

Cracking the Grammar Code

Finding the Subject and Subject-Verb Agreement



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Dedication

- For your continued love and support: Josh, Coltrane, and Kohen – *Kerilynne*
- To my parents, Tom and Louise Moody; my husband, Bob; and my daughter, Aly McMillan– *Mary*

Acknowledgments

- To Aly McMillan and Josh Rugg for all of your dedication and contributions to this endeavor
- To the DHH staff and students at Del Oro High School for piloting this program

A Message to the Reader

Dear User,

As teachers and support providers, all too often you must bring together materials from a wide variety of resources, with limited activities for mastering the grammar rules and conventions. Most supplemental materials deal with nouns, verbs, and subject-verb agreement as components of a whole study of grammar. These materials provide small amounts of activities; hardly enough to properly instruct students whose needs for repetition and highly focused instruction are more acute than the traditional student's needs. For instance, in one publication widely used in the classroom, the resource book provides 15 pages of activities addressing nouns, verbs, and subject-verb agreement all together.

Cracking the Grammar Code: A Comprehensive Teacher and Student Guide for Writing will supply you with the resources to move students toward mastery and independence in applying basic concepts for grammar and writing with a full year's worth of daily activities addressing language rules. This guide will comprehensively teach nouns, such as common and proper nouns, singular and plural nouns, possessive nouns, and abstract, concrete, and collective nouns. Articles, conjunctions, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and prepositional phrases will all be thoroughly addressed in incremental steps. The verbs section covers topics including action verbs, linking verbs, helping verbs, present participles, past participles, irregular verbs, verb tenses, infinitives, transitive and intransitive verbs, and gerunds. Then when learning about subject-verb agreement rules students will master finding the subject, rules for subject-verb agreement and writing grammatically correct sentences and paragraphs.

These materials consist of paired activities for the whole class and independent applications. Where other grammar materials jump from concept to concept, rarely, if ever returning to reinforce previous concepts, we have paid special attention to scaffolding previous concepts while introducing new ones. In addition, certain sections spotlight the grammar rules to give students a concrete guide to understanding grammar. Each key concept is taught predictably, alternating between two kinds of activities: teacher-directed and student application. Each pair of activities gets progressively more challenging and builds on previous knowledge to add consistency and practice as students work their way through each lesson.

Cracking the Grammar Code is targeted to special education teachers, including resource teachers, English Language Learner teachers, teachers of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and Special Day Class teachers, who work with students at the upper elementary, middle school, and high school levels.

We hope you find *Cracking the Grammar Code* thorough and easy to use with your students.

Sincerely,
Mary Homelvig and Kerilynne Rugg

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PRETEST FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #1–3

Directions:

I. Circle the subject/s in each of the following sentences.

1. My son is playing a video game.
2. The plant and tree are both blooming.
3. Drawing is a great hobby.
4. The city lights are shining brightly.
5. Desserts are eaten after dinner.

II. Given a sentence without a subject, add who or what can be doing the action of the verb. Remember, the subject can be two or more connected by a conjunction (and, or).

6. _____ was watching the baseball game.
7. _____ is going to the mall.
8. _____ are playing with their dolls.
9. _____ were taking a drive to the mountains.
10. _____ is running through the house.

III. Given a verb, write a complete sentence.

11. played: _____
12. showered: _____
13. watered: _____
14. studied: _____

IV. Circle the subject/s in each sentence and underline the verb.

15. John and Terry decorate the new restaurant.
16. The magician and the assistant accept a new gig.
17. Drumming a guitar makes my fingers sore.

Scoring: _____ /19 = _____%. If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #1-3.

PRETEST FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #4 and #5

V. Read the following questions and circle the subject.

- 18. Where is my backpack?
- 19. How is the young boy?
- 20. Who is driving the car?
- 21. Where is my sweater?

VI. Circle the subject in the question. Then, write an answer to the question. Lastly, circle the subject in the new sentence.

22. Who is playing the video game?

_____.

23. Where did the girl put her sandals?

_____.

24. How old will you be this year?

_____.

25. When do your parents leave on their cruise?

_____.

26. What is your favorite color?

_____.

Scoring: ____ /9 = ____ %.

If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #4-7.

PRETEST FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #6 and #7

VII. Write the subject and verb below each sentence.

27. In the courtyard, the woman is sipping her hot drink. _____
28. The emblem, of the car dealership, is a tiger. _____
29. Are five chocolate bars leftover from the party? _____
30. Did the plants survive the windstorm? _____
31. Around the corner, you will see the market. _____

Scoring: _____ /10 = _____%. If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #8-10.

Finding the Subject Rules #8 and #9

VIII. Write the subject and verb on the line below the sentence. If the subject is an implied you, add the word you.

32. There are five students waiting to be picked up by their parents.
_____.
33. Come in, the door is open.
_____.
34. Get yourself some coffee, in the kitchen.
_____.
35. Here is the receipt.
_____.

PRETEST FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #8 and #9 cont.

IX. Circle the subject or write you at the end of the sentence, underline the verb, and cross out the prepositional phrases.

- 36. Wash the dishes in the sink from last night's party. _____
- 37. There is a new car waiting for you in the driveway. _____
- 38. Here, in the drawer, is the pencil. _____
- 39. Bring the garbage cans, from the street, up to the house. _____

Scoring: _____ /23 = _____%. If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #11-15.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1–#3

Class Activity #1

Directions: Introduce the boxed information below to the students. Then, write the rules and examples below on the board, and explain them to the class.

Next, have half of the class write a single verb on index cards. Have the other half of the class write a person or people on index cards. Let the students pair up to make the beginnings of a sentence. Now, in pairs, have the students write a sentence using their person/people and the verb. Lastly, have each pair trade their sentence with another pair and find the subject and verb of the sentence.

