





facultad de estudios generales

Subject-Verb Agreement

Important notice:



At the end of this presentation there is a link to a Microsoft Forms 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	
	lt	

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 \rightarrow refr Ex. to eat \rightarrow comer Ex. to talk \rightarrow 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)

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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
Не	Talks
lt	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
lt	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
lt	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
lt	does	not	work
We	do	not	sleep
You (all)	do	not	jump
They	do	not	cry

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Questions

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

Ex:

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

What does John do in class?

Questions



• Questions that begin with the **To Do verb** follow this formula:

Ex:

• To Do (auxiliary verb) + subject + infinitive verb (base form) + predicate ?

Do you work tomorrow?



Irregular Verb: To Be (Affirmative Form)

Singular Subject Pronouns	Verb To Be
l	am
You	are
He	is
She	is
lt	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	ľm
You	are	You're
Не	is	He's
She	is	She's
lt	is	lt'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	lt isn't	lt'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		l'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	lt isn't	lt'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	
Are	You
ls	He
ls	She
ls	lt
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	ls
Yes,	We	Are
Yes,	It	ls
Yes,	They	are

Negative Short Answer Forms

	Pronoun + verb in affirmative contraction form + not	Pronoun and Verb in negative contraction form
No,	l'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

After completing the module, click on the following link to take the quiz and send the report to your professor:

https://forms.office.com/r/6VcAp3UWpA

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