

Continue

























Looking for an easy way to learn English Grammar? then you are in right place. Here we providing basic English Grammar topics like Tenses Verbs, Nouns, etcSubject Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 10 CBSE With Answers PdfWhen two subjects are joined by as well as, with, in addition to, the verb agrees with the first subject.When a subject is made up of two or more nouns joined by and, it takes plural verb.Each, every, either, neither and many a are followed by a singular verb.If two or more subjects are joined by either, or, neither, nor and not only, but also, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.Nouns like news, physics, mathematics, measles, and ethics are plural in form but they are treated as singular.When distances, weights or amounts represent a single unit or fixed quantity, they are treated as singular.Collective nouns like group, herd, team, committee, are singular when taken as one body; but are plural when the members of the group are considered individually.Uncountable nouns like furniture, equipment, stationery, luggage, weather, advice are singular and take singular verb.Nouns like amends, compasses, glasses, goods, trousseurs, tongues, police, people and descriptives like the rich, the blind, the guilty are always plural.Some nouns can have both singular and plural verbs. If we use plural verbs with them we are always correct. But if we use a singular verb we may be wrong. Some of these words arefamily, government, audience, media, company, crew, public, etc.Let us recall this from the chapters on tenses. SubjectBe verbsHas/Have/Had/Do/Does/DidOther verbsIamhave (present)haddid (past)do (present)diddid (past)walkrunsgocatchcatchYouWetheyAretheShelitis (present)had (past)does (present)did (past)walkrunsgocatchcatchSubject-Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 10 With Answers CBSEA. In each of the lines below, one verb does not agree with the subject. Underline the wrong verb and write it correctly.Gauri and Tamanna is visiting the Jaisalmer Fort. 1. The Jaisalmer Fort are one of the largest forts 2. In the world. The fort stand in the middle of the 3. Thar Desert. Several tales of valour is attached 4. to this fort. Many warriors has tried to capture 5. this fort. A few has succeeded. 6. Answer:areistandarehave3 Choose the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets in the following sentences.Each of these producers his own advantage. (has, have)Ten miles long distance. (is, are)Many a student hard to pass his entrance exam. (try, tries)The furniture in his house. (impressive, look, looks)Few students. present in the class today. (is, are)Ritesh, my best friend leaving for Japan next week. (is, are)Most of my friends government employees. (is, are)The level of intoxication. from subject to subject. (vary, varies)Either boys or girls. telling lies. (is, are)A number of people. reported to be missing in the train accident at Jhansi. (was, were)Answer:hasistrieslooksareshavearesarevariesarewerec. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in brackets.Besides encountering the strange aborigines, the first English settlers. (find) themselves in the presence of new and wide variations of climate. In their old home, they (accustom) to a moderate temperature. Now they (have) before them a great range of climate from the cold coasts of Maine to the hot savannahs of Georgia, with all the gradations from the far North to the deep South. To the exigencies of these variations, all the immigrants, from the British Isles as well as the Continent. (have) to adapt themselves. Wherever the colonists set to work, they (brave) hostile weather conditions.Answer:foundhad been accustomedhadhadwere bravingD. There is an error in each of the following lines. Underline the error and write the correct word in the space provided against each line.Animal cruelty can take many different forms. 1. .It does include obvious and intentional acts of violence, 2. .but it also includes animals neglect or the failure to 3. .looks after its welfare. In fact this also 4. .include any form of psychological harm. There 5. .is so many ways of being cruel that Animal Welfare Acts 6. .may include act such as confining or transporting an animal 7.in a way that are inappropriate for its welfare. 