To find the subject, first locate the verb and then ask who or what does the action of the verb?

Example: I read the book.

What is the verb? – read

Who read the book? – I

"I" is the subject of the sentence.

Rule #1. A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.

Example: The boy walks to town.

What is the verb? – walks

Who walks to town? – boy

"Boy" is the subject of the sentence.

Example: She missed her mom.

What is the verb? – missed

Who missed her mom? – She

"She" is the subject of the sentence.

Rule #2. A gerund could be the subject of the sentence. (Remember, a gerund is a verb that functions as a noun, such as walking, breathing, seeing, and so on.)

Example: Walking is good exercise.

What is the verb? – is

What is good exercise? – walking

"Walking" is the subject of the sentence.

Rule #3. Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction (such as *and*, or).

Example: Coltrane and Kohen are sleeping on my bed.

What is the verb? – are sleeping

Who is sleeping on my bed? – Coltrane and Kohen

"Coltrane and Kohen" is the subject of the sentence.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #1–#3

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1–#3

Activity #1

First, locate the verb and then ask who or what does the action of the verb?

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

Directions: Circle the subject(s) of each sentence.

1. My husband is playing the guitar.
2. The computer and television are both broken.
3. The baby is sleeping in his crib.
4. Sleeping is a necessary part of life.
5. The light is blinking on and off.
6. His guitar is out of tune.
7. Ghosts don't scare me.
8. Broccoli and cauliflower are my favorite vegetables.
9. The cat and dog love to play together.
10. Working is how I support my family.
11. The door never closes all the way.
12. The living room and dining room are both painted red.
13. Desserts should not be eaten every night.
14. Typing can cause stress to the body.
15. Reading is the best hobby.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1–#3

Class Activity #2

Directions:

I. Review the boxed information below. Then, write sentences 1–5 on the board. Given a sentence without a subject, have the students add who or what can be doing the action of the verb. Remind the students that the subject can be two or more nouns or pronouns connected by a conjunction (and, or).

II. As a class, make a list of possible subjects (nouns and gerunds). Then, have each student write five sentences using words from the list as the subjects of the sentences.

1. _____ was humiliated by his friends.
2. _____ watched the movie by herself.
3. _____ are going to the beach this weekend.
4. _____ shared his passion with the people.
5. _____ snapped a photo of the participants.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #1–#3

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

First, locate the verb, and then ask who or what does the action of the verb?

Example: The **commercial** lasted 60 seconds.

What is the verb? – lasted

What lasted? – the commercial

“Commercial” is the subject.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1-#3

Activity #2

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

Directions:

I. Given a verb, write a sentence. Ask and then tell who or what is doing the action of the verb. Circle the subject and underline the verb.

Example: Verb – predicted: The charlatan predicted the future. Who predicted the future? Subject – charlatan

1. rode: _____

2. feel: _____

3. making: _____

4. called: _____

5. transport: _____

6. doubts: _____

7. craft: _____

8. swam: _____

9. ticks: _____

10. sleeps: _____

II. Ask who or what is doing the action of the verb. Circle the subject and underline the verb.

11. The children and their parents danced in the park.

12. The teacher asked his students to turn in their homework.

13. The bus turned the corner.

14. The knives and forks were missing from the table.

15. Cooking is not an easy task.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1–#3

Class Activity #3

Directions: Review the boxed information on finding the subject of a sentence. Then, write the alphabet on the board. Given five minutes, have students write as many possible subjects that begin with every letter of the alphabet. Remind students that subjects can be nouns, pronouns, and gerunds. After the five minutes, make a list of all the possible subjects per letter. Then, have the students write sentences with subjects using the letters of each of their names.

Example:

K Keeping the house clean is important to me.

E Evan is going to have a baby soon.

I Inverness is in Scotland.

T Tina and Herman have three kids.

H Hunting and fishing are Isabella's dad's favorite sports.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #1–#3

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #1-#3

Activity #3

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.

Directions:

I. In the paragraph, underline the verb(s) in each sentence. Then, ask who or what is doing the action of the verb. Circle the subject of each sentence.

Babies have no teeth when they are born. Well, they have no teeth that we can see. The teeth are under the gums. A baby can get her first tooth at six months old. Crying often occurs when a baby gets her teeth. A full set of teeth will come in during the first three years of life. Boys and girls may begin to lose their baby teeth at age five. The tooth fairy may visit if kids are lucky.

II. Given the picture, write three sentences that follow the rules for finding the subject of a sentence. Underline the verb and circle the subject of each sentence.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Class Activity #4

Directions: Write the following rules and examples on the board and explain them to the class. Then, have pairs of students ask each other a question. Write down 5 to 10 questions that were asked in the class. Using the rules from below, have the students find the subject of each question.

Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.

Example: Where is the bookmark?

What is the verb? – is

What comes after the verb? – bookmark

“Bookmark” is the subject of the sentence.

Another way to teach this concept is to change the question to a declarative sentence.

Example: Where is the bookmark?

Reworded: The bookmark is where.

Subject: bookmark

Verb: is

Example: How is the girl doing?

What is the verb? – is doing

Who is doing? – girl

“Girl” is the subject of the sentence.

Reworded: The girl is doing _____. Subject: girl Verb: is doing

Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

Example: Who is reading?

What is the verb? – is reading

Who is reading? – who (question and subject)

“Who” is the subject of the sentence.

Example: What is happening?

What is the verb? – is happening

What is happening? – what (question and subject)

“What” is the subject of the sentence.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #4 AND #5

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Activity #4

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

Directions:

I. