

**Academic Assistance and Tutoring Centers****Aggie Grammar Guide: Subject Verb Agreement**

The subject (the noun that does the action) and verb (the action) of a sentence must agree in number. All of these examples will focus on the present tense because the past and future forms don't change to agree with the subject. For example, in the past **to eat** becomes: **I ate**, **you ate**, **he/she/it/one ate**, **they ate**. In the future, **to eat** becomes: **I will eat**, **you will eat**, **he/she/it/one will eat**, **they will eat**. The major exception is the verb **to be** which has the following forms in the past: **I was**, **we were**, **you were**, **he/she/it/one was**, **they were**. Most verbs are regular; when the subject is 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, the verb ends with an **-s** and all other forms are identical. However, some verbs are irregular and follow other patterns. For example:

<b>Subject</b>	<b>to be (irregular)</b>	<b>to have (regular)</b>	<b>to eat (regular)</b>
<b>1st person singular</b>	I <b>am</b>	I <b>have</b>	I <b>eat</b>
<b>1st person plural</b>	we <b>are</b>	we <b>have</b>	we <b>eat</b>
<b>2nd person singular/plural</b>	you <b>are</b>	you <b>have</b>	you <b>eat</b>
<b>3rd person singular</b>	he/she/it/one <b>is</b>	he/she/it/one <b>has</b>	he/she/it/one <b>eats</b>
<b>3rd person plural</b>	they <b>are</b>	they <b>have</b>	they <b>eat</b>

Subjects can be a pronoun (as shown above) or any noun that agrees:

- I **am** a first-year student at UC Davis.
- "Airplane" **is** a very normal word today.
- Today, we **think** that bicycles **are** for kids.
- For me, the clock, calculator, and music **are** essential for continuing my life.

Indefinite/quantifier subjects

Indefinite/quantifier subjects can be singular or plural, and the verb will agree with these subjects in number. Some indefinite subjects are pronouns (they replace the noun) and some are determiners (they precede the noun). When your indefinite subject is a determiner, the noun will agree with the determiner in number and so will the verb. What follows is a chart listing some common indefinite pronouns and determiners.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular OR Plural</b>
each	many	all
every, everyone, everybody, everything	few	some
anyone, anybody, anything	fewer	any
someone, somebody, something	both	most
no one, nobody, nothing	others	none
Much, little, less	several	more
		Such, either, neither

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Here is an illustration with **most**:

- Example: The most important thing **is** to be thankful for everything.
- Example: Most animals, such as chimps, **do** not possess this ability.
- Example: Even though Russia and its current president, Vladimir Putin, are trying not to lose Ukraine, most **suggest** that there will be signs of unease if this happens.

### Compound subjects

When a subject is more than one noun joined with **and**, use a plural verb. When the nouns are joined with **or**, use a singular verb. When using **neither/nor** or **either/or**, use a verb that agrees with the noun closest to the verb:

- Example: He and Smith **are planning** to record their climbing experience by filming videos.
- Example: Neither the Salvadorian, Cuban, nor Guatemalan culture **is** the same as my culture.
- Example: If a young adult has seven drinks per week to improve his/her health, there is a chance that the person will become an alcoholic if he or she **is** still physically developing.

### Non-count subjects

When a subject is a *non-count noun* (meaning it cannot be made plural), use a singular verb:

- Example: The evidence for this **is** the reference list at the end of the reading.
- Example: Continuous research **is** being done to improve the set process as well as understand genes.

### Collective subjects

When a subject is a *collective noun* (meaning you are using it to refer to the group as a whole, rather than each individual), use a singular verb:

- Example: Language **is** one of the most important factors that I will consider because languages **are** related closely to reading, writing, speaking and listening in our daily lives. (The first use of **language** is treated as a singular concept/factor. The second use of **languages** emphasizes the plural nature of multiple languages.)
- Example: The majority of professors teaching other languages such as Spanish, French, German or Chinese **are** not native speakers themselves or they have forgotten or lost their accent over the years due to a lack of practice. (With the phrases **the/a majority of**, **the/a minority of**, **the/a number of** and **a lot of**, whether the verb is singular or plural depends on the nature of the noun that follows the phrase: with a plural noun, use a plural verb; with a singular noun, use a singular verb.)

### Infinitive and gerund subjects

When you have an *infinitive* or a *gerund* as the subject, use a singular verb:

- Example: To be healthy enough to go to school **is** what parents want.
- Example: Rock climbing **is** a sport that no one is good at when one first starts.

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### Long-distance subjects

When you have a subject that's long, make sure your verb agrees with the actual subject of the sentence:

- Example: Children of parents that do not talk to them about sex **learn** from the media and **act** upon what the media has shown them.
- Example: One of the main reasons why college students study abroad **is** to learn a new language and grow academically.

### Measurement expressions as subjects

When your subject is a unit of time, money, measurement or weight, use a singular verb, even if the noun looks plural:

- Example: 51 miles **is** a long distance to drive.
- Example: 5,000 dollars **is** expensive for a new battery since the common price for a 2008 Ford Escape is 8,000 dollars.