8. .Answer:formsnot only includesincludesincludesareactisCBSE Class 10 English Grammar Explore essential Subject-Verb Agreement Class 10 rules with well-structured worksheets and detailed answers. These resources help reinforce grammar concepts, ensuring accuracy in sentence construction. Perfect for CBSE exam preparation! Subject Verb Agreement Class 10 consists of fundamental grammar rules that ensure that a sentence's subject and verb are consistent in number and person, i.e., if the subject is singular, the verb also needs to be singular, and if the subject is plural, the verb likewise needs to be plural. People also ask Subject-Verb Agreement Class 10 Rules outlines key rules for using subjects and verbs correctly in a sentence, ensuring error-free writing. Now, lets explore the essential notes tailored for Class 10 students. Rule 1: Uses of Number The basic principle of Subject-Verb agreement is that singular subjects need singular verbs. Plural subjects need plural verbs: SingularPluralThe girl is playing.The girls are playing.The boy has gone to school.The boys have gone to school.He likes sweets.The he likes sweets. Rule 2: Uses of Person The rules regarding the person are as follows: (i) The first person singular or plural takes a singular verb. (ii) The second person singular or plural takes a singular verb: You like this scenery. We like this scenery. (iii) The third person singular takes a singular verb: (iv) The third person plural takes a plural verb: Rule 3: Uses of Uncountable Nouns When we use an uncountable noun as the subject of a verb, we use a singular form of the Verb: Fear begins to haunt him. Honesty is the best policy. Rule 4: Uses of Singular and Plural Nouns When we use a singular noun as the subject of a verb, we use a singular verb. Plural nouns take a plural verb: The moon was shining in the sky. The children were swimming. The sun is about to set. The farmers were ploughing. Rule 5: Uses of One of + Plural Noun When the subject consists of one of + plural noun, the verb is singular: One of the students was talking. One of the girls was singing. One of the birds was chirping. Rule 6: Uses of Long Subject When a clause or a long group of words is the subject, we have to be careful to make the verb agree with the subject: The chairs which I bought yesterday are very costly. The woman whom I met in the market was my friends sister. Rule 7: Uses of Introductory There The verb has to agree with the real subject that follows the introductory there. If the subject is singular, then there will be followed by a singular verb. If the real subject is plural, then there will be followed by a plural verb: There is no chair in the room. There are fifty boys in the class. There are no chairs in the room. There is one girl in the class. Rule 8: Uses of Two or More Nouns When two or more nouns function as subject, a plural verb is used. Satish and his sister have gone to see a movie. My friend and his father are meeting us tomorrow. Rule 9: Uses of Distances, Weight, etc For distances, weight, height, or amounts of money, we use a singular verb even when the subject is plural: Ten thousand rupees is not a small sum. Five hundred feet above sea level is not a great height. Three kilometers is a small distance. Rule 10: Uses of Plural Names The title of a book, the name of a house, or a hotel in plural takes a singular verb. The Arabian Nights has interesting stories. The Hotel Brewers is a five-star hotel. Rule 11: Uses of Plural Nouns with Singular Meaning Nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning usually take a singular verb: Economics is a dull subject. Mathematics is not an easy subject. Measles is an infectious disease. The latest news is that the criminal has been arrested. Rule 12: Uses of Singular Nouns with Plural Verb Some nouns which appear to be singular in form take a plural verb: The police have arrested three terrorists. All the people in our locality are requested to maintain discipline. Rule 13: Uses of Collective nouns Collective nouns like group, crowd, flock, regiment, etc. are generally followed by a singular Verb: A group of boys was playing in the ground. A crowd of people rushes into the hall. A regiment of soldiers was marching towards the town. Rule 14: Uses of Class nouns Class nouns such as food, furniture, clothing, etc. take a singular verb: This furniture is very old. This imported cutlery is very costly. Rule 15: Uses of a pair of + nouns Some nouns that appear to be plural in form when preceded by a pair of take a singular verb, for example, shoes, scissors, trousseurs, etc. A pair of scissors was taken out of the drawer. A pair of trousseurs was washed by the servant A pair of shoes was bought by him. Rule 16: Uses of without a pair of + nouns But when these nouns are used without a pair of, they take a plural verb: His shoes have worn out. My scissors do not cut well. Rule 17: Use of a lot of, a plenty of Some nouns are preceded by a lot of, a great deal of, etc. These nouns take a singular verb when they refer to amount or quantity. But they take a plural verb when they refer to number: A lot of people visit the exhibition. A plenty of water was supplied to the villagers. Rule 18: Uses of as well as, in addition to When a singular subject is joined by as well as, in addition to, except, etc. with another noun or pronoun, the verb agrees with the first subject. Sohan as well as his brother has come. My neighbors in addition to my father have gone out for a walk. Rule 19: uses of each, either, neither, anyone, everyone A singular verb is used with singular pronouns, e.g. each, either, neither, anyone, etc. Each of the boys was given a prize. Neither of the students was absent. Everybody has helped her. Everyone except Satish was present. Rule 20: Uses of either/or, neither/nor When two or more subjects are connected by either/or, neither/nor, nor, or, the verb is used according to the number of the noun nearest to it: Neither she nor her sisters visit the temple. Either they or he is telling a lie. Rule 21: Uses of collective nouns A collective noun such as jury, committee, family, etc. takes a singular verb when it is considered one unit. But when they are regarded as individuals, they take a plural verb: The jury is about to give its decision. [one unit] The jury are divided in their opinion. [individuals] The committee is meeting tomorrow.