

Let Us All Learn About -----"Subject and Verb Agreement"-----

A Learning Module in English
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INTRODUCTION

Your knowledge about subject-verb agreement is quite helpful and important for you become better and effective communicator in English. A Common error usually committed by some is the inappropriate pairing of the subject and the verb; that is, using singular verbs to pair with plural subjects or using plural verbs to pair with singular subjects.

This module aims to help you avoid making those errors as you learn and be guided by the rules of the subject- verb agreement that you are about to explore. Some of the common and complex rules are presented and explained for you to familiarize with.

An exercise before the proper discussion is provided for you to answer as a sort of motivation to get you ready of the lesson. This is a setting pace for you as you begin your journey throughout the module as you explore the world of "Subject- Verb Agreement". This exercise also serves as a diagnostic test for you to check your prior knowledge and to find out if you have some familiarity and back ground about the said topic.

Then you are given the chance to use and apply the rules as you answer some activities given after every five rules discussed. Part of the application also is for you to write an essay observing proper agreement of the subject and the verb and edit or proofread statements that contain disagreement between the verb and the subject.

OBJECTIVES: After going through the pages of this module, you are expected to:

- A. Decide whether the verb to be used should be singular or plural to agree with the subject.
- B. Identify and correct errors regarding subject- verb agreement found in some sentences.
- C. Observe and appreciate correct agreement between the subject and the verb in writing a composition.

Students...Welcome to the World of Friendship between "Subject" and "Verb" who always agree with each other All the Time! But before you explore their world, you will answer first this diagnostic test.



Direction: Choose your answer from the words inside the parentheses.

1. There (is, an, are) aliens in the sky.
2. There (is, are) a big truck on the road.
3. The teachers (has, have) their Lesson plans checked.
4. The worm (crawl, walk, crawls).

5. The worms (crawl, walks, crawls).
6. Jose and Jim (are, was, is) good friends.
7. My brother and teacher (tells, tell) me an unbelievable story.
8. My brother and my teacher (tells, tell) me an unbelievable story.
9. My singer and dancer (friend, friends) (perform, performs) on the stage.
10. Either Mar or Jorie (give, gives) the summary of the lesson.
11. Either the boys or the girls (receive, receives) the award.
12. Neither the Barangay officials nor the teachers (is, are) being accused of the crime.
13. Not the grasses but the beans plant (need, needs) water.
14. Not the magazines but a piece of paper (is, are) stolen.
15. Flavio, together with Alfredo and Nielo (go, goes) to school.

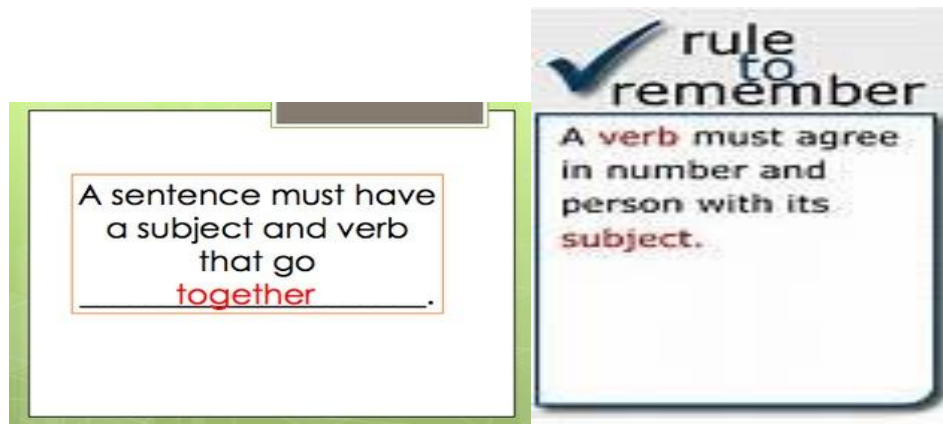
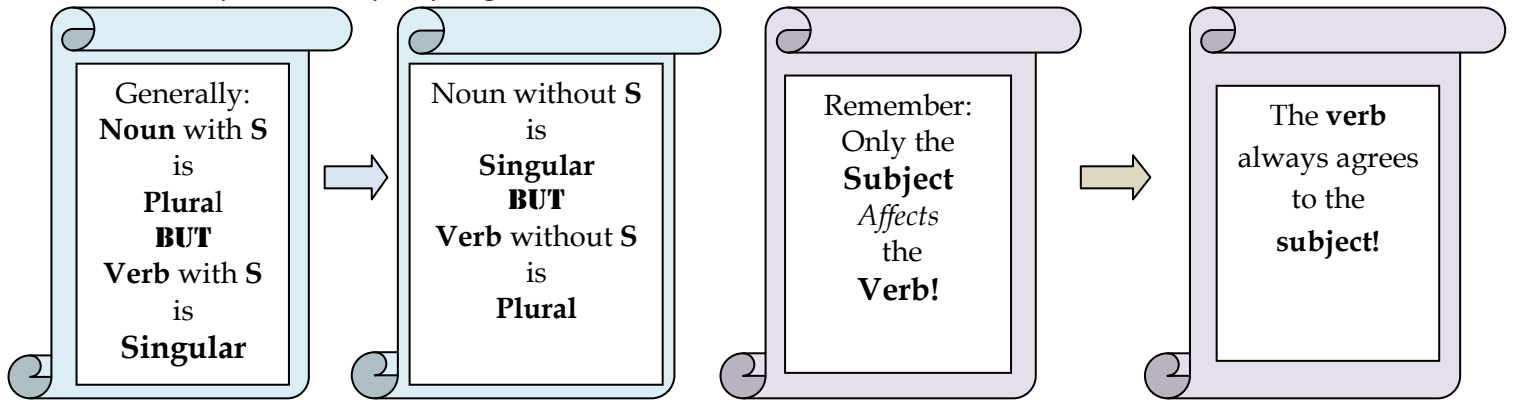
Very good students! Thank you for answering. Now check if we have the same answers. Refer to the answer key below.



