SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

A. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Write *present* if the verb is in the present tense and *past* if the verb is in the past tense.

retreaching: Subjects and verbs in a sentence must agree in number. Add —s or —es to present tense verbs used with he, she, it, or a singular noun. Do not add —s or —es to present tense verbs used with l, you, we, they, or a plural noun.

1.	Tucker lives in a drain pipe.		
2.	. It opens into a pocket.		
3.	. Tucker collected stuffing for the pocket.		
4.	The mouse filled the pocket with paper and cloth.		
5.	. Tucker sits at the opening of the drain pipe.		
6.	. He watches the people in the subway station.		
7.	. The young boy worked at his father's newsstand.		_
	They sell papers there on weekdays.		
8.	They sell papers there on weekdays. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write subject and verb are singular and plural if the subject and	•	
8. B.	3. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write	•	
8. B.	3. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write subject and verb are singular and <i>plural</i> if the subject and	•	
8.B.1.2.	3. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write subject and verb are singular and plural if the subject and . The nighttime crowd passes by quickly.	•	
8.B.1.2.3.	3. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write subject and verb are singular and plural if the subject and . The nighttime crowd passes by quickly. . Trains run less often at that time.	•	
 8. B. 2. 4. 	3. Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then write subject and verb are singular and plural if the subject and The nighttime crowd passes by quickly. Trains run less often at that time. Papa waits for business.	•	

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

A. Underline the subject. Then circle the verb in parentheses () that agrees with the subject.

retreaching: Subjects and verbs in a sentence must agree in number. Add –s or –es to present tense verbs used with he, she, it, or a singular noun. Do not add –s or –es to present tense verbs used with l, you, we, they, or a plural noun.

1.	Crickets(make, makes)	a musical sound.	
2.	Actually, only the males	sounds. (produce, produces)	
3.	I(listen, listens)	for the sound of crickets on a summer night.	
4.	You	them in places outside the city. (hear, hears)	
5.	Mario	a cricket in the subway station. (find, finds)	
6.	His mother	the cricket a "bug." (call, calls)	
	•	and verb in each sentence. Then rewrite each t tense. Be sure your subjects and verbs agree.	
1.	Mario wanted the cricket for a pet.		
2.	He wished for a pet of his own.		
3.	Crickets seemed like unusual pets to his mother.		
4.	Maybe insects scared he	er!	

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- A. Fill in the bubble next to the verb that agrees with the subject of the sentence.
- 1. Chester _____ tall buildings for the first time.
 - a see
 - **b** sees
- **2.** The city ____ him.
 - a surprise
 - **b** surprises
- **3.** The stars Chester's attention.
 - a catch
 - **b** catches
- **4.** Maybe he _____ for his home in Connecticut.
 - a wish
 - **b** wishes
- **5.** One star familiar to Chester.
 - a is
 - **b** are

- B. Is the underlined verb correct? Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.
- 1. Now the animals <u>crouch</u> against the cement.
 - (a) crouches
 - (b) crouched
 - c correct as is
- 2. At this moment, their eyes <u>is</u> on the sky.
 - a are
 - **b** were
 - c correct as is
- 3. The sky looks so beautiful right now.
 - a look
 - **b** looked
 - c correct as is
- **4.** Last night the cricket <u>view</u> Times Square for the first time.
 - a views
 - **b** viewed
 - c correct as is
- **5.** One week ago, Chester <u>experiences</u> a much different world.
 - a experience
 - **b** experienced
 - c correct as is