

Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement

Subjects and verbs **MUST** agree in **NUMBER**. **Singular subjects** use verbs with singular endings (e.g., the **dog barks**; the **teacher says**), and **plural subjects** use verbs with plural endings (e.g., the **dogs bark**; the **teachers say**). The verb usually follows immediately after the subject; however, extra care should be taken in the following cases:

1. Subject and verb are separated
2. Subject has two or more parts (compound subject)
3. Subject comes after the verb
4. Subject is connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either . . . or', 'neither . . . nor' words
5. Subject is a special type of pronoun
6. Subject is a collective noun or non-count noun



GRAMMAR CHECKERS will TRY to help you with subject-verb agreement but it is a hit-or-miss hint (i.e., makes mistakes or misses errors you make). You need to know all of the rules for subject-verb agreement and check your sentences as you write as well as when you proofread your work.

1. Subject and verb are separated

Sometimes the subject of the sentence is **separated** from the verb by a word group. You need to find the verb and ask 'who' or 'what' is doing the action. The noun closest to the verb can sometimes look like the subject, but it's not.

Examples

- ✓ Heavy **snow**, together with high winds, >>>>> **makes** skiing conditions dangerous.
SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB
- ✓ The **weather** in mountainous regions >>>>> **is** treacherous during the winter.
SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB
- ✓ **Storms** that occur during winter >>>>>> **cause** deep snow drifts.
PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB

2. Subject has two or more parts (compound subject)

If the subject is joined by 'and' use a plural verb.

Examples

- ✓ Silver, gold, and other metals >>>>> **are mined** in Western Australia.
PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB
- ✓ The miner and the union official >>>>> **agree** on pay conditions.
PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB

3. Subject comes after the verb

The same rules apply when the subject **follows** the verb, especially when the sentence starts with 'there' or 'here'.

Examples

- ✓ There is >>>>> a **campsite** in the national park.
SINGULAR VERB SINGULAR SUBJECT
- ✓ Here are >>>>> the national park camping **facilities**.
PLURAL VERB PLURAL SUBJECT

4. Subject is connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either . . . or', 'neither . . . nor' words

If singular subjects are joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either. . .or', 'neither. . .nor', use a **singular verb**.

Example

- ✓ Neither the woman nor the child >>>>> is out of danger.
COMBINED SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB

If plural subjects are joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either. . .or', 'neither. . .nor', use a **plural verb**.

Example

- ✓ Neither the women nor the children >>>>> are out of danger.
COMBINED PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB

If one subject is singular and one is plural, the verb agrees with the **subject nearest to it**.

Examples

- ✓ Neither the women nor the child >>>>> is out of danger.
MIX OF PLURAL & SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB
- ✓ Neither the woman nor the children >>>>> are out of danger.
MIX OF SINGULAR & PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB

5. Subject is a special type of pronoun

When you use the pronouns each, either, neither, another, anyone, anybody, anything, someone, somebody, something, one, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody, nothing, use a **singular verb**.

Example

- ✓ **Everyone** in the group >>>>> has a job to do.
SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB

When you use the pronouns both, many, few, several, other, use a **plural verb**.

Example

- ✓ **Many** of the people in the group >>>>> work consistently.
PLURAL SUBJECT PLURAL VERB

Words like none, any, all, more, most, some use **singular or plural verbs**, depending on the context.

Examples

- ✓ All of the cake was eaten by the children. (singular)
- ✓ All of the cakes were eaten by the children. (plural)

6. Subject is a collective noun or non-count noun

A **collective noun** is a word used to refer to a group of people/things (e.g., team, committee, family, crowd, audience, government). If the noun is considered as a single unit, use a **singular verb**.

Example

- ✓ The **government** of the day >>>>> was responsible for regulating petrol prices.
COLLECTIVE NOUN/SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB

A **non-count noun** (e.g., statistics, furniture, sugar, water, news) uses a **singular verb**.

Example

- ✓ **Statistics** for most students >>>>> is a difficult subject.
NON-COUNT/SINGULAR SUBJECT SINGULAR VERB