

Subject-Verb Agreement for class 6

Hi [performdigi](https://performdigi.com) Learners we are going to learn today **subject-Verb Agreement for class 6**, and the rules of the subject-verb agreement for class 6, as well as the **subject-verb agreement worksheet for class 6 with answers**, and subject-verb agreement quiz for class 6 with free pdf.

what is the subject-verb agreement for class 6?

Definition: Subject-Verb **agreement** is generally the rules for the **subject** and the **verb** to be followed by them. It is helpful in framing the **sentences** with **meaningful** sense, hence it can be read easily and **impactfully**.

Basic rules that must be followed to frame sentences

1. A Singular subject takes a singular verb while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rita goes to school daily. | (Singular subject) |
| 2. We play football in the evening. | (Plural subject) |
| 3. Rachel lives in Australia. | (Singular subject) |
| 4. The children shout in the class. | (Plural subject) |
| 5. Reena sings very well. | (Singular subject) |

2. All third person and singular number subjects take singular verbs while all the other subjects take plural verbs.

Examples:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. She dances at the annual function. | (Third-person singular subject) |
| 2. You collect the money from him. | (Plural subject) |
| 3. My mother loves me a lot. | (Singular number subject) |
| 4. They go for a walk in the morning. | (Plural subject) |
| 5. He plays cricket elegantly. | (Singular subject) |

3. The words *or, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also* in the sentence agrees on the verb according to its nearest subject (noun or pronoun).

Examples:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Either Karan or Atul has broken the glass. | (the nearest subject is singular) |
| 2. My nephew or cousin is on the balcony. | (the nearest subject is singular) |



3. Neither Ram nor **Richa speaks** Marathi. *(the nearest subject is singular)*
4. Either teacher or his **students have broken** the rules. *(the nearest subject is plural)*
5. Not only the mother but also the **children have decorated** the house. *(the nearest subject is plural)*

4. When two or more subjects are connected with each other by the word 'and' then use the plural verb in the sentence.

Examples:

1. Ravi and Rohit are good friends.
2. The car and a bike are mines.
3. Fire and ice are opposites of each other.
4. Mohit and I were classmates since childhood.
5. The truck and a car met with an accident.

5. Sometimes a singular subject is separated from the verb by such words *along with, as well as, besides, not*, etc. These words are not part of the subject so ignore them and use a singular verb when the subject is singular.

Examples:

1. She plays along with him.
2. Attitude, as well as voice tone, plays an important role in an interview.
3. Besides, it's word against mine.

6. Use a singular verb with *distances, periods of time, sums of money*, etc. when considered as a unit.

Examples:

1. Four kilometers is too far to walk.
2. Five years is the repayment period of the loan.
3. Two thousand rupees is very high for this carpet.
4. Two months is enough to complete this work.
5. Eighty miles is too far to travel.

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

Examples:

1. Each of the team members is awarded a medal.
2. He is neither good in academics nor in sports.
3. Anyone from the institute is free to participate in the contest.

4. Someone is coming into our society.
5. Everybody in the room was fully relaxed.

8. Nouns such as civics, mathematics, news takes a singular verb.

Examples:

1. Economics is the subject that deals with the economy.
2. Mathematics is a tough subject for most students.
3. This news is viral on social media.
4. Civics is the study of the body of politics.
5. Physics is an interesting subject to learn.

9. Words like half of, majority of, and percentage of taking a singular verb when they refer to something singular but a plural verb when they refer to something plural.

Examples:

1. Half of the task is being completed.
2. The majority of the people were dressed in red.
3. Half of the exam is finished.
4. The maximum percentage of our body contains water.
5. The majority of people are in the favour of the bill.

10. Ignore the modifiers between the subject and a verb.

Examples:

1. A bouquet of flowers was gifted to her.
2. A bag full of money is stolen by the thief.
3. This beautiful dress is very costly.
4. The jug full of water is being fallen on the table.
5. Shailesh, who is the youngest of three brothers, is an intelligent boy.

11. Collective nouns can be singular or plural depending upon the sense of the sentence.

Examples:

1. The Cabinet is discussing the bill.
2. The couple is enjoying the party.
3. The members of the parliament are shouting in the auditorium.
4. The dance group of India has been on tour for two months.
5. Indian army has finally defeated the terrorists after 10 days.



I. Subject-Verb agreement Exercises for class 6

Let us try to solve this *miscellaneous exercise* based on rules of *subject-verb agreement* and determine our progress. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

1. The Cabinet _____ on the questions raised by the opposition. (debate/debates)
2. Raju and his brothers _____ at school. (is/are)
3. Either my mother or my father _____ coming to attend the meeting. (are/is)
4. The cat or the dogs _____ outside. (are/is)
5. Either my shocks or your coat _____ always on the floor. (is/are)
6. Rachi and Raman _____ want to see that movie. (doesn't/don't)
7. Richa _____ know the answer. (don't/doesn't)
8. One of my sisters _____ going on a trip to Paris. (are/is)
9. The man with beautiful birds _____ on my street. (lives/lived)
10. The movie _____ about two hours to watch. (takes, take)
11. The players, as well as the captain _____ to win. (want/wants)
12. Either answer _____ acceptable. (are/is)
13. Each one of these books _____ fictitious. (is/were)
14. Nobody _____ the trouble that I've seen. (know/knows)
15. _____ the news on at six or seven? (Is/Are)

Answers:

1. Debates
2. are
3. is
4. are
5. is
6. don't
7. doesn't
8. is
9. lives
10. takes



11. want
12. is
13. is
14. knows
15. Is

II. Subject-Verb agreement worksheet for class 6

Let us try to solve this miscellaneous exercise on subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct words for the following sentences

1. Ravi and his brother **(is/are)** playing cricket.
2. Ankit **(do not/does not)** like to play basketball.
3. Either of you **(have/has)** stolen my pen.
4. Your trousers **(is/are)** on the top shelf.
5. My family **(belongs/belongs)** to Madhya Pradesh.
6. Mr. Pandey as well as his family **(is/are)** quite respectable.
7. Ridhima **(sing/sings)** very well.
8. The book, including all the parts **(take/takes)** about three hours to read.
9. We **(eat/eats)** dinner together every day.
10. Abhishek and his friends **(meets/meet)** daily in the restaurant.

Answers:

1. is
2. does not
3. has
4. are
5. belongs
6. is
7. sings
8. takes
9. eat
10. meet