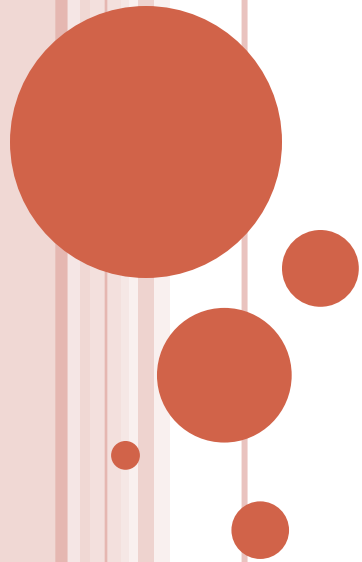


SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT





**MAKE VERB AGREE
AFTER EXPRESSIONS
OF QUANTITY**

EXAMPLE :

All of the book was interesting.

All of the books were interesting.

All of the information was interesting.

What is your conclusion ?



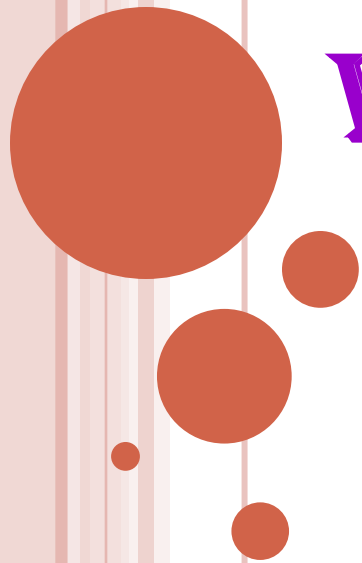
SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

- ALL
- MOST
- SOME
- HALF

OF THE (OBJECT) + VERB



**MAKE VERB AGREE
AFTER CERTAIN
WORDS**



EXAMPLE :

Everybody is going to the theater.

Everybody are going to the theater.

Somebody is watching you.

Somebody are watching you.

Which one is correct ?



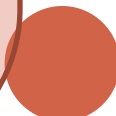
SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS

These words are grammatically singular, so they need singular verb

Anybody	Everybody	Nobody	Somebody
Anyone	Everyone	No one	Someone
Anything	Everything	Nothing	Something

Each + Noun

Every + Noun



EXERCISE :

1. Some of the animals was released into the zoo.
2. Half of the food are still in the refrigerator.
3. Most of the people in the room from Indonesia.
4. All students are required to turn in their paper.
5. Most of the trouble was resolved within a few weeks.
6. The president felt that no one were better than him.
7. Every man in this line are required to sign the form.
8. It is impossible to believe that somebody actually admire you
9. Anything is possible if a person tries hard enough.
10. Each of the doctors needs to have good medical skills.





**MAKE INVERTED
VERB AGREE**

EXAMPLE :

Behind the house was the bicycle I wanted.

Behind the house was the bicycles I wanted.

Behind the houses were the bicycles I wanted

Behind the houses were the bicycle I wanted.

Which one is correct ?



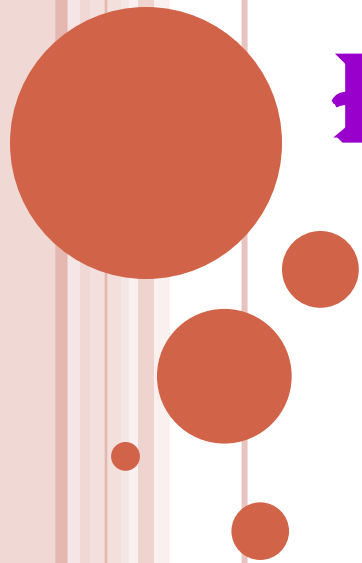
SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT AFTER INVERTED VERB

- Place Expressions
- Question Words
- Negative Expressions
- Conditions without If
- Comparisons

Verb + Subject



**INVERT THE SUBJECT
AND VERB WITH
PLACE EXPRESSIONS**



EXAMPLE :

Here is the book that you lent me.

There are the keys that I thought I lost.

* In the forest are many exotic birds.