[one unit] The committee have decided to raise the membership fee.[individuals] Our family has decided to visit Shimla this summer.[one unit] The family now live in London.[individuals] Rule 22: Uses of nouns as one unit When some nouns are regarded as one unit, they take a singular verb: Bread and butter is a wholesome food. Brick and stone is lying scattered all over the place. Time and tide waits for none. The novelist and poet is dead. Worksheet 1: In each of the following sentences, choose the correct form of the verb (singular or plural) to ensure subject-verb agreement. 1. The cat (is/are) sleeping peacefully. Ans: is 2. My friends (enjoy/enjoys) playing chess. Ans: enjoy 3. The book on the shelf (belongs/belong) to me. Ans: belongs Worksheet 2: For the sentences below, identify the subject and then choose the appropriate verb form (singular or plural) to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. (She/They) are going to the park. Ans: They 2. (The dog/The dogs) barks loudly. Ans: The dog 3. (Each) of the students (has/have) a book. Ans: Each of the students has a book. Worksheet 3: Now, lets tackle sentences with compound subjects. Determine whether the subject is singular or plural, and choose the correct verb accordingly. 1. Tom and Jerry (is/are) friends. Ans: are 2. Neither the cat (likes/like) rainy days. Ans: likes 3. The cake, along with the ice cream, (was/were) delicious. Ans: was Worksheet 4: Collective nouns can be a bit tricky. Decide whether the collective noun should be treated as singular or plural based on the context. 1. The team (is/are) practicing diligently. Ans: is 2. The family (enjoys/enjoy) spending weekends together. Ans: enjoys 3. The committee (has/have) made its decision. Ans: has Worksheet 5: Lastly, lets work with indefinite pronouns. Determine whether the indefinite pronoun is singular or plural and select the appropriate verb form. 1. Everyone (was/were) surprised by the news. Ans: was 2. Nobody (wants/want) to miss the party. Ans: wants 3. Either of the options (seems/seem) reasonable. Ans: seems Worksheet 6: Now, lets work with some more complex sentences that involve subject-verb agreement. Analyze the sentences and choose the correct verb form. 1. The group of students (was/were) excited about the field trip. Ans: were 2. Either the red or the blue car (needs/need) a new battery. Ans: needs 3. All the books on the shelf (belongs/belong) to the library. Ans: belong Worksheet 7: Subject-verb agreement can become trickier in certain situations. Lets explore these scenarios. 1. The news about the accident (was/were) shocking. Ans: was 2. Ten dollars (is/are) not enough to buy lunch nowadays. Ans: is 3. The list of ingredients (seems/seem) incomplete. Ans: seems Worksheet 8: Sometimes, irregular verbs dont follow the standard rules of subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and select the correct verb form. 1. The data from the experiment (was/were) inconclusive. Ans: was 2. Both the cat and the dog (has/have) unique personalities. Ans: have 3. The pants (needs/need) to be altered. Ans: need Worksheet 9: Lets delve further into collective nouns. Determine whether the collective noun should be treated as singular or plural. 1. The audience (enjoys/enjoy) live performances. Ans: enjoys 2. The flock of birds (was/were) a breathtaking sight. Ans: was 3. The jury (has/have) reached a verdict. Ans: has Worksheet 10: Subject-verb agreement also applies to abstract concepts. Identify the subject and choose the appropriate verb form. 1. Happiness (brings/provide) joy to people everywhere. Ans: brings 2. Success (depends/depend) on hard work and determination. Ans: depends 3. The idea of change (intrigues/intrigue) me. Ans: intrigues Worksheet 11: Now, lets tackle some sentences that present a bit more of a challenge in terms of subject-verb agreement. Analyze the sentences and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck 3. At the zoo, a group of children (watches/watch) the playful monkeys. Ans: watches Worksheet 18: Imagine these sentences in a dialogue. Choose the correct verb form to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. Sarah: All the cookies (was/were) delicious. John: I agree, they (was/were) amazing! Ans: were, were 2. Emily: Either the cat or the dog (needs/need) a bath. Tom: I think the cat (needs/need) it more. Ans: needs, needs 3. Lisa: None of the books (is/are) available at the moment. Mark: I noticed that too. None of them (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is, is Worksheet 19: Business writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Select the correct verb form for these business-related sentences. 