Subject-Verb Agreement

Quick Checks for Subject-Verb Agreement:
1. Identify the subject and verb that go together. Are they consistent in their agreement?
2. Identify any compound subjects. If they are connected by *and*, they take a plural verb. If they are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must agree with the part of speech of the subject closest to the verb.
3. Identify any collective-noun subjects. If the nouns refer to a group as one, they take a singular verb. If the nouns refer to multiple individuals of a group, they take a plural verb.
4. Identify any indefinite-pronoun subjects. They usually take a singular verb.

Third-person Singular Subjects:
- For a present-tense verb to agree with a third-person singular subject, add –s or –es to the base form of the verb.
  
  **Examples:**
  - The painter *moves* his brush across the canvas.
  - Smoking *causes* many health issues.
  - Mike *wants* to see a movie.

- For a present-tense verb to agree with any other subject, use the base form of the verb.
  
  **Examples:**
  - I *want* to see a movie.
  - They *want* to see a movie.

- *Have* and *be* do not fall under the –s or –es rule with third-person singular subjects. *Have* becomes *has*; *be* becomes *is, are, was, or were*.
  
  **Examples:**
  - Cheating *is* wrong.
  - They *have* pancakes, and he *has* pancakes.

Compound Subjects:
- When two or more nouns and/or pronouns compose a subject and are connected by *and*, use a plural verb.
  
  **Examples:**
  - Cats and dogs *are* my favorite animals.
  - My mother and father *enjoy* my drama performances.
• When two or more singular nouns or pronouns are connected by *or* or *nor*, use a singular verb.
  
  **Example:**
  
  The cat or dog is responsible for the mess.

• When a compound subject contains a singular and a plural noun or pronoun, the verb should agree with the part of the subject that is nearer the verb.
  
  **Example:**
  
  The cat or dogs are responsible for the mess.

• When two or more singular subjects are connected by *either/or* or *neither/nor*, the verb is singular.
  
  **Example:**
  
  Either the cat or dog is responsible for the mess.

• When two or more plural subjects are connected by *either/or* or *neither/nor*, the verb is plural.
  
  **Example:**
  
  Flowers or bushes are a good choice for your garden.

**Subjects and Verbs Separated by Other Words:**

• Be careful if a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and the verb. Remember that the verb agrees with the subject, not a pronoun or noun in the phrase.
  
  **Examples:**
  
  The study on magnets is informative.
  
  The boxes of chocolates in the fridge taste delicious.

• Expressions such as *with*, *together with*, *along with*, *including*, *as well as*, *accompanied by*, *in addition to*, or *as well* do not change the quantity of the subject. If the subject is singular, the verb is too.
  
  **Example:**
  
  Sarah, as well as her business partner, was exhausted after the trip.

**Collective-noun Subjects:**

• Collective nouns refer to a group. They usually take singular verbs, but it depends on whether they refer to the group as a single unit or to the multiple members of the group.
  
  **Example:**
  
  The family includes many aunts, uncles, and cousins.

**Indefinite-pronoun Subjects:**

• Indefinite pronouns do not refer to specific things or persons. Most take a singular verb form.

  Refer to the following lists that categorize them as singular or plural.
Singular Indefinite Pronouns that take a singular verb:
either, neither, everyone, everybody, nobody, anyone, anybody, somebody, someone,
each, each one, no one

Examples:
Neither of the couches is comfortable.
Everybody knows who the president is.
Somebody needs to come help out.

Plural Indefinite Pronouns that take a plural verb:
several, many, others, few, both

Examples:
The others are walking to the next station.
Few people plan to attend the destination wedding.

Oddities:
• Some words that end in –s look plural but have a singular meaning. The following
nouns are singular, so you must use a singular verb: mathematics, dollars, news,
measles, and civics.

Examples:
Mathematics is my favorite subject.
The news is on at seven.

• Some of these nouns that fit this description may be either singular or plural,
depending on context.

Examples:
Singular: Politics is a topic I enjoy talking about, except at the dinner
table.
Plural: His politics are a little crazy.

• The word dollars is a special case. When talking about an amount of money, it
requires a singular verb, but when referring to the dollars themselves, a plural verb is
required.

Examples:
Ten dollars is too much money.
In my dream, dollars were falling off trees.

• Nouns such as tweezers, shears, trousers, pants, chopsticks, glasses, and scissors
require plural verbs.

Examples:
My new pants are office appropriate.
Chopsticks are fun to eat with.
Those scissors are dull.
Exercise:
Determine whether each sentence has subject-verb agreement and explain why.

1. Bob, in addition to John, are going to the park.
2. Each of the plays depicts a strong moral lesson.
3. My passion are stamps.
4. Next to the windmill stands silos filled with grain.
5. Of the two applicants, neither has much promise.
6. The news are on at 8 p.m.
7. A diet full of fruits and vegetables is a healthy one.
8. The bird or cats are responsible.
9. They lives across town.
10. Fifty dollars is too much money, and I wish dollars were falling off trees.

Exercise Answer Key:
1. Incorrect. Bob is the only subject, so the verb should be is.
2. Correct. The verb is singular because the sentence refers to each play, singular.
3. Incorrect. The verb should be is because passion is the subject, not stamps.
4. Incorrect. The verb should be stand because the word silos is the subject, not windmill.
5. Correct. Neither indicates that the sentence refers to each applicant.
6. Incorrect. News is singular, so it takes a singular verb.
7. Correct. Diet is singular, so it takes a singular verb. Fruits and vegetables are not the subjects.
8. Correct. Even though bird and cats are connected by or, cats is plural and closest to the verb, so the verb must be plural, also.
9. Incorrect. The verb should be live because the word they is the subject, and it is plural.
10. Correct. In the first clause, dollars is singular, and in the second clause, dollars is plural.