



Subject-Verb Agreement

Important notice:



At the end of this presentation there is a link to a Google Form quiz. You must score an 80% or higher to pass the quiz.

Please take your time viewing and studying this material before you proceed with the quiz.

Objectives

By the end of this workshop students will be able to:

- Define and identify subjects and verbs
- Execute subject verb agreement
- Write sentences correctly

The **subject** of a sentence is the **person, place, thing,** or **idea** that is doing or being something

The **verb** expresses an **act, occurrence,** or **mode of being**

Pronouns



Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	I	We
2 nd	You	You (all)
3 rd	He	They
	She	
	It	

Pronouns can take the place of a noun.
Ex. **John** went to the party. **He** was late.

Verbs

- The verb expresses **action, occurrence, or mode of being**.
- The infinitive form of a verb is in its most basic form. Infinitive verbs always appear in the following manner:
 - Ex. **to** laugh Ex. **to** eat Ex. **to** talk
- Note that “**to**” does not mean “**para**” in Spanish, it is simply part of the meaning of the word.
- Ex. **to** laugh → reír Ex. **to** eat → comer Ex. **to** talk → hablar

Simple Present Tense Verbs

Verbs in the simple present tense express actions that occur on a daily basis. They are also used to talk or ask about **habits**, **regular occurrences**, **routines**, or **facts**. These actions can occur in **isolation or repeatedly**. Observe the following examples:

Ex. The concert **starts** at nine o'clock. (**Isolated action**)

Ex. He **goes** to karate on Mondays. (**Repeated action**)

Subject-Verb Agreement



Basic Rule for Verbs in the Simple Present Tense



Add **-s** to the end of the verb when the **subject** is: **he**, **she**, **it**, or **equal to it** (third person singular).

All other forms of the verb stay the same.

Subject	Simple present tense verb
I	Talk
You	Talk
She	Talks
He	Talks
It	Talks
We	Talk
They	Talk

Exception #1



- Verbs that end in a combination of **a consonant + y**, eliminate **y** and **add -ies** to the end of all third person singular verbs. All other forms of the verb stay the same.
- Examples:

I	Fly
You	Fly
He/She	Flies
It	Flies
We	Fly
You (all)	Fly
They	Fly

Exception #2

- When the verb ends in **ss**, **sh**, **ch**, **x** or **z**, **add -es** to the end of all third person singular verbs. All other forms of the verb stay the same.
- Examples:

I	Wish
You	Wish
He/she	Wishes
It	Wishes
We	Wish
You (all)	Wish
They	Wish

Negative Sentences Formula for all Verbs Except To Be



- These sentences require the use of the following formula:

Subject + To Do(auxiliary verb) + not + verb of action or condition in basic form.

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative	Verb of Action or Condition in basic form
I	do	not	sing
You	do	not	talk
He/She	does	not	dance
It	does	not	work
We	do	not	sleep
You (all)	do	not	jump
They	do	not	cry

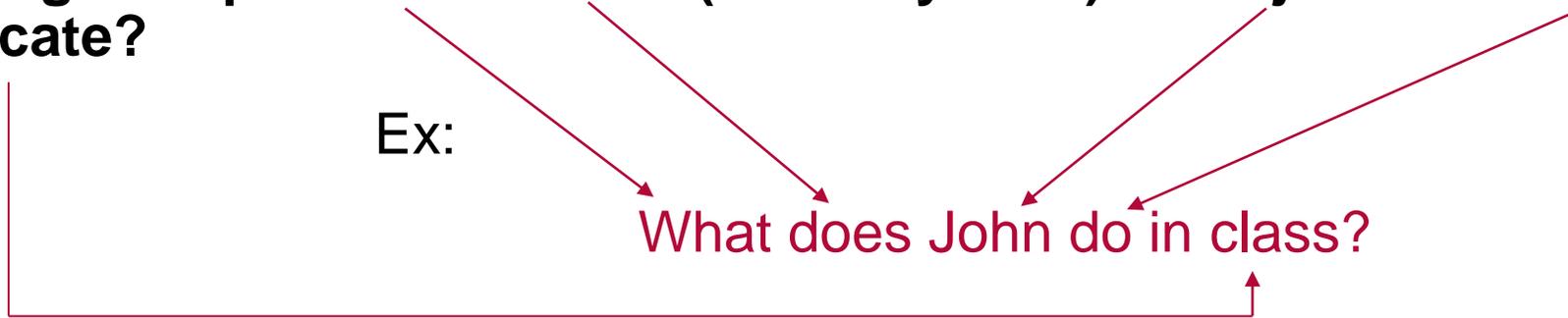
Questions

- Questions that begin with **who, what, why, when** follow this formula:

- **Interrogative pronoun + To Do (auxiliary verb) + subject + infinitive verb (base form) + predicate?**

Ex:

What does John do in class?