1. The companys financial team (has/have) prepared the annual report. Ans: has 2. Each department head, along with their team, (is/are) attending the conference. Ans: is 3. The range of products (includes/include) both new and updated items. Ans: includes Worksheet 20: Lets conclude with some advanced exercises that incorporate various subject-verb agreement scenarios. 1. Not only the main dish but also the side dishes (taste/tastes) exquisite. Ans: taste 2. The selection of books on the shelf (is/are) impressive. Ans: is 3. The athlete, as well as her coach, (is/are) preparing for the upcoming competition. Ans: is Worksheet 21: Academic writing necessitates strict adherence to subject-verb agreement rules. Choose the appropriate verb form for these academic sentences. 1. The data collected from various sources (support/supports) the research hypothesis. Ans: supports 2. Each of the participants (was/were) asked to complete a questionnaire. Ans: was 3. The majority of scholars in the field (agree/agrees) with this theory. Ans: agrees Worksheet 22: Technical writing demands precision and accuracy. Select the correct verb form for these technical sentences. 1. The experiment (was/were) conducted under controlled conditions. Ans: was 2. The results of the study (show/shows) a clear trend. Ans: show Worksheet 23: Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The conversation between friends. Choose the correct verb form for each response. 1. Alex: All the movies we watched last night (was/were) entertaining. Sarah: Yes, they (was/were) a great choice! Ans: were, were 2. Emma: Either the blue or the red dress (look/looks) good on you. Mia: I think the red one (look/looks) better. Ans: look, looks 3. Chris: None of the questions on the test (seems/seem) easy. Jamie: I agree, none of them (seems/seem) straightforward. Ans: seems, seems Worksheet 24: Legal writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct verb form for these legal sentences. 1. The terms and conditions of the contract (has/have) been reviewed by legal counsel. Ans: have 2. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant (is/are) satisfied with the verdict. Ans: is 3. The body of evidence presented in court (support/supports) the defendants claims. Ans: supports What are some common examples of subject-verb agreement errors? Subject-verb agreement errors often occur with compound subjects, indefinite pronouns, and collective nouns. For example, using they with a singular subject or a singular verb with a plural subject are common mistakes. How can I improve my subject-verb agreement skills? Practice is key. Work through worksheets and exercises regularly to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, reading extensively can help you internalize correct sentence structures. Are there any exceptions to subject-verb agreement rules? Yes, some irregular verbs do not follow the standard rules. Its essential to memorize these exceptions through practice and exposure to the language. Can you provide more examples of collective nouns? Certainly. Collective nouns like jury, family, and committee can be either singular or plural. For instance, The jury is deliberating (singular) and The jury are divided in their opinions (plural). Is subject-verb agreement the same in all languages? No, subject-verb agreement rules can vary significantly between languages. Each language has its own grammatical rules, and its essential to learn and apply them correctly. What resources can I use to practice subject-verb agreement? Besides worksheets and notes, you can find online grammar quizzes and books dedicated to English grammar. Are there any fun exercises for practicing subject-verb agreement? Yes, you can try creating sentences using collective nouns and see if you can identify the correct verb form. Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck 3. At the zoo, a group of children (watches/watch) the playful monkeys. Ans: watches Worksheet 18: Imagine these sentences in a dialogue. Choose the correct verb form to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. Sarah: All the cookies (was/were) delicious. John: I agree, they (was/were) amazing! Ans: were, were 2. Emily: Either the cat or the dog (needs/need) a bath. Tom: I think the cat (needs/need) it more. Ans: needs, needs 3. Lisa: None of the books (is/are) available at the moment. Mark: I noticed that too. None of them (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is, is Worksheet 19: Business writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Select the correct verb form for these business-related sentences. 