Diagnostic test

1. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **aliens**)
2. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **big truck**)
3. **have** (agrees to the plural subject **teachers**)
4. **crawls** (agrees to the singular subject **worm**)
5. **crawl** (agrees to the plural subject **worms**)
6. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **Jose and Jim**)
7. **tells** (agrees to the singular subject **my brother and teacher- means the same person**)
8. **tell** (agrees to the plural subject **my brother and my teacher- means two persons**)
9. **friend...performs** (singular noun **friend** is the answer since **singer and dancer** refers to one person only...singular subject **performs** agrees to the singular subject **friend**)
10. **gives** (agrees to the singular subject **Jorie- the one closer to the verb**)
11. **receive** (agrees to the plural subject **girls- the one closer to the verb**)
12. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **teachers- the one closer to the verb**)
13. **needs** (agrees to the positive part of the statement **the beans plant, plant** being the subject and is singular)
14. **is** (agrees to the positive part of the statement **a piece of paper- singular subject**)
15. **goes** (agrees to the first subject **Flavio- singular**)

Okay, nice score you've got there...but you still need to learn more about the rules of the subject- verb agreement for you to get a perfect score next time. Now remember these few tips before you plunge into the vast ocean of rules.



Take a look at these examples...

1. A. Carlo is a very diligent student. **He** wakes up early in the morning and prepares everything before setting up for a six- kilometer walk.

Carlo- singular subject

is- singular verb (*agrees to the singular subject Carlo*)

he- singular subject

wakes up, prepares- singular verbs (*agree to the singular subject he*)

B. Carlo and Dina are very diligent students. They wake up early in the morning and prepare everything before setting up for a six- kilometer walk.

Carlo and Dina- plural subject

are- plural verb (*agrees to the plural subject Carlo and Dina*)

they- plural subject

wake up, prepare- plural verbs (*agree to the plural subject they*)

2. A. The dog wags its tail.

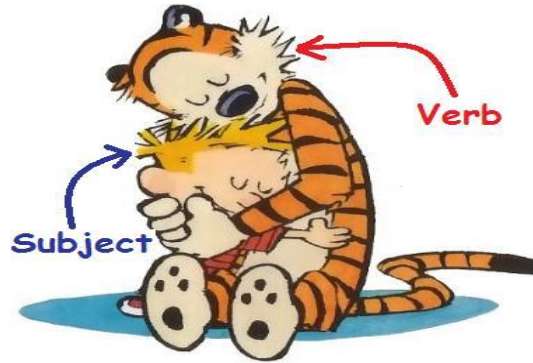
dog- singular subject

wags- singular verb (*agrees to the singular subject dog*)

B. The **dogs** *wag* their tails.

dogs- plural subject

wag- plural verb (*agrees to the plural subject **dog***)



You may now explore the world of "subject and verb" and learn the rules that keep them agree with each other...



Remember these rules:

1. Singular subjects require singular verbs.

Examples: a. The **teacher** *explains* the lesson.

b. The **boy** *eats*.



2. Plural subjects require plural verbs.

Examples: a. The **teachers** *explain* the lesson.

b. The **boys** *eat*.



3. Collective nouns such as **crew, faculty, class, committee**, etc. usually take singular verbs when the speaker refers to the group as a whole or the group acts as a whole, but take the plural verbs when the speaker refers to the individual members or the members in the group act individually or separately.

- Example:
- a. The **faculty** go home after attending the seminar.
(Subjects are acting individually or separately)
 - b. The **faculty** attends a seminar- workshop.
(Subject is acting as a whole)



4. Compound subjects joined by **and** generally require plural verb.

- Examples:
- a. **John and Paul** are friends.
 - b. **Cows and goats** are grazing on the grass field.



5. Compound subjects joined by **and** but referring to the same person or thing (or things regarded as one or complement to each other) requires singular form of verb.

- Examples: a. **My cousin and best friend** helps me water the plants.

(This refers to one person only- a cousin and a best friend at the same time)

- b. **Spoon and fork** is used in eating.

(Both are used in eating so they are complement to each other, therefore regarded as one)



Alright, let's break it this way...

