



SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT





SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT **ADVANCED TRICKS**









ENGLISH



Subject-Verb Agreement: Advanced Tricks

Trick 1: Some indefinite pronouns are considered singular and require singular verb forms.

The following is the list of indefinite pronouns: anyone, anybody, anything, No one, nobody, nothing, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything, whatever and whoever.

Example: Everyone wants to watch the movie.

(Notice the singular verb 'wants' in this



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Trick 2: Five indefinite pronouns can be either singular or plural, depending on the usage.

Which are these pronouns? These are the SANAM pronouns: Some, Any, None, All, More / Most. You can use this handy mnemonic, SANAM, to keep this in mind.

Now the important thing is the basis on



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- If the noun is a countable noun (nouns for which the plural form exists), then the verb is plural.
- If the noun is an uncountable noun (nouns for which only the singular forms exists), then the verb is singular. Let's take up some example sentences to understand how this works.

Examples using Countable Nouns:



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We can see in both these cases that the nouns are plural in nature (girls and glasses) and therefore the verb is plural in nature (are and were). Now let's take up the example of uncountable nouns.

Examples using Uncountable Nouns:

Sentence 1: Some water is needed.

Sentence 2: Most of the money was lost.

In this case, we can see that water and money are uncountable nouns (these cannot be counted and the plural form does not exist for these words).



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Trick 3: After many / a great many / a good many, etc., the noun is always plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Example: A great many girls are following fashion trends these days. (Here the plural noun 'girls' is followed by the plural



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Trick 4: After 'a number of / a large number', the noun and verb in the sentence are always plural.

Example: A number of soldiers have lost their lives on the border. (Here the noun 'soldiers' is used in the plural form and the verb 'have lost' is also plural in nature.)



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Trick 5: After 'the number', the noun is plural but the verb is singular.

Example: The number of soldiers at the border is large.

This time, even though the noun soldiers is plural, the verb in the sentence, 'is', is singular in nature. The reason for this is that we are

referring to a singular number in this



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Trick 6: Collective nouns may take either a singular or a plural verb, depending on their use in the sentence.

If collective nouns are acting as a unit, use a singular verb. If the sentence implies that the individual members are taking up different actions, we use a plural verb.

Before we understand this rule, let's understand what collective nouns are.



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A class of students.

An army of soldiers.

Now that you know what

collective nouns are, let's take

two sentences to understand

how they operate.

Sentence 1: The committee is discussing the issue of safety in the neighborhood.

Sentence 2: The committee are





QUESTIONS BASED ON SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT



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1. Many a students (1)/
participated (2)/ in the competition (3) / no error



'Many a' takes a singular subject and a singular verb.





2. Shivangi never (1)/ has and never will allow (2)/ her brother to join army (3)/ no error



add 'allowed' after 'has'



3. Not only will shivangi (1)/ come here but also (2)/ she will stay (3)/ no error



'will she' instead of 'she will'





4. My brother like the other members (1)/ of my family were left shelterless (2)/ as a result of flood in the city (3)/ no error

was instead of were.



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5. More students than (1)/ one were (2)/ absent yesterday (3)/ no error

00:20

no error

♦ Tip – ' more than one ' takes a singular noun and a singular verb.





6. It were the student (1)/ who wanted the teacher (2)/ declare holiday today (3)/ no error



'was' instead of 'were'



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7. I made my (1)/ friend wrote (2)/ a letter in blue ink (3)/ no error



'write' in place of wrote





8. We had better (1)/ to leave early if we want to reach the examination hall on time (3)/ no error



omit 'to'





9. (a) Everyone of the films/ (b) you suggested/ (c) are not worth seeing./ (d) No error



Everyone takes Singular VERB so are to IS



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10. (a) The Secretary Principal of the college/ (b) are attending/ (c) the District **Development Council Meeting** at the Collectorate./ error

Replace are with is b part