1. The companys financial team (has/have) prepared the annual report. Ans: has 2. Each department head, along with their team, (is/are) attending the conference. Ans: is 3. The range of products (includes/include) both new and updated items. Ans: includes Worksheet 20: Lets conclude with some advanced exercises that incorporate various subject-verb agreement scenarios. 1. Not only the main dish but also the side dishes (taste/tastes) exquisite. Ans: taste 2. The selection of books on the shelf (is/are) impressive. Ans: is 3. The athlete, as well as her coach, (is/are) preparing for the upcoming competition. Ans: is Worksheet 21: Academic writing necessitates strict adherence to subject-verb agreement rules. Choose the appropriate verb form for these academic sentences. 1. The data collected from various sources (support/supports) the research hypothesis. Ans: supports 2. Each of the participants (was/were) asked to complete a questionnaire. Ans: was 3. The majority of scholars in the field (agree/agrees) with this theory. Ans: agrees Worksheet 22: Technical writing demands precision and accuracy. Select the correct verb form for these technical sentences. 1. The experiment (was/were) conducted under controlled conditions. Ans: was 2. The results of the study (show/shows) a clear trend. Ans: show Worksheet 23: Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The conversation between friends. Choose the correct verb form for each response. 1. Alex: All the movies we watched last night (was/were) entertaining. Sarah: Yes, they (was/were) a great choice! Ans: were, were 2. Emma: Either the blue or the red dress (look/looks) good on you. Mia: I think the red one (look/looks) better. Ans: look, looks 3. Chris: None of the questions on the test (seems/seem) easy. Jamie: I agree, none of them (seems/seem) straightforward. Ans: seems, seems Worksheet 24: Legal writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct verb form for these legal sentences. 1. The terms and conditions of the contract (has/have) been reviewed by legal counsel. Ans: have 2. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant (is/are) satisfied with the verdict. Ans: is 3. The body of evidence presented in court (support/supports) the defendants claims. Ans: supports What are some common examples of subject-verb agreement errors? Subject-verb agreement errors often occur with compound subjects, indefinite pronouns, and collective nouns. For example, using they with a singular subject or a singular verb with a plural subject are common mistakes. How can I improve my subject-verb agreement skills? Practice is key. Work through worksheets and exercises regularly to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, reading extensively can help you internalize correct sentence structures. Are there any exceptions to subject-verb agreement rules? Yes, some irregular verbs do not follow the standard rules. Its essential to memorize these exceptions through practice and exposure to the language. Can you provide more examples of collective nouns? Certainly. Collective nouns like jury, family, and committee can be either singular or plural. For instance, The jury is deliberating (singular) and The jury are divided in their opinions (plural). Is subject-verb agreement the same in all languages? No, subject-verb agreement rules can vary significantly between languages. Each language has its own grammatical rules, and its essential to learn and apply them correctly. What resources can I use to practice subject-verb agreement? Besides worksheets and notes, you can find online grammar quizzes and books dedicated to English grammar. Are there any fun exercises for practicing subject-verb agreement? Yes, you can try creating sentences using collective nouns and see if you can identify the correct verb form. Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck 3. At the zoo, a group of children (watches/watch) the playful monkeys. Ans: watches Worksheet 18: Imagine these sentences in a dialogue. Choose the correct verb form to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. Sarah: All the cookies (was/were) delicious. John: I agree, they (was/were) amazing! Ans: were, were 2. Emily: Either the cat or the dog (needs/need) a bath. Tom: I think the cat (needs/need) it more. Ans: needs, needs 3. Lisa: None of the books (is/are) available at the moment. Mark: I noticed that too. None of them (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is, is Worksheet 19: Business writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Select the correct verb form for these business-related sentences. 1. The companys financial team (has/have) prepared the annual report. Ans: has 2. Each department head, along with their team, (is/are) attending the conference. Ans: is 3. The range of products (includes/include) both new and updated items. Ans: includes Worksheet 20: Lets conclude with some advanced exercises that incorporate various subject-verb agreement scenarios. 