No.	Subject		Verb		Explanation
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
1.	boy		eats		-The verbs <i>eats</i> and <i>explains</i> are singular to agree with the subjects <i>boy</i> and <i>teacher</i> which are also singular.
	teacher		explains		

2.		boys teachers		eat explain	-The verbs <i>eat</i> and <i>explain</i> are plural verbs which agree to the subject <i>boys</i> and <i>teachers</i> which are also plural.
3.	faculty		attends		-The speaker refers to the faculty members acting as a whole, so the verb is singular.
		faculty		go	-The speaker refers to each member of the faculty <i>acting individually or separately</i> , so the verb is plural.
4.		John and Paul		are	-Compound subjects <i>John</i> and <i>Paul</i> are two different persons (plural) joined by <i>and</i> , therefore the verb is also plural to agree to the plural subjects.
		cows and goats		are	-The plural verb <i>are</i> is used to pair with the plural subjects (compound subjects) cows and goats.
5.	spoon and fork		is		-Spoon and fork are regarded as one since they are complement to each other. Therefore, the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to the subject.
	my cousin and best friend		helps		-The subject <i>my cousin and best friend</i> refers to the same person so obviously a singular. Therefore the singular verb <i>helps</i> agrees to the subject.

Very good students! Now you will apply what you have learned from the first five rules by answering the activity below.



Activity 1: Help us agree!

Direction: Choose the correct verb in each parenthesis to pair correctly with the subject.

1. The moon (shine, shines) brightly in the night sky during full moon.
2. My singer and dancer friend (perform, performs) on a concert this afternoon.
3. The chickens (eat, eats) the worms.
4. The bus (climb, climbs) slowly on the side of the rocky mountain.
5. The class (is, are) very orderly in the first day of the class.

Wonderful! Now here is another set of rules for you to remember...

6. Compound subjects joined by **or**, **either...or**, or **neither...nor** generally require verbs that agree with the subject nearer the verb.

- Examples:
- a. Either my father or my **brothers** *help* me plant vegetables.
 - b. Neither the teachers nor the **principal** *talks* about vacation.
 - c. Who between the blind or the **lame** *appears* helpless?



7. Compound subjects composed of **negative** and **affirmative parts** require verbs which agree with the affirmative.

- Examples:
- a. **The plates**, not the glass, **are** broken.
 - b. Not the coach but **the players** *need* stamina.



8. Compound subjects joined by **with**, **together with**, **as well as**, **including**, and other similar words require verb that agrees to the first subject.

- Examples:
- a. **Michael**, together with his friends, *crosses* the river.
 - b. **The duck**, including its ducklings, *looks* for food.



9. Singular indefinite pronouns require singular verb.

Singular indefinite pronouns are: ***each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, anybody, anyone, anything, somebody, someone, something, one, no one, nothing, nobody, either, and neither.***

Examples: a. **Everybody** enjoys the fiesta celebration.

b. **Somebody** knocks on the door.



10. Plural indefinite pronouns require plural verbs.

Plural indefinite pronouns are: ***many, several, both, few, and others.***

Examples: a. **Both** are qualified to take the scholarship examination.

b. **Several courses** are offered by the newly opened college.



Get it? Okay, let me present it this way...

No.	Subject		Verb		Explanation
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
6.		brothers		help	-Between the subjects <i>father</i> and <i>brothers</i> , the one closer to the verb is the plural subject <i>brothers</i> , so the plural verb <i>help</i> agrees to it.
	the lame		appears		-The subject <i>the lame</i> is the one closer to the verb, so the verb is singular to agree to the subject which is also singular.
7.		the players		Need	- <i>The players</i> is the positive part of the sentence, so the verb agrees to it and since it is plural, the verb is also in plural form.
		the plates		are	-The verb <i>are</i> is plural to agree to the positive part <i>the plates</i> which is also plural.
8.	Michael		Crosses		-The noun <i>Michael</i> is the first subject in the sentence. Since it is singular, the verb (<i>crosses</i>) is also singular to agree to the subject.
	the duck		looks		-The singular verb <i>looks</i> agrees to the first subject <i>the duck</i> , which is singular.

9.	somebody		knocks		-The subject <i>somebody</i> is a singular indefinite pronoun that requires a singular verb, so the singular verb <i>knocks</i> agrees the subject.
	everybody		enjoys		-The singular verb <i>enjoys</i> agrees to the singular indefinite pronoun subject <i>everybody</i> .
10.		both		are	-The subject <i>both</i> is a plural indefinite pronoun that requires a plural verb, so the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees the subject.
		several		are	-The plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to the plural indefinite pronoun subject <i>several</i> .

Wow, you learn really fast! Here is another challenge for you...



Activity 2: We really need to agree!

1. Every good lesson you will learn (is, are) quite helpful for you.
2. Either Mar or Jorie (give, gives) the summary of the lesson.
3. Neither the driver nor the passengers (is, are) being accused of the crime.
4. A piece of paper, not the books (is , are) stolen.
5. Few questions (were, was) asked by the teacher during the oral recitation test.



Activity 3: (apply rules 1 to 10)

1. Bread and butter (is, are) a typical snack among Filipinos.
2. The coconut tree in our backyard (grow, grows) higher and higher each year.
3. Snails (move, moves) very slowly.
4. Vegetables (is, are) very abundant in our place.
5. The committee (argue, argues) on certain matters.
6. Each student (is, are) required to do the project.
7. A mother, with a baby on her side, (approach, approaches) the principal.
8. Either the boys or the girls (receive, receives) the award.
9. Not the tomato plant but the grasses (need , needs) trimming.
10. Several strategies (has, have) been tried by the teacher in his class.