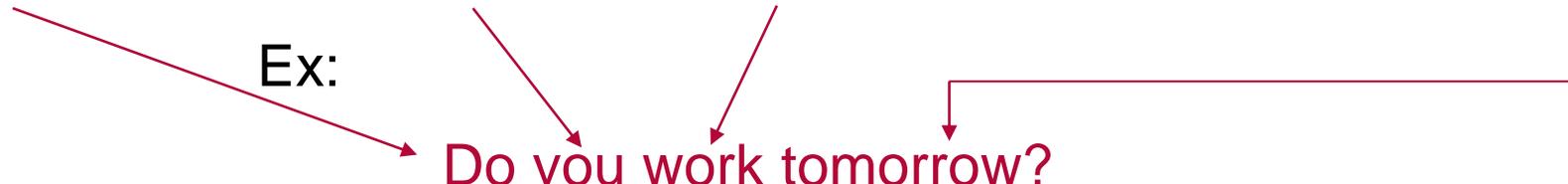


Questions

- Questions that begin with the **To Do verb** follow this formula:
- **To Do (auxiliary verb) + subject + infinitive verb (base form) + predicate ?**

Ex:

Do you work tomorrow?



Irregular Verb: To Be (Affirmative Form)

Singular Subject Pronouns	Verb To Be
I	am
You	are
He	is
She	is
It	is

This verb is irregular because it does not follow the regular verb rule for simple present tense verbs. See I/you/he/ she/ it pronouns and verb conjugation changes.

Irregular Verb: To Be (Affirmative Form)

Plural Subject Pronouns	Verb To Be
We	are
You (all)	are
They	are

Affirmative Contractions of To Be

- Affirmative contractions are the shortened version of subject + verb

Full form (formal)		Contraction (informal)
Subject	Verb to be	
I	am	I'm
You	are	You're
He	is	He's
She	is	She's
It	is	It's
We	are	We're
You (all)	are	You're
They	are	They're

Negative Contractions of To Be



- Negative contractions are the shortened version of the verb to be.
- In **column A**, the negative contraction is formed by: **Subject +To Be (negative contraction form only)**.

Full form (formal)	(Column A)	(Column B)
I am not	-----	I'm not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
He is not	He isn't	He's not
She is not	She isn't	She's not
It is not	It isn't	It's not
We are not	We aren't	We're not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
They are not	They aren't	They're not

Negative Contractions of To Be

- In **column B**, the negative contraction is formed by: **Subject + To Be (affirmative contraction form only) + not**

Full form (formal)	(Column A)	(Column B)
I am not	-----	I'm not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
He is not	He isn't	He's not
She is not	She isn't	She's not
It is not	It isn't	It's not
We are not	We aren't	We're not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
They are not	They aren't	They're not

Making Questions with To Be



- When making questions, the verb precedes the subject. It must agree in number, person and case.

Verb To-Be	Subject Pronouns
Am	I
Are	You
Is	He
Is	She
Is	It
Are	We
Are	You (all)
Are	They

Using To Be in Short Answers



Affirmative Short Answer Forms

	Subject	Verb to be
Yes,	I	Am
Yes,	You	Are
Yes,	He/she	Is
Yes,	We	Are
Yes,	It	Is
Yes,	They	are

Negative Short Answer Forms

	Pronoun + verb in affirmative contraction form + not	Pronoun and Verb in negative contraction form
No,	I'm not	--
No,	You're not	You aren't
No,	He's not/ She's not	He/ She isn't
No,	We're not	We aren't
No,	It's not	It isn't
No,	They're not	They aren't

Para finalizar, haga clic sobre el enlace para tomar la prueba y enviar el informe a su profesor(a):

<https://forms.gle/E7mzFdDiTY7ddBgx7>

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