1. Not only the main dish but also the side dishes (taste/tastes) exquisite. Ans: taste 2. The selection of books on the shelf (is/are) impressive. Ans: is 3. The athlete, as well as her coach, (is/are) preparing for the upcoming competition. Ans: is Worksheet 21: Academic writing necessitates strict adherence to subject-verb agreement rules. Choose the appropriate verb form for these academic sentences. 1. The data collected from various sources (support/supports) the research hypothesis. Ans: supports 2. Each of the participants (was/were) asked to complete a questionnaire. Ans: was 3. The majority of scholars in the field (agree/agrees) with this theory. Ans: agrees Worksheet 22: Technical writing demands precision and accuracy. Select the correct verb form for these technical sentences. 1. The experiment (was/were) conducted under controlled conditions. Ans: was 2. The results of the study (show/shows) a clear trend. Ans: show Worksheet 23: Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The conversation between friends. Choose the correct verb form for each response. 1. Alex: All the movies we watched last night (was/were) entertaining. Sarah: Yes, they (was/were) a great choice! Ans: were, were 2. Emma: Either the blue or the red dress (look/looks) good on you. Mia: I think the red one (look/looks) better. Ans: look, looks 3. Chris: None of the questions on the test (seems/seem) easy. Jamie: I agree, none of them (seems/seem) straightforward. Ans: seems, seems Worksheet 24: Legal writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct verb form for these legal sentences. 1. The terms and conditions of the contract (has/have) been reviewed by legal counsel. Ans: have 2. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant (is/are) satisfied with the verdict. Ans: is 3. The body of evidence presented in court (support/supports) the defendants claims. Ans: supports What are some common examples of subject-verb agreement errors? Subject-verb agreement errors often occur with compound subjects, indefinite pronouns, and collective nouns. For example, using they with a singular subject or a singular verb with a plural subject are common mistakes. How can I improve my subject-verb agreement skills? Practice is key. Work through worksheets and exercises regularly to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, reading extensively can help you internalize correct sentence structures. Are there any exceptions to subject-verb agreement rules? Yes, some irregular verbs do not follow the standard rules. Its essential to memorize these exceptions through practice and exposure to the language. Can you provide more examples of collective nouns? Certainly. Collective nouns like jury, family, and committee can be either singular or plural. For instance, The jury is deliberating (singular) and The jury are divided in their opinions (plural). Is subject-verb agreement the same in all languages? No, subject-verb agreement rules can vary significantly between languages. Each language has its own grammatical rules, and its essential to learn and apply them correctly. What resources can I use to practice subject-verb agreement? Besides worksheets and notes, you can find online grammar quizzes and books dedicated to English grammar. Are there any fun exercises for practicing subject-verb agreement? Yes, you can try creating sentences using collective nouns and see if you can identify the correct verb form. Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck 3. At the zoo, a group of children (watches/watch) the playful monkeys. Ans: watches Worksheet 18: Imagine these sentences in a dialogue. Choose the correct verb form to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. Sarah: All the cookies (was/were) delicious. John: I agree, they (was/were) amazing! Ans: were, were 2. Emily: Either the cat or the dog (needs/need) a bath. Tom: I think the cat (needs/need) it more. Ans: needs, needs 3. Lisa: None of the books (is/are) available at the moment. Mark: I noticed that too. None of them (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is, is Worksheet 19: Business writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Select the correct verb form for these business-related sentences. 1. The companys financial team (has/have) prepared the annual report. Ans: has 2. Each department head, along with their team, (is/are) attending the conference. Ans: is 3. The range of products (includes/include) both new and updated items. Ans: includes Worksheet 20: Lets conclude with some advanced exercises that incorporate various subject-verb agreement scenarios. 1. Not only the main dish but also the side dishes (taste/tastes) exquisite. Ans: taste 2. The selection of books on the shelf (is/are) impressive. Ans: is 3. The athlete, as well as her coach, (is/are) preparing for the upcoming competition. Ans: is Worksheet 21: Academic writing necessitates strict adherence to subject-verb agreement rules. Choose the appropriate verb form for these academic sentences. 