Fantastic! You are doing really great... another set of rules are ready to be explored...

11. **All, some, plenty, lots of** require singular or plural verbs depending on the number of the object **of the of- phrase**.

Example: a. All of the **bananas** are ripe.

b. All of the **jewelry** is stolen.



12. When **all** means the **only thing**, the verb required is singular.

Example: a. **All Ana needs is the attention** of her parents.

b. **All he wants is to sleep.**



13. If a fraction is used as subject, it requires singular or plural verbs depending on the number of **of-phrase**.

Example: a. Two- thirds of the **students** *are* absent.

b. One- half of the **bar soap** *costs* fifteen pesos.



14. The words **people** (meaning many persons), and **peoples** (meaning races, tribes, nations) are always plural and both require plural verbs.

Example: a. The **people** *want* to change the constitution.

b. The **peoples** of Asia *are* culturally related.



15. The expression **many a** when used to precede a subject requires a singular verb.

Examples: a. **Many a** student *loves* studying.

b. **Many a** man *likes* basketball.



Refer here for you to understand the lessons further...

No.	Subject		Verb		Explanation
	Singular	Plural	Singular		Singular
11.	jewelry		is		-The object of the of- phrase <i>jewelry</i> is singular and so the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to it.
	bananas		are		-The object of the of- phrase <i>bananas</i> is plural and so the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to it.
12.	<p>-In sentence a, <i>All</i> means only one thing, and that one thing is <i>to sleep</i>. A <i>singular verb</i> therefore is used to agree with that one thing that <i>All</i> means.</p> <p>-In sentence b, <i>All</i> means only one thing- attention. The verb <i>needs</i> then which is in singular form agrees to that only one thing.</p>				
13.		students		are	-Here, the subject is a fraction and so, according to the rule, the verb shall agree to the object of the of- phrase . The object of the of- phrase here is plural- <i>students</i> , therefore the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to it.
	soap		costs		-The object of the of- phrase <i>soap</i> is singular, so the singular verb <i>costs</i> agrees to it.
14.		people		want	-The noun <i>people</i> here (which is the subject) means many persons and so it is plural, therefore the plural verb <i>want</i> agrees to the subject.
		peoples		are	-The noun <i>peoples</i> is the subject here and is plural, so the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to the subject.
15.	many a student		loves		-The expression many a here precedes the subject <i>student</i> , so the singular verb <i>loves</i> agrees to it.
	many a man		likes		-Here, the singular verb <i>likes</i> agrees to the subject <i>man</i> which is preceded by the expression many a .

You learn a lot now; here is another challenge for you...

Subject Verb



Activity 4: Verb, agree on me!

1. The Chinese and Japanese (people, peoples) (has, have) some similarities.
2. Many a worker (join, joins) the rally.
3. Three- fourth of the cake (is , are) gone.
4. All I want (is, are) to be happy.
5. Lots of patience (is, are) what the teachers need.

Great! You've made it this far. More set of rules here for you to learn...

16. The expression **a number** when used to precede a subject requires a plural verb.

Examples: a. **A number** of rebels *surrender* their firearms to the government.

b. **A number** of farmers *attend* a seminar about agriculture.



17. The expression **the number** when used to precede a subject requires a singular verb.

Example: **The number** of street children *decreases* this year.



18. Demonstrative pronouns **this** and **that** require plural verb; while **these** and **those** require plural verbs.

Examples: a. **This** plant *needs* more water than that plant.

b. **These** books *need* some cover.



19. The **title of a book, magazine, or movie** is considered singular and therefore requires singular verb.

Examples: a. **The Country Life Book of Fairy Tales** is authored by P. Pierce.

b. **Men in Black** is a science fiction movie.



20. The third person pronouns such **as he, she, and it** require singular form of verb.

Examples: a. **He** speaks.

c. **She** walks.

b. **It** flies.



Here is the explanation...

No.	Subject		Verb		Explanation
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
16.		A number of farmers		attend	-The expression <i>a number</i> in the sentence is used to precede a subject <i>farmers</i> , so the verb being paired (attend) is plural.
		A number of rebels		surrender	- <i>Surrender</i> is a plural verb that agrees to the expression <i>a number</i> which is followed by the subject <i>rebels</i> .
17.	The number of street children		decreases		-If the expression <i>a number</i> is for plural, the expression <i>the number</i> is for singular. So, the singular verbs <i>decreases</i> and <i>applies</i> made to agree to the expression <i>the number</i> .
	The number of good politicians		applies		
18.	this plant		needs		-The demonstrative pronoun <i>this</i> requires a singular verb and so the singular verb <i>needs</i> agrees to it.
		these books		need	-The demonstrative pronoun <i>these</i> requires plural verb and so the plural verb <i>need</i> agrees to it.

