

Lesson 11—Subject-Verb Agreement

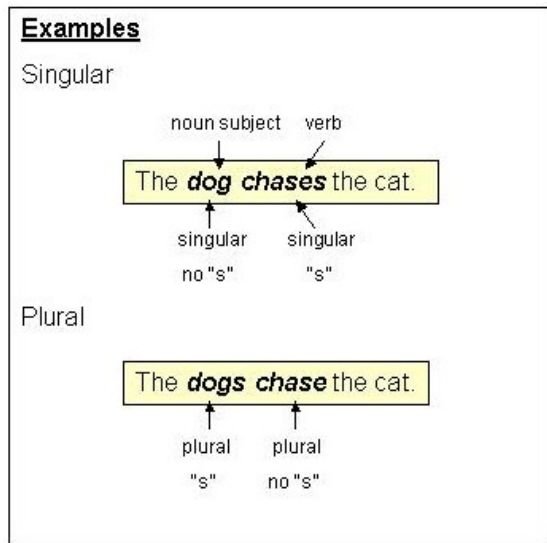
Goal: 6.02d—Students will identify mistakes in subject-verb agreement using irregular subjects/verbs and make corrections accordingly.

Guided Practice:

Rule: Subjects and verbs must agree in both number

Subjects and **verbs** must AGREE with one another in **number** (singular or plural). Thus, if a subject is singular, its verb must also be singular; if a subject is plural, its verb must also be plural.

In the present tense, nouns and verbs form plurals in opposite ways: **nouns** ADD an **s** to the singular form; **verbs** REMOVE the **s** from the singular form.



<http://www.towson.edu/ows/moduleSVAGR.htm>

Now, this task can be difficult when dealing with indefinite pronouns as subjects. Use the following chart to clarify differences in singular and plural indefinite pronouns.

Always singular	Always plural	Singular OR plural (depending on context)
each, anything, nothing, everything, one, something, everyone, either, someone, anyone, no one, nobody, everybody, neither, somebody, anybody Example sentence: ↻ singular ↻ singular No one wants to go first.	several, many, few both Example sentence: ↻ plural ↻ plural Few are ready for the examination.	some, most, all none, any Example sentences: ↻ singular ↻ singular Most of the team <u>is</u> healthy. (Most refers to team, which is singular .) ↻ plural ↻ plural Most of the sophomores are in the gym. (Most refers to sophomores, which is plural.)

Independent Practice:

Take this online quiz and check your grammar skills in subject-verb agreement! The quiz will give you automatic feedback, including a numerical score! Good luck!

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/9901/cw-svagreement.html>

Closure:

How did you score on your quiz? Were you surprised at what you learned? What skills did you already know? Which skills will be more difficult for you to maintain for the next grammar lesson?