

100 Examples of Subject–Verb Agreement with Analysis

Singular & Plural Subjects

1.

Sentence: She **runs** every morning.

Analysis: Subject “She” (singular) → verb takes -s form.

2.

Sentence: They **run** every morning.

Analysis: Subject “They” (plural) → verb in base form.

3.

Sentence: The boy **plays** football.

Analysis: Singular noun → verb + s.

4.

Sentence: The boys **play** football.

Analysis: Plural noun → verb without s.

5.

Sentence: It **looks** easy.

Analysis: Singular pronoun “It” → verb + s.

6.

Sentence: They **look** tired.

Analysis: Plural subject → base verb.

7.

Sentence: My friend **is** a doctor.

Analysis: Singular “friend” → singular “is”.

8.

Sentence: My friends **are** doctors.

Analysis: Plural “friends” → plural “are”.

9.

Sentence: The cat **chases** the mouse.

Analysis: Singular “cat” → verb + s.

10.

Sentence: The cats **chase** the mouse.

Analysis: Plural → base form.

Indefinite Pronouns

11.

Sentence: Everyone **is** happy.

Analysis: Indefinite pronoun “everyone” → singular verb.

12.

Sentence: Everything **looks** fine.

Analysis: “Everything” = singular → verb + s.

13.

Sentence: Somebody **was** waiting outside.

Analysis: “Somebody” → singular.

14.

Sentence: Nobody **knows** the truth.

Analysis: Singular indefinite pronoun → verb + s.

15.

Sentence: Each of the students **is** intelligent.

Analysis: “Each” always singular.

16.

Sentence: Neither of the books **is** available.

Analysis: “Neither” → singular.

17.

Sentence: Either of them **has** a chance.

Analysis: “Either” → singular.

18.

Sentence: Many **are** invited.

Analysis: “Many” → plural.

19.

Sentence: Few **were** present.

Analysis: “Few” → plural.

20.

Sentence: Several **have** applied.

Analysis: “Several” → plural.

Compound Subjects

21.

Sentence: Bread and butter **is** my favorite breakfast.

Analysis: Two nouns treated as a single idea → singular.

22.

Sentence: Time and tide **wait** for none.

Analysis: Two independent nouns → plural.

23.

Sentence: The principal and the teacher **are** here.

Analysis: Two persons → plural.

24.

Sentence: The principal and teacher **is** respected.

Analysis: Same person with two designations → singular.

25.

Sentence: My brother and I **are** going.

Analysis: “I” + another subject → plural.

26.

Sentence: Fish and chips **is** a popular dish.

Analysis: Considered one dish → singular.

27.

Sentence: Bread and jam **goes** well together.

Analysis: Single combined meal → singular.

28.

Sentence: The singer and the dancer **are** famous.

Analysis: Two persons → plural.

29.

Sentence: The singer and dancer **is** talented.

Analysis: Refers to the same person → singular.

30.

Sentence: Pen and paper **are** necessary.

Analysis: Two things → plural.

Collective Nouns

31.

Sentence: The team **is** winning.

Analysis: Collective noun as unit → singular.

32.

Sentence: The team **are** arguing among themselves.

Analysis: Collective acting as individuals → plural.

33.

Sentence: The committee **has** decided.

Analysis: Committee → singular body.

34.

Sentence: The committee **have** different opinions.

Analysis: Members acting separately → plural.

35.

Sentence: The jury **gives** its verdict.

Analysis: Jury → singular.

36.

Sentence: The jury **are** divided in their opinion.

Analysis: Members → plural.

37.

Sentence: The family **lives** in London.

Analysis: Family as one unit → singular.

38.

Sentence: The family **are** having arguments.

Analysis: Family members → plural.

39.

Sentence: The crowd **was** huge.

Analysis: Singular collective.

40.

Sentence: The crowd **were** fighting each other.

Analysis: Members individually → plural.

Special Words

41.

Sentence: Mathematics **is** difficult.

Analysis: Name of subject → singular.

42.

Sentence: Economics **is** interesting.

Analysis: Subject name → singular.

43.

Sentence: The news **is** shocking.

Analysis: “News” looks plural but singular.

44.

Sentence: Physics **is** a tough subject.

Analysis: Singular academic subject.

45.

Sentence: The United States **is** powerful.

Analysis: Country name → singular.

46.

Sentence: The Philippines **is** beautiful.

Analysis: Proper noun → singular.

47.

Sentence: Measles **is** a dangerous disease.

Analysis: Disease name → singular.

48.

Sentence: Politics **is** complicated.

Analysis: Abstract noun → singular.

49.

Sentence: The scissors **are** sharp.

Analysis: Plural form object → plural verb.

50.

Sentence: The trousers **are** new.

Analysis: Plural only form → plural verb.

Relative Clauses & Who/Which/That

51.

Sentence: He is one of the boys who **play** cricket.

Analysis: Verb agrees with “boys” (plural), not “one”.

52.

Sentence: She is the only one of the girls who **has** won.

Analysis: Verb agrees with “one” (singular).