19.	Men in Black		is		- <i>Men in black</i> is a title of a movie and any title of a movie (no matter how long it is), if used as a subject, is considered singular, therefore the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to it.
	The Country Life Book of Fairy Tales		is		-The same rule as to the title of a movie applies to the title of book and magazine, so the verb <i>is</i> agrees to the title of the book " <i>The Country Life Book of Fairy Tales</i> ".
20.	He It She		speaks flies walks		-The third person pronouns require singular verbs, so the singular verbs <i>speaks</i> , <i>flies</i> , and <i>walks</i> agree to their corresponding subjects <i>he</i> , <i>it</i> , and <i>she</i> .

It's time to apply the rules...

Subject Verb



Activity 5: Agree!

1. A number of second year students (attend, attends) the flag ceremony.
2. He (walk, walks) alone in the middle of the rice field.
3. An ant returns on its way. (It, He) (carry, carries) foods to its house.
4. Fast and Furious 6 (dominate, dominates) in the box office.
- 5.(These , This) tree (is , are) dying while (those , that)trees are not.

Subject Verb



Activity 6: (Apply rules 11-20)

1. The Filipino people (deserve, deserves) to have good political leaders.
2. Plenty of water (is, are) needed to make the flowers grow healthy.
3. All of the plants in the farm (was, were) applied with fertilizers.
4. One – fourth of the farmers (practice, practices) crop rotation.
5. All Angelo needs (is, are) to study.
6. The number of drop- outs (decrease, decreases) this year.
7. A number of teacher applicants (arrive, arrives) the school early.
8. Music and Arts (is, are) the title of our book in MAPEH.
9. This (tree, trees) (is, are) taller than that tree.
10. These (plant , plants)(need , needs) fertilizer than (that , those) plant.

Incredible! Here, learn more...

21. The pronouns **I, we, you, they**, require plural.

Examples: a. **I** speak. c. **We** walk.

b. **They** fly.



22. When **there** is used as an expletive, it requires either a singular or plural verb depending on the subjects that follow the verb.

Examples: a. There *are* **fruits** on the tree.

b. There *is* **a bird** on the nest.



23. Expressions of **amount** or **quality** preceding plural nouns referring to *money, time* or *distance* are generally considered as singular and therefore require singular verbs.

Examples: a. **Twenty kilometers** *is* far enough.

b. **Five hundred pesos** *is* paid for the pair of school shoes.



24. The verb agrees with the subject, not the phrase that follows it.

Examples: a. **The children** of Mr. De la Cruz *are* all professionals.

b. **The hive** of the bees *is* guarded by a queen bee.



25. When relative pronoun is used as the subject of the dependent clause, a singular or plural verb is required depending on the number and person of its antecedent.

Examples: a. Green is a **color** which *makes* the painting more beautiful.

b. Dota is one of the computer **games** that *are* so popular among the young.



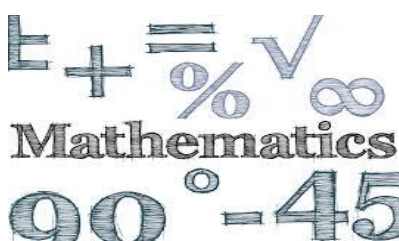
Fantastic! Ready now for another set of rules?

26. Nouns plural in form but singular in meaning take singular verbs.

These are: **politics, economics, physics, mathematics, news and ethics**

Examples: a. **Ethics** *deals* with problem of moral duty.

b. **Mathematics** *is* a very interesting subject.



27. When adjectives are used as subjects and precede by the article **the**, a plural verb is required.

Examples: a. **The poor** *deserve* attention.

b. **The young** *are* aggressive.



This helps you understand the lesson better...

No.	Subject		Verb		Explanation
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
21.		I		speaks	-Although <i>I</i> refers to one person only and sometimes <i>you</i> refers to one person also, these pronouns are always considered plural. Therefore, the verb <i>speaks</i> agrees to the subject <i>I</i> .

		they we		fly walk	-The other pronouns <i>we</i> and <i>they</i> also require plural verbs since they are also plural in meaning, so the plural verb <i>fly</i> agrees to the pronoun <i>they</i> and <i>walk</i> agrees to the pronoun <i>we</i> .
22.		fruits		are	-The word <i>there</i> in the two sentences is used as an expletive, so the verb agrees to the subject that follows after the verb. Therefore, the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to the plural subject <i>fruits</i> and the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to the singular subject <i>bird</i> .
23.	five hundred pesos		is		-The subject is an amount, so a singular verb is needed, therefore the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to the subject <i>five hundred pesos</i> .
	twenty kilometers		is		-The subject is a distance, so a singular verb is needed, therefore the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to the subject <i>twenty kilometers</i> .
24.	The hive		is		-The subject in this sentence is <i>the hive</i> , so the verb should agree to it not to the object of the of- phrase <i>bees</i> . Since the subject <i>hive</i> is singular, the verb is also singular (singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to the singular subject <i>hive</i>).
		the children	are		-The plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to the subject <i>children</i> .
25.	color		makes		-The antecedent of the relative pronoun <i>which</i> is <i>color</i> and is <i>singular</i> , so the verb is also singular (singular verb <i>makes</i> agrees to the singular subject <i>color</i>).
		games		are	-The antecedent of the relative pronoun <i>that</i> is <i>games</i> which is plural, so the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to it.