1. The data collected from various sources (support/supports) the research hypothesis. Ans: supports 2. Each of the participants (was/were) asked to complete a questionnaire. Ans: was 3. The majority of scholars in the field (agree/agrees) with this theory. Ans: agrees Worksheet 22: Technical writing demands precision and accuracy. Select the correct verb form for these technical sentences. 1. The experiment (was/were) conducted under controlled conditions. Ans: was 2. The results of the study (show/shows) a clear trend. Ans: show Worksheet 23: Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The conversation between friends. Choose the correct verb form for each response. 1. Alex: All the movies we watched last night (was/were) entertaining. Sarah: Yes, they (was/were) a great choice! Ans: were, were 2. Emma: Either the blue or the red dress (look/looks) good on you. Mia: I think the red one (look/looks) better. Ans: look, looks 3. Chris: None of the questions on the test (seems/seem) easy. Jamie: I agree, none of them (seems/seem) straightforward. Ans: seems, seems Worksheet 24: Legal writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct verb form for these legal sentences. 1. The terms and conditions of the contract (has/have) been reviewed by legal counsel. Ans: have 2. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant (is/are) satisfied with the verdict. Ans: is 3. The body of evidence presented in court (support/supports) the defendants claims. Ans: supports What are some common examples of subject-verb agreement errors? Subject-verb agreement errors often occur with compound subjects, indefinite pronouns, and collective nouns. For example, using they with a singular subject or a singular verb with a plural subject are common mistakes. How can I improve my subject-verb agreement skills? Practice is key. Work through worksheets and exercises regularly to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, reading extensively can help you internalize correct sentence structures. Are there any exceptions to subject-verb agreement rules? Yes, some irregular verbs do not follow the standard rules. Its essential to memorize these exceptions through practice and exposure to the language. Can you provide more examples of collective nouns? Certainly. Collective nouns like jury, family, and committee can be either singular or plural. For instance, The jury is deliberating (singular) and The jury are divided in their opinions (plural). Is subject-verb agreement the same in all languages? No, subject-verb agreement rules can vary significantly between languages. Each language has its own grammatical rules, and its essential to learn and apply them correctly. What resources can I use to practice subject-verb agreement? Besides worksheets and notes, you can find online grammar quizzes and books dedicated to English grammar. Are there any fun exercises for practicing subject-verb agreement? Yes, you can try creating sentences using collective nouns and see if you can identify the correct verb form. Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck 3. At the zoo, a group of children (watches/watch) the playful monkeys. Ans: watches Worksheet 18: Imagine these sentences in a dialogue. Choose the correct verb form to maintain subject-verb agreement. 1. Sarah: All the cookies (was/were) delicious. John: I agree, they (was/were) amazing! Ans: were, were 2. Emily: Either the cat or the dog (needs/need) a bath. Tom: I think the cat (needs/need) it more. Ans: needs, needs 3. Lisa: None of the books (is/are) available at the moment. Mark: I noticed that too. None of them (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is, is Worksheet 19: Business writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Select the correct verb form for these business-related sentences. 1. The companys financial team (has/have) prepared the annual report. Ans: has 2. Each department head, along with their team, (is/are) attending the conference. Ans: is 3. The range of products (includes/include) both new and updated items. Ans: includes Worksheet 20: Lets conclude with some advanced exercises that incorporate various subject-verb agreement scenarios. 1. Not only the main dish but also the side dishes (taste/tastes) exquisite. Ans: taste 2. The selection of books on the shelf (is/are) impressive. Ans: is 3. The athlete, as well as her coach, (is/are) preparing for the upcoming competition. Ans: is Worksheet 21: Academic writing necessitates strict adherence to subject-verb agreement rules. Choose the appropriate verb form for these academic sentences. 1. The data collected from various sources (support/supports) the research hypothesis. Ans: supports 2. Each of the participants (was/were) asked to complete a questionnaire. Ans: was 3. The majority of scholars in the field (agree/agrees) with this theory. Ans: agrees Worksheet 22: Technical writing demands precision and accuracy. Select the correct verb form for these technical sentences. 1. The experiment (was/were) conducted under controlled conditions. Ans: was 2. The results of the study (show/shows) a clear trend. Ans: show Worksheet 23: Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The conversation between friends. Choose the correct verb form for each response. 