Grammar Name

English II Mrs. Gerhardt Period Date

**Subject-Verb Agreement (Let’s Agree, Shall We?)**

If the subject is singular, use a singular verb, and if the subject is plural, use a plural verb:

**Mia speaks quietly. These bottles are almost empty**.

Sometimes, it can be a bit tricky to figure out whether the subject is singular or plural.

**Use a singular verb with sums of money or periods of time:**

Ten dollars ***is*** a good price for that ticket.

Three hours ***is*** a long time to wait.

**When the subject is composed of two or more nouns or pronouns connected by *and*, use a plural verb:**

Dan and Jake ***are*** late.

Collective nouns describe a group, such as ***team, committee, class***, and ***family***. When all the members of the group are doing the same thing, use a singular verb:

Our class ***raises*** the most money every year.

**When the members of the group are acting as individuals, use a plural verb:**

The committee ***disagree*** on the issue of school uniforms. (**Note: This sentence would be better if it said** “The committee members ***disagree*** on the issue of school uniforms.”)

**When two or more singular nouns or pronouns are connected by *or* or *nor*, use a singular verb:**

***Is*** Heather or Sam older?

The words ***each, each one, either, neither, everyone, everybody, anybody, anyone, nobody, somebody, someone,*** and ***no one*** are singular and require a singular verb**:**

Everyone ***is*** wearing red.

**Directions**: Underline the subject or noun in the following sentences and fix the verb or pronoun.

 *motivates*

Example: Whenever animals are discouraged, it is either Squealer or Boxer, who ~~motivate~~

 everyone on the farm. The former does it with his words; the latter, with his actions.

1. If there are books written about myths, then it means somebody wrote it. Students makes reports

 for school and talks about them in class.

2. Each city you have been to have a dance class.

3. The people in the industry of theater is obligated to have knowledge of what is going on.

4. Books about mythology is also available in the English language.

5. School and training is a key point to succeeding in the rap business.

6. I’m surprised that nobody have called about the wallet I found. I put up posters all over.

7. Either Tyler or Megan are probably going to win first prize in the science fair.

8. All of the animals, except Benjamin, places complete trust in Napoleon.

9. Throughout the novel, Napoleon’s selfish and insidious ways gets worse as absolute power corrupt

 him in the end.

GRAMMAR: Correct Use of Pronouns

**Using *Who* and *Whom* Correctly**: *Who* and *whoever* are used as subject. *Whom* and *whomever* are used as direct object and object of the preposition. For the possessive case, use *whose*, not *who’s*.

 ***Who*** will bring the dessert? I will support ***whoever*** the candidate is.

 ***Whom*** have you told? You may choose ***whomever*** you want to work with.

 ***Whose*** car is that? I’m not sure ***whose*** backpack is on that chair.

Write in the correct form of the pronoun to complete each sentence.

Example: Mr. Parker is the one *whom*  I came to see.

1. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was?
2. It doesn’t look like this is the right address. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did you ask for directions?
3. The guy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer I was using moved to Spain.
4. I know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did it.
5. She didn’t know when the book was written, or by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I didn’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book that was.
7. I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave you that information, but it’s inaccurate.
8. The police expert was able to determine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints were on the knife.
9. These are some of the professors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have taught me in the past.
10. I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left the lights on all night.

**Pronouns in Compound Phrases**: When the pronoun is added using “and”, split up the phrase to check which form of pronoun is appropriate in this case. Write the pronoun.

Example: Janet and  *she*  are sharing an apartment. (Janet is sharing… **She** is sharing…)

 Dad drove Jed and  *me*  to the fire station. (Dad drove Jed… Dad drove **me**…)

1. Just between you and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I don’t think Tim will win. (I, me)

2. Terry and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went to a movie last night. (I, me)

3. The losers were Maureen and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I, me)

4. Dave or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can give you directions. (he, him)

5. The two new students are Jerry and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (she, her)

6. Are these for Harry and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (I, me)

7. The doctor told both William and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his reasons for the procedure. (she, her)

8. Phyllis and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are throwing a party next week. (we, us)

9. The team waited for Judy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (we, us)

10. The counselors to see about that problem are Ms. Cleary and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (he, him)



**T H E R E**

**are people who didn’t listen to**

**T H E I R**

**teacher’s grammar lessons, and**

**T H E Y’R E**

**driving us nuts!**