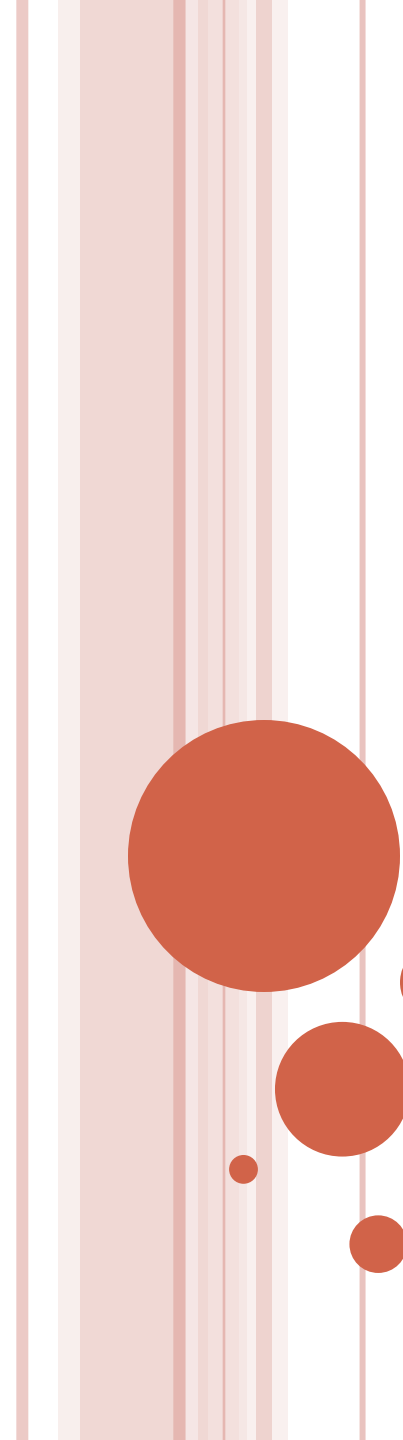
* In the forest I walked for many hours.

Can you see the difference in the * ?



INVERTED SUBJECT – VERB WITH PLACE EXPRESSIONS

- ★ When a place expression at the front of the sentence is *necessary* to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow are *inverted*.
- ★ When a place expression at the front of the sentence contains *extra information* that is not needed to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow are *not inverted*.



**INVERT THE SUBJECT
AND VERB WITH
QUESTION WORDS**

EXAMPLE :

She was sick yesterday.

Was she sick yesterday?

* What is the homework?

* I do not know what the homework is.

Can you see the difference in the * ?

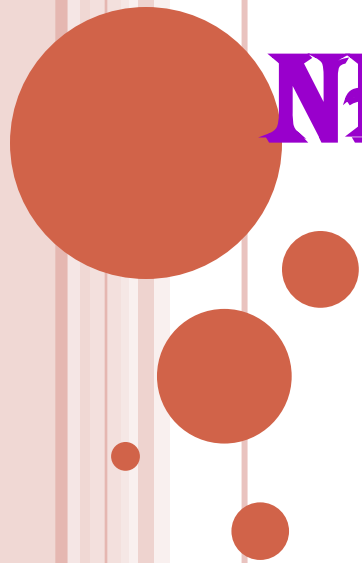


INVERTED SUBJECT - VERB WITH QUESTION WORDS (WHAT, WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, HOW)

- ★ When the question word *introduces a question*, the subject and verb that follow are *inverted*.
- ★ When the question word *connects two clauses*, the subject and verb that follow are *not inverted*.



**INVERT THE SUBJECT
AND VERB WITH
NEGATIVE EXPRESSIONS**



EXAMPLE :

Not once did I miss a question.

Never has he taken a vacation.

* **Only once** did I miss a question.

* **Hardly ever** has he taken a vacation.

→ **negative**

* → **almost negative**



INVERTED SUBJECT - VERB WITH NEGATIVE EXPRESSIONS

- **NO**
- **NOT**
- **NEVER**
- **NEITHER**
- **NOR**
- **ONLY**
- **HARDLY**
- **BARELY**
- **RARELY**
- **SCARCELY**
- **SELDOM**

V + S



**INVERT THE SUBJECT
AND VERB WITH
CONDITIONALS**

EXAMPLE :

If he had taken more time, the results would have been better.

Had he taken more time, the results would have been better.

I would help you if I were in a position to help.

I would help you **were I** in a position to help.

If you should arrive before 6, just give me a call.

Should you arrive before 6, just give me a call.



INVERTED SUBJECT - VERB WITH CONDITIONALS

★ When the verbs in the conditional clause are **had, were, should**, it is possible to omit **if** and invert the subject and verb.





**INVERT THE SUBJECT
AND VERB WITH
COMPARISONS**

EXAMPLE :

My sister spends **more** hours in the office **than** John does.

My sister spends **more** hours in the office **than** does John.

Which one is correct ?



INVERTED SUBJECT – VERB WITH COMPARISONS

In comparisons, the following structures are both possible:

*** S + V + Comparison + S + V**

*** S + V + Comparison + V + S**

Note: A subject – verb inversion after a comparison sounds rather formal.