26.	ethics		deals		-The word <i>ethics</i> is plural in form but singular in meaning, so the singular verb <i>deals</i> agrees to it.
	mathematics		is		-The word <i>mathematics</i> is also plural in form but singular in meaning, so the singular verb <i>is</i> agrees to it.
27.		The young		are	-The word <i>young</i> is an adjective that is used as a subject, so the plural verb <i>are</i> agrees to it.
		The poor		deserve	-The plural verb <i>deserve</i> agrees to the subject <i>poor</i> which is an adjective.

Fabulous! Here is another challenge...

Subject Verb



Activity 7: Say Yes to S-V agreement!

1. Physics (is, are) one of the subjects that I find difficult.
2. The news (mention, mentions) about the K-12 implementation.
3. The poor (need, needs) our help.
4. The politics here (is, are) not that mature yet.
5. The rich (get, gets) more riches.

Subject Verb



Activity 8: (Apply rules 21-27)

1. There (is, are) books on the table.
2. There (is, are) a house on the top of a mountain.
3. Ten thousand pesos (is, are) more than enough to spend for the vacation.
4. Twenty five kilometers (is, are) is the distance between Sudlon and Banawa.
5. The students of Mr. De los Santos (is, are) very participative.
6. The daughter of Tom Cruise and Katie Holmes (is, are) very beautiful.
7. Manny Pacquiao is one of the boxers who (has, have) acquired wealth and fame in the world of boxing.
8. We (travel, travels) five kilometers by foot in going to school everyday.
9. I have met the guy who (is, are) on the program.
10. That guy is one of the participants who (is, are) never on time.

Look how brilliant you are! But be more challenged now. Do these last couple of activities. This is now the application of all the rules you have learned...

Subject Verb



Activity 9: Let the verb agree to the subject!

Do the following:

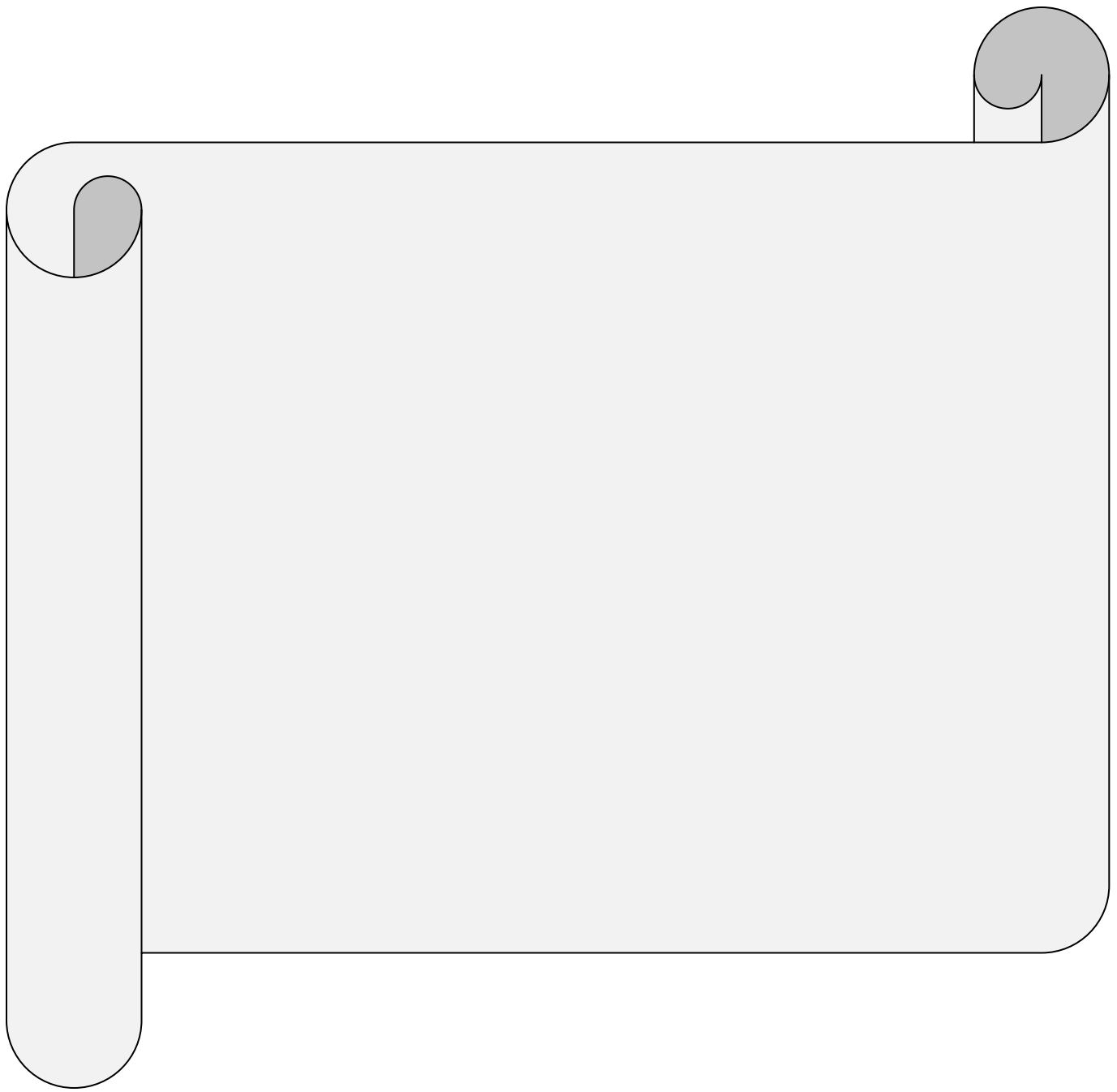
- a. Look for the subjects and the verbs in the following sentences.
- b. Underline the subjects and circle the verb
- c. Some sentences below have errors in subject- verb agreement. Find the error in the form of the verb and write the correct form on the space provided for. Write the word “agree” in case there is no error.
 1. _____ One hundred pesos are too much to pay for a box of chalk.
 2. _____ The architect who designed this house is my brother.
 3. _____ Some of the fruits is sold to the market.
 4. _____ All of the cake have been eaten by the kids.
 5. _____ Half of the students take the removal test in English.
 6. _____ My first impression to my students is that they will be attentive.
 7. _____ His only reason in going to school are that he can escape from going to the farm.
 8. _____ I was surprised because neither the principal nor the supervisors were aware of the K-12 seminar.
 9. _____ An understanding of the economic problems are necessary to the conscientious Filipino voter.
 10. _____ The revenue commissioner’s suggestion to increase taxes in order to raise teachers salaries has met with some opposition.
 11. _____ The fact that our best teachers are seeking better paying jobs in the United States and Canada don’t seem to bother enough people.
 12. _____ His original plan to buy a tractor with the proceeds from the sale of his carabaos has proven impractical.
 13. _____ There is always name calling and wild promises during the campaign for local government positions.
 14. _____ Posted on the bulletin board were a list of Grade 8 students who failed in English last grading period.
 15. _____ The results of the voting to select a new speaker of the Batasan Pambansa has never been made public.
 16. _____ Ritual and magic are common elements in myths.
 17. _____ Each man and woman is controlled by a powerful being in many myths.