53.

Sentence: I am the person who **is** responsible.

Analysis: “Person” is singular → “is”.

54.

Sentence: Those are the books that **belong** to me.

Analysis: “Books” plural → “belong”.

55.

Sentence: He is among the few who **work** hard.

Analysis: "Few" → plural.

56.

Sentence: He is the kind of man who **helps** others.

Analysis: "Man" singular → "helps".

57.

Sentence: These are the only ones that **fit** me.

Analysis: "Ones" plural → "fit".

58.

Sentence: She is the first one who **was** selected.

Analysis: "One" singular → "was".

59.

Sentence: This is one of the stories that **are** popular.

Analysis: "Stories" plural → "are".

60.

Sentence: He is one of the people who **do** good work.

Analysis: "People" plural → "do".

Quantities, Fractions, and Amounts

61.

Sentence: Two-thirds of the cake **is** gone.

Analysis: Refers to singular mass noun → singular.

62.

Sentence: Two-thirds of the students **are** absent.

Analysis: Refers to plural countable → plural.

63.

Sentence: Ten rupees **is** not enough.

Analysis: Money considered one unit → singular.

64.

Sentence: Fifty kilometers **is** a long distance.

Analysis: Measurement as one whole → singular.

65.

Sentence: Ten years **is** a long time.

Analysis: Period treated as one unit → singular.

66.

Sentence: A number of students **are** present.

Analysis: “A number of” = many → plural.

67.

Sentence: The number of students **is** high.

Analysis: “The number of” → singular.

68.

Sentence: A lot of milk **is** wasted.

Analysis: “Milk” uncountable → singular.

69.

Sentence: A lot of people **are** waiting.

Analysis: “People” plural → plural.

70.

Sentence: Plenty of chairs **are** available.

Analysis: “Chairs” plural → plural verb.

Special Cases with None / All / Some

71.

Sentence: None of the water **is** wasted.

Analysis: “Water” uncountable → singular.

72.

Sentence: None of the boys **are** absent.

Analysis: “Boys” plural → plural verb.

73.

Sentence: All of the money **is** safe.

Analysis: “Money” singular mass noun → singular.

74.

Sentence: All of the players **are** ready.

Analysis: “Players” plural → plural.

75.

Sentence: Some of the information **is** useful.

Analysis: “Information” singular uncountable.

76.

Sentence: Some of the students **are** late.

Analysis: “Students” plural.

77.

Sentence: None of them **has** arrived.

Analysis: Formal English often uses singular with “none”.

78.

Sentence: None of them **have** arrived.

Analysis: Modern English allows plural too.

79.

Sentence: All that glitter **is** not gold.

Analysis: Subject is singular “all that glitter” (proverbial).

80.

Sentence: Some of my friends **were** invited.

Analysis: Plural subject → plural verb.

Correlative Conjunctions

81.

Sentence: Either Ravi or his friends **are** coming.

Analysis: Nearest subject “friends” → plural.

82.

Sentence: Either his friends or Ravi **is** coming.

Analysis: Nearest subject “Ravi” → singular.

83.

Sentence: Neither the teacher nor the students **are** late.

Analysis: Nearest subject “students” plural.

84.

Sentence: Neither the students nor the teacher **is** late.

Analysis: Nearest subject “teacher” singular.

85.

Sentence: Either you or I **am** responsible.

Analysis: With “I” → use “am”.

86.

Sentence: Either you or he **is** to blame.

Analysis: Nearest subject “he” → singular.

87.

Sentence: Both the manager and the workers **were** present.

Analysis: “Both” → always plural.

88.

Sentence: Not only the teacher but also the students **were** excited.

Analysis: Nearest subject “students” → plural.

89.

Sentence: Not only the students but also the teacher **was** excited.

Analysis: Nearest subject “teacher” → singular.

90.

Sentence: Either coffee or tea **is** fine.

Analysis: Choice between two → singular.

Inverted Order & Special Patterns

91.

Sentence: There **is** a book on the table.

Analysis: Subject = “book” singular → “is”.

92.

Sentence: There **are** many books on the table.

Analysis: Subject = “books” plural → “are”.

93.

Sentence: Here **comes** the bus.

Analysis: Subject = “bus” singular → “comes”.

94.

Sentence: Here **come** the buses.

Analysis: Subject = “buses” plural → “come”.

95.

Sentence: Where **is** my keys?

Correct: Where **are** my keys?

Analysis: “Keys” plural → “are”.

96.

Sentence: Why **are** these clothes dirty?

Analysis: “Clothes” plural → “are”.

97.

Sentence: Why **is** this cloth dirty?

Analysis: “Cloth” singular → “is”.

98.

Sentence: At the end of the road **is** a house.

Analysis: Subject “house” singular → “is”.

99.

Sentence: At the end of the road **are** many houses.

Analysis: Subject “houses” plural → “are”.

100.

Sentence: Here **is** your pen and notebook.

Correct: Here **are** your pen and notebook.

Analysis: Two items → plural verb.