1. Alex: All the movies we watched last night (was/were) entertaining. Sarah: Yes, they (was/were) a great choice! Ans: were, were 2. Emma: Either the blue or the red dress (look/looks) good on you. Mia: I think the red one (look/looks) better. Ans: look, looks 3. Chris: None of the questions on the test (seems/seem) easy. Jamie: I agree, none of them (seems/seem) straightforward. Ans: seems, seems Worksheet 24: Legal writing demands precision in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct verb form for these legal sentences. 1. The terms and conditions of the contract (has/have) been reviewed by legal counsel. Ans: have 2. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant (is/are) satisfied with the verdict. Ans: is 3. The body of evidence presented in court (support/supports) the defendants claims. Ans: supports What are some common examples of subject-verb agreement errors? Subject-verb agreement errors often occur with compound subjects, indefinite pronouns, and collective nouns. For example, using they with a singular subject or a singular verb with a plural subject are common mistakes. How can I improve my subject-verb agreement skills? Practice is key. Work through worksheets and exercises regularly to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, reading extensively can help you internalize correct sentence structures. Are there any exceptions to subject-verb agreement rules? Yes, some irregular verbs do not follow the standard rules. Its essential to memorize these exceptions through practice and exposure to the language. Can you provide more examples of collective nouns? Certainly. Collective nouns like jury, family, and committee can be either singular or plural. For instance, The jury is deliberating (singular) and The jury are divided in their opinions (plural). Is subject-verb agreement the same in all languages? No, subject-verb agreement rules can vary significantly between languages. Each language has its own grammatical rules, and its essential to learn and apply them correctly. What resources can I use to practice subject-verb agreement? Besides worksheets and notes, you can find online grammar quizzes and books dedicated to English grammar. Are there any fun exercises for practicing subject-verb agreement? Yes, you can try creating sentences using collective nouns and see if you can identify the correct verb form. Lets conclude our exercises with a final challenge. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The collection of rare coins (was/were) sold at an auction. Ans: was 2. Neither the teacher nor the students (is/are) aware of the surprise. Ans: is 3. The majority of the votes (was/were) in favor of the proposal. Ans: was Worksheet 12: Subject-verb agreement also applies to conditional statements. Determine the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. If the weather (is/are) nice, well have a picnic. Ans: is 2. Unless the guests (arrives/arrive) on time, the event will be delayed. Ans: arrive 3. In case of an emergency, the instructions (is/are) posted on the wall. Ans: are Worksheet 13: Complex subjects can involve multiple elements that impact subject-verb agreement. Identify the subject and choose the correct verb form. 1. The book, as well as the accompanying CDs, (is/are) on the shelf. Ans: is 2. Not only the employees but also the manager (works/work) hard. Ans: works 3. Along with her sisters, Mary (enjoys/enjoy) hiking in the mountains. Ans: enjoys Worksheet 14: Subject-verb agreement plays a role in forming questions and commands. Select the appropriate verb form for each sentence. 1. How often (do/does) she visit her grandparents? Ans: does 2. Please make sure everyone (has/have) their ID badges. Ans: has 3. Which of the options (is/are) the best choice? Ans: is Worksheet 15: To conclude our exercises, lets review everything youve learned so far. Analyze each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. Both the cake and the cookies (tastes/taste) delicious. Ans: taste 2. The team, along with their coach, (is/are) heading to the championship. Ans: is 3. None of the options (seems/seem) suitable for this project. Ans: seems Worksheet 16: Subject-verb agreement can become especially intricate in certain situations. Carefully assess each sentence and choose the correct verb form. 1. The committee, consisting of experts in their fields, (is/are) finalizing the report. Ans: is 2. The group of musicians, along with their conductor, (perform/performs) exceptionally well. Ans: perform 3. The variety of fruits in the basket (provides/provide) a colorful display. Ans: provides Worksheet 17: Narratives often present sentences with unique subject-verb agreement challenges. Identify the subject and select the appropriate verb form. 1. In the forest, a family of bears (live/lives) peacefully. Ans: live 2. On the farm, the chickens (cluck/clucks) loudly every morning. Ans: cluck