18. _____ Every deity has magical powers.
19. _____ Every myth and legend have unique features.
20. _____ Somebody is shown as more powerful in creation stories.
21. _____ The gods nor the goddess play favorite among the humans.
22. _____ Many of the themes in myths were used already in movies.
- 23 _____ All myths is regarded as stories from oral tradition.
24. _____ Neither a myth nor a legend explains the full nature of creation.
25. _____ Either the historians or the mythologist are coming to the lecture.
26. _____ The Maranao, together with the Illanun and Maguindanao are an indigenous Muslim group in Mindanao in southwestern Philippines.
27. _____ Their culture and identity reflect general features of Southeast Asian tribes.
28. _____ Each of these, however, has developed unique traditions.
29. _____ Every historian or anthropologist who study Mindanao tribes has given common observations about the Maranao.
30. _____ Almost all Maranaos are Muslims.

You are really incredible! Now take this last challenge...

Write a composition of about 100 words on any one of the following topics. Please observe rules on subject- verb agreement. Observing those rules in writing is also one way of appreciating their importance in a composition.

- a. The Needs of My Community
- b. The Places I Like to Visit
- c. The Teacher I Will Always Remember



Congratulations...You've really made it! Now let us see if we have the same answers. Check the answer key below.



Activity 1

1. **shines** (agrees to the singular subject **moon**)
2. **performs** (agrees to the singular subject **friend**)
3. **eat** (agrees to the plural subject **chickens**)
4. **climbs** (agrees to the singular subject **bus**)
5. **is** (agrees to the subject **class**- *singular since the speaker refers to the whole class*)



Activity 2

1. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **every good lesson**)
2. **gives** (agrees to the singular subject **Jorie**- *the one closer to the verb*)
3. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **passengers**- *the one closer to the verb*)
4. **is** (agrees to the positive part of the statement **a piece of paper**- *singular subject*)
5. **were** (agrees to the plural subject **few questions**)



Activity 3

1. **is** (agrees to the subject **bread and butter**- *considered singular since they are complement to each other so they are regarded as one*)
2. **grows** (agrees to the singular subject **coconut tree**)
3. **move** (agrees to the plural subject **snails**)
4. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **vegetables**)
5. **argue** (agrees to the subject **committee**- *plural since the speaker refers to the individual members of the committee*)
6. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **each student**)
7. **approaches** (agrees to the first subject **mother** *which is singular*)
8. **receive** (agrees to the plural subject **girls**- *the one closer to the verb*)
9. **need** (agrees to the positive part of the statement **the grasses**- *plural subject*)
10. **have** (agrees to the plural subject **several strategies**)



Activity 4

1. **have** (agrees to the plural subject **Chinese and Japanese peoples**)
2. **joins** (agrees to the expression **many a**)
3. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **cake**)
4. **is** (agrees to the subject **all** *which means the only thing, and that is to be happy*)
5. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **patience**)



