



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: ENGLISH</b>	<b>Date of Submission: APRIL, 2025</b>
<b>WORKSHEET NO: 2</b>	<b>Topic: Subject Verb Agreement ANSWER KEY</b>	<b>Note: To be written in the notebook</b>



Subject-Verb agreement requires that the subject and the verb in a sentence agree with each other in number for it to make sense.

Example-

1. The **boy** **wakes** up early.
2. The **boys** **wake** up early.

### **RULES**

1. The subject and verb must agree in number: both must be singular, or both must be plural.

**A singular subject is always followed by the singular form of the verb**

Example: The **car** **stays** in the garage.

**A plural subject is always followed by the plural form of the verb.**

Example: The **boys** **walk** to school every day.

2. When a sentence has two singular objects joined by the conjunction 'and', the verb must be plural.



Example: **Bob and George** **are** going to the mall.

3. Sometimes two subjects are regarded as representing one idea, then the verb is singular. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular.

Example: **Bread and butter** **is** there for breakfast.

4. If the article, 'the' is mentioned twice, then two distinct persons are intended, and the verb used must be plural.

Example: **The chief guest and the minister** **are** coming to inaugurate the event.

**The chief guest and minister** **is** coming to inaugurate the event.

5. 'There' and 'here' are never subjects. In sentences that begin with these words, the subject is usually found later in such sentences.

Example: There **are** **twenty girls** present in the class.

6. Collective nouns may be singular or plural, depending on their use in the sentence. A collective noun is a noun used to name a whole group.

Example: **The class** **respects** the teacher.

**The class members** **are** debating amongst themselves.

7. Some subjects always take a singular verb even though the meaning may seem plural.

Example: **Each of these artefacts** **costs** a lot of money.

8. Subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' take a verb that agrees with the last subject.

Example: **The farmer** or **his servants** **were** caught.

9. Expressions of time, money, measurement, and weight are usually singular when the amount is considered one unit.

Example: **Fifty kilos** **is** a reasonable weight for someone of your height.

10. Some nouns, while plural in form, are actually singular in meaning.

Example: **Physics** **is** taught by Professor Baldwin.



mumps	aesthetics
Physics	thesis
Gymnastics	Mathematics
phonics	Home Economics
news	Social Studies
Acrobatics	Economics
Civics	

11. Words such as scissors, shoes, trousers, pliers, shears and pants are regarded as plural and require plural verbs but if they are preceded by the phrase 'a pair of...' (the word 'pair' becomes the subject), it takes a singular verb.

Example: **This pair of trousers** **needs** cleaning.

12. If two nouns are joined by 'with' or 'as well as', the verb agrees with the first noun. In other words, if the first noun is singular, the verb must be singular, even if the second noun is plural.

Example: **Shyam as well as Daksh** **has** done the work.

13. 'Doesn't' is a contraction of 'does not' and should be used only with a singular subject. 'Don't' is a contraction of 'do not' and should be used only with a plural subject.

Example: **They** **don't** (not doesn't) make movies like that anymore.

14. The following pronouns are plural and take a plural verb.

**Both, few, many, several**

Example: **Many** of the boys **were** playing games.

#### **Exercise 1: ANSWERS**

1. Alice and Bob are going to the park. (is / are)
2. Neither the teacher nor the students are attending. (is / are)
3. Many are interested in the idea. (is / are)
4. The team is/are divided in their opinions. (is / are)
5. The bouquet of flowers is beautiful. (is / are)
6. They don't enjoy cold weather. (don't/ doesn't)
7. Mathematics is a fascinating subject. (is / are)
8. There are books on the table. (is / are)
9. The 'Chronicles of Narnia' is a wonderful book series. (is / are)
10. The teacher doesn't approve of late submissions. (don't/ doesn't)
11. John, along with his colleagues, is attending the meeting. (is / are)
12. Everyone has submitted their assignments. (has/ have)
13. Either the dog or the cats are making noise. (is / are)
14. The government wants to improve its working. (want/wants)
15. There are several options to choose from. (is / are)
16. Each of the participants has their own microphone. (has/ have)
17. There have been significant changes in the education system recently. (change/ changes)

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