

Name: Aaron Paddy

Reference Number: 20948048

Index Number: 3411122

## **THIRTY INSTANCES OF SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD RULES** **APPLICATION**

1. When the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. For example, "The cat jumps over the fence."
2. When the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. For example, "The cats jump over the fence."
3. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun, the verb must agree in number with the subject. For example, "He runs every day."
4. When the subject is a plural noun or pronoun, the verb must agree in number with the subject. For example, "They run every day."
5. When the subject is a compound subject joined by "and," the verb is plural. For example, "The dog and the cat are sleeping."
6. When the subjects are joined by "or" or "nor," the verb agrees with the subject closest to it. For example, "Neither the dog nor the cat is hungry."
7. When the subject is a collective noun, the verb may be singular or plural depending on whether the collective noun is acting as a single unit or as individuals. For example, "The team is playing well" or "The team are arguing with each other."
8. When the subject is an uncountable noun, the verb is singular. For example, "Water is essential for life."
9. When the subject is a plural indefinite pronoun such as "some," "few," or "many," the verb is plural. For example, "Some of the students are absent."
10. When the subject is a singular indefinite pronoun such as "someone," "anyone," or "everyone," the verb is singular. For example, "Everyone needs a break sometimes."
11. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun followed by "with," the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun, not with the object of the preposition. For example, "The woman with the cats is here."
12. When the subject is a collective noun followed by "of," the verb may be singular or plural depending on whether the collective noun is acting as a single unit or as individuals. For example, "The herd of cows is grazing" or "The herd of cows are grazing."
13. When the subject is an expression of time, money, or measurement, the verb is singular. For example, "Five dollars is not enough."
14. When the subject is a clause, the verb agrees with the subject of the clause, not with the object of the verb in the clause. For example, "The fact that she is late doesn't matter."

15. When the subject is a gerund or infinitive phrase, the verb is singular. For example, "To swim is fun."
16. When the subject is an inverted sentence, the verb agrees with the subject, not with the word that comes first in the sentence. For example, "In the garden is a beautiful flower."
17. When the subject is a parenthetical expression, the verb agrees with the subject of the main clause. For example, "My sister, who is a doctor, is coming to visit."
18. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun joined by "or" or "nor" to a plural noun or pronoun, the verb agrees with the closer subject. For example, "Neither the boy nor his sisters are coming to the party."
19. When the subject is a title of a work, the verb is singular. For example, "The Great Gatsby is a classic novel."
20. When the subject is a fraction, the verb agrees with the numerator. For example, "Two-thirds of the pizza has been eaten."
21. When the subject is an amount of time, the verb is singular. For example, "One hour is enough time to finish the project."
22. When the subject is a noun that represents a group of people, such as "government," "team," or "family," the verb can be singular or plural depending on context. For example, "The government has announced new policies" or "The government are divided on this issue."
23. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun that ends in "s," the verb can be singular or plural depending on context. For example, "Physics is my favorite subject" or "Physics are complicated."
24. When the subject is a plural noun or pronoun that does not end in "s," the verb must be plural. For example, "The children play in the park."
25. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun that represents a group of people, the verb can be singular or plural depending on context. For example, "The committee has made a decision" or "The committee are divided on this issue."
26. When the subject is a collective noun that represents a group of people, the verb can be singular or plural depending on context. For example, "The jury has reached a verdict" or "The jury are still deliberating."
27. When the subject is a singular noun or pronoun that represents a pair or a set, the verb is singular. For example, "My glasses is on the table."
28. When the subject is a plural noun or pronoun that represents a pair or a set, the verb can be singular or plural depending on context. For example, "My pants are in the closet" or "My pants is torn."
29. When the subject is a noun or pronoun that represents an idea or concept, the verb is singular. For example, "Freedom is important."
30. When the subject is an indefinite pronoun that can be both singular or plural, such as "all," "some," "most," or "none," the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun that follows the indefinite pronoun. For example, "All of the cake has been eaten" or "All of the students are here."