Activity 5

1. **attend** (agrees to the expression **a number**- *an expression that requires a plural verb*)
2. **walks** (agrees to the third person pronoun **he**- *singular*)
3. **it...carries** (the pronoun **it** agrees to its antecedent **ant** and the singular verb **carries** agrees to the singular subject **it**)
4. **dominates** (agrees to a subject which is a *title of a movie, therefore singular*)
5. **tree... is** (the singular pronoun **tree** is the answer to agree to the demonstrative pronoun **this** which is singular and the singular verb **is** agrees to the singular subject **tree**)



Activity 6

1. **deserve** (agrees to the plural subject **people**)
2. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **water**)
3. **were** (agrees to the plural subject **plants**)
4. **practice** (agrees to the plural subject **farmers**)
5. **is** (agrees to the subject **all** *which means the only thing, and that is to study*)
6. **decreases** (agrees to the expression **the number**- *an expression that requires a singular verb*)
7. **arrive** (agrees to the expression **a number**- *an expression that requires a plural verb*)
8. **is** (agrees to a subject which is a *title of a book, therefore singular*)
9. **this...is...those** (the demonstrative pronoun **this** is correct to pair with the singular pronoun **tree** and the singular verb **is** agrees to the singular subject **tree**, while the demonstrative pronoun **those** is correct to pair with the plural noun **trees**)
10. **plants...need...that** (the plural pronoun **plants** is the answer to agree to the demonstrative **these** and the plural verb **need** agrees to the plural subject **plants** and the singular demonstrative **that** is correct to pair to the singular pronoun **plant**)



Activity 7

1. **is** (agrees to the subject **physics**- *the verb is singular since the subject physics is also singular, though plural in form but singular in meaning*)
2. **mentions** (agrees to the subject **news**- *the verb is singular since the subject news is also singular, though plural in form but singular in meaning*)
3. **need** (agrees to the subject **poor**, *an adjective*)
4. **is** (agrees to the subject **politics**- *the verb is singular since the subject politics is also singular, though plural in form but singular in meaning*)
5. **get** (agrees to the subject **rich**- *an adjective*)



Activity 8

1. **are** (agrees to the subject **books**)
2. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **house**)
3. **is** (agrees to the subject **ten thousand pesos**-*an amount used as a subject requires singular form of the verb*)
4. **is** (agrees to the subject **twenty five kilometers**- *a distance used as a subject requires singular form of the verb*)
5. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **the students**)
6. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **the daughter**)
7. **have** (agrees to the plural subject **boxers**)
8. **travel** (agrees to the subject **we**- *plural pronoun*)
9. **is** (agrees to the singular subject **guy**)
10. **are** (agrees to the plural subject **participants**)



Activity 9

1. is One hundred pesos are too much to pay for a box of chalk.
2. C The architect who designed this house is my brother.
3. are Some of the fruits is sold to the market.
4. has All of the cake have been eaten by the kids.
5. C Half of the students take the removal test in English.
6. C My first impression to my students is that they will be attentive.
7. is His only reason in going to school are that he can escape from going to the farm.
8. C I was surprised because neither the principal nor the supervisors were aware of the K-12 seminar.
9. is An understanding of the economic problems are necessary to the conscientious Filipino voter.
10. C The revenue commissioner's suggestion to increase taxes in order to raise teachers' salaries has met with some opposition.
11. doesn't The fact that our best teachers are seeking better paying jobs in the United States and Canada don't seem to bother enough people.
12. C His original plan to buy a tractor with the proceeds from the sale of his carabaos has proven impractical.

13. are There is always name calling and wild promises during the campaign for local government positions.
14. was Posted on the bulletin board were a list of Grade 8 students who failed in English last grading period.
15. have The results of the voting to select a new speaker of the Batasan Pambansa has never been made public.
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17. C Each man and woman is controlled by a powerful being in many myths.
18. C Every deity has magical powers.
19. has Every myth and legend have unique features.
20. C Somebody is shown as more powerful in creation stories.
21. plays Niether the gods nor the goddess play favorite among the humans.
22. C A theme in myth was already used in movies.
23. are All myths is regarded as stories from oral tradition.
24. C Neither a myth nor a legend explains the full nature of creation.
25. is Either the historians or the mythologist are coming to the lecture.
26. is The Maranao, together with the Illanun and Maguindanao are an indigenous Muslim group in Mindanao in southwestern Philippines.
27. C Their culture and identity reflect general features of Southeast Asian tribes.
28. C Each of these, however, has developed unique traditions.
29. C Every historian or anthropologist who studies Mindanao tribes has given common observations about the Maranao.
30. are Almost all Maranaos are Muslims.

Summary

Now that you are familiar with the rules of the subject and verb agreement, for sure you already have the comfort and easiness in using and applying them in English conversation, thus make you an effective English communicator.

This lesson is quite helpful in the sense that most of the time this is included in some major academic exams. Mastery of this lesson enables you to answer such kind of test as easy as reading ABC. This also gives you an edge over the other learners the fact that you can use straight and flawless English whether in written or in oral form.

This module is designed to address the needs of my grade VII students in Sudlon Integrated School. I have found out, after giving them a diagnostic test, that they are weak in this area.

I believe that through this module these students will gain enough confidence in using the English language and will be more vibrant, more enthusiastic and more interested in learning the language.

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