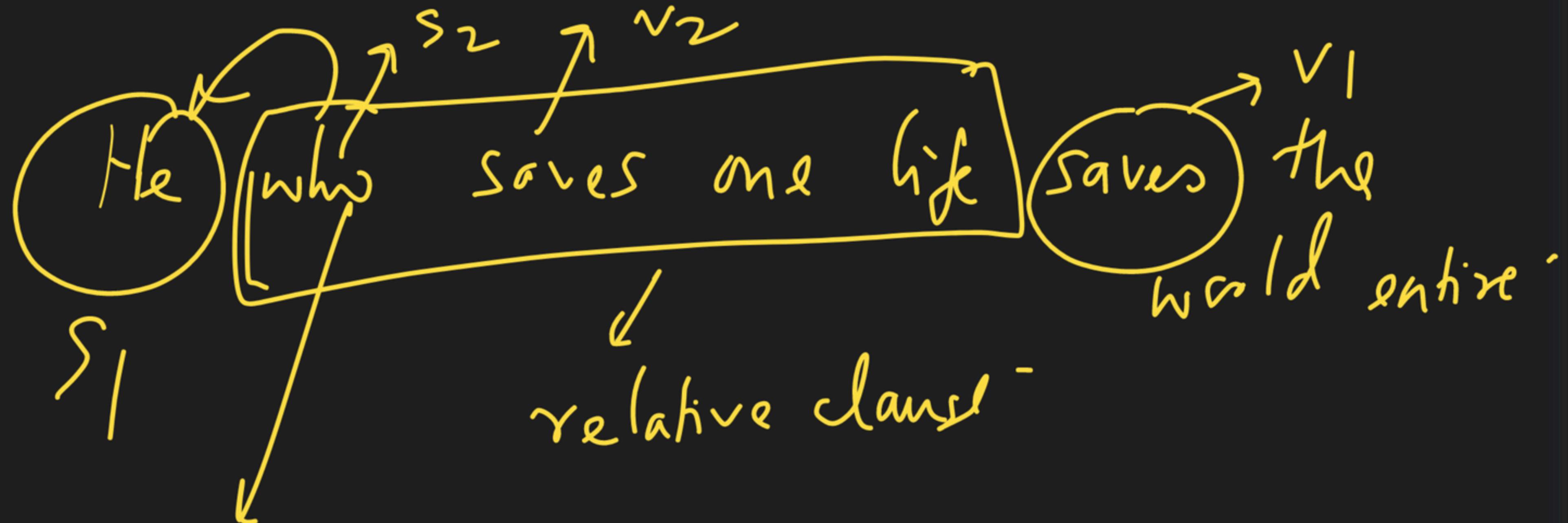
refers to what has come immediately before them.

The people who are

you are one of my students who have maths

you are the only student who takes maths

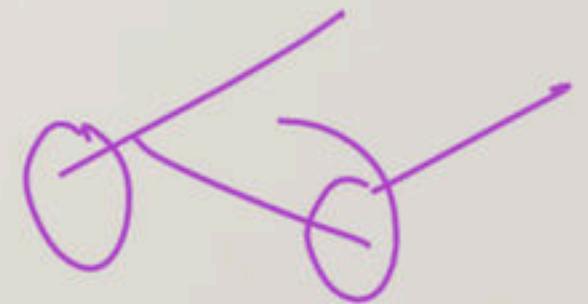
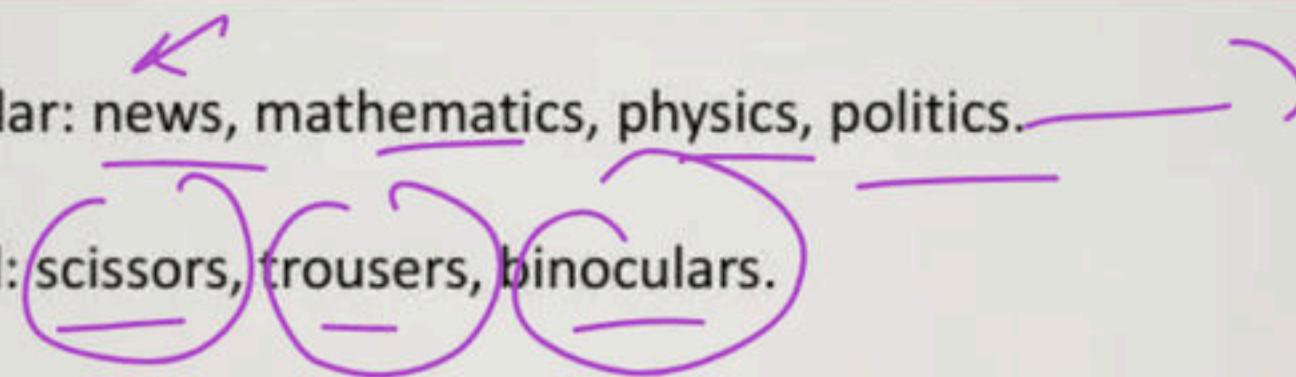




Who is relative pronoun referring to 'He'
 a foreigner refers to a person

RULE 12 – SPECIAL NOUNS ENDING IN 'S'

- Some are singular: news, mathematics, physics, politics.
- Some are plural: scissors, trousers, binoculars.



SOLVED EXAMPLES

the subject nearest to the verb

- Either Ramesh or his friends are coming to the party.
- Each of the students has submitted the homework.
- The furniture in the house is very old.
- Five kilometres is a long walk.
- The quality of the apples is good.

decides the
number of
the verb

Either his friends or Ramesh is coming