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#### 6-1. Final **-s/-es**: Use, Pronunciation, and Spelling

Most singular nouns form plural nouns by adding the **-s** ending.

Singular nouns ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** form plural nouns by adding the **-es** ending.

Singular nouns that end in a consonant and y form a plural noun by removing the y and adding the **-ies** ending.

#### 6-2. Basic Subject-Verb Agreement

If the subject is singular, use a singular verb. If the subject is plural, then use the plural verb.

Singular subject : he, she, it

Plural subject : we, they, you

When two or more subjects are connected with "and", use the plural verb.

**Every** and **each** are always followed immediately by singular nouns.

If there is a prepositional phrase, the subject is before the preposition.

#### 6-3. Subject-Verb Agreement: Using Expressions of Quantity

If there are expressions of quantity (all, most, or some) followed by the preposition 'of', then the subject can be singular or plural, depending on the noun after the preposition.

**some of** + singular noun = singular verb

**some of** + plural noun = plural verb

exceptions: **One of, each of, and every one of** take singular verbs.

**one of/each of/every one of** + plural noun = singular verb every one of

#### 6-4. Subject-Verb Agreement: Using There + Be

Notice that normal word order (subject-verb) is reversed or inverted (verb-subject). The word *there* is not the subject. It is important to identify the subject and make sure that the verb agrees with it.

**There + be** + subject + expression of place

#### 6-5. Subject-Verb Agreement: Some Irregularities

Sometimes a proper noun (the name of a particular person, place, or object spelled with a capital letter) that ends in **-s** is followed by a singular verb because it is singular. The singular pronoun **it** is used if the noun is changed to a pronoun. Ex : The United States **is** big **The United States = it**

Some nouns of nationality ending in **-sh, -ese, and -ch** can refer to language or people, e.g., *English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, French*. They can be followed by singular or plural verbs.

A few adjectives can be preceded by **the** and used as a plural noun (without final **-s**) to refer to people who have that quality. Other examples: the young, the elderly, the living, the dead, the blind, the deaf, the disabled

#### A-5. The Verb *Be*

Verb to be includes: **am, is, are, was, were, be, been, and being**. The verb to be changes according to the timing of the action or event (present, past, future) and the aspect of the verb (simple, perfect, continuous). Basically, the verb to be is used as a linking verb and auxiliary verb.

Linkng Verbs : Jhon **is** a student

Asuxiliary Verbs : Mary **is** writing a letter