

Subject Agreement For Class 8

Question: What is the subject?

Answer: A **subject** is a member of a *sentence* that carries the **person** or **thing** that is showing the activity or doing something in a *sentence*.

Question: What is a verb?

Answer: A **verb** is an action made in the subject or state of being in the sentence. The **verb** is one of the most significant parts of a *sentence*.

Example: (To recognize the subject ask here *who is acting?* and to know the verb *what the subject is doing?*)

Jatin plays table tennis weekly.

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Subject - verb

Question: What is Subject-verb agreement?

Answer: It refers to *English grammar* rules for using correct verbs according to singular or plural subjects in a sentence.

Subject-verb Agreement rules Class 8

Singular Subject ⇒ Singular Verb

Plural Subject ⇒ Plural Verb

1. When a subject is singular, must have a singular *verb*
2. When a subject is plural, must have a plural *verb*

The subject in the sentence matches the *verb*. They must accept in two ways:

1. **In number:** Singular vs. Plural
2. **In-person:** First, Second, or Third Persons

Subject-Verb Agreement Examples

Here we have 15 best examples of **Subject-verb Agreement Examples for class 8**, hope will help you to understand the concept behind Subject-verb agreement.

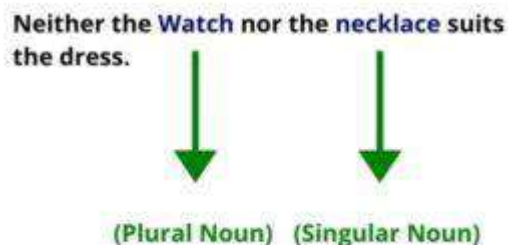


1. The *verb* accords with the person of the *subject*. With first-person use '**am**' while with second person use '**are**' and with third-person singular use '**is**'.
Example: You are doing your project.
2. The verb matches with the subject in number practice a singular verb with a singular subject.
Example: They play football.
3. When a sentence is made of two singular subjects combined by "and" the verb will be plural.



Example:

4. Subjects that are connected by '**either/or**, **neither/nor**' apply a singular verb.
Example: Either my father or my mother is coming to the meeting
5. The verb in a sentence holding '**or**', '**either/or**', '**neither/nor**' coincides with the noun or pronoun resembling it.



Example:

6. When the subject is supported by terms such as '**along with**', '**besides**', '**as well as**', etc. The *verb* is practiced according to the initial subject of the sentence.
Example: Aarvi, along with her sister, is going to school.
7. When sentences commence with '**here**', '**there**', the right subject usually supports the *verb*.
Example: There is a famous mall in this city.'
8. In sentences that include *time intervals*, *distance*, *money*, and *weight* as a unit take a **singular verb**.
Example: 8 hours is needed to finish this project.
9. Some nouns end with '**s**' and seem like a plural but are truly singular in meaning, use singular verbs. Such generally related nouns are: *Economics*, *Wages*, *Politics*, *Physics*, *News*.
Example: Economics is hard to understand.



10. Some nouns end with 's' and although they belong to a singular thing, they prefer a plural verb. Some such nouns are: *Spectacles, Tweezers, Tongs, Trousers, Shorts, Scissors, Shoes*, etc.
Example: My spectacles are new.
11. In sentences that express some imaginary wish request to the fact, the **verb** used is **plural**.
Example: I wish I were a butterfly.
12. Indefinite pronouns require singular **verbs**. Some indefinite pronouns are *someone, anyone, anything, nothing, everything, something, each, every, much, no one*, etc.
Example: No one was willing to learn.
13. Indefinite *pronouns* such as *both, several, many*, few take on a plural **verb**.
Example: Several students are ready to help this cause.
14. Titles of *books, poems, movies, plays*, and *magazines* take on a singular verb.
Example: Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's children* is a famous novel.
15. If the collective noun functions as a whole the verb is singular, but if the collective noun performs not in unison the verb is plural. Collective nouns like *team, army, class, committee, fleet, jury, staff, family*, etc.
Example: The staff has got a raise.

Subject-Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 8

20 questions on subject Verb Agreement for class 8

Choose the suitable form of the verb that accords with the subject:

1. Everyone **was/were** present at the funeral service.
2. Mumps **is/are** a sore disease.
3. We **ride/rode** horses last Sunday.
4. I **have/has** a clue to show to solve this question
5. Has **everyone/anybody** seen my purse?
6. I wish I **was/were** the Chairman.
7. There are various **fish/fishes** in the fishbowl.
8. Half of the girls **was/were** present in the hall
9. More workman than one **is/are** not traceable.
10. Neither Anil or **/nor** Sunil **live/lives** near the park.
11. Either he or I **is/am** to represent the college.
12. God **save/saves** our king.
13. No woman and no man **were/was** allowed to enter without a mask.
14. As pigeon other birds **have/has** wings to fly.
15. The advice of his brother **was/are** indeed valuable.
16. Both these boys **is/are** going to market.
17. One month after another **have/has** passed.
18. He ordered as if he **is/were** my elder brother.
19. Most of the **person/persons** are reliable.
20. his shoes **is/are** shining.

Answers:

1. was
2. is

3. rode
4. have
5. anybody
6. were
7. fish
8. were
9. is
10. nor, lives
11. am
12. save
13. was
14. has
15. was
16. is
17. has
18. were
19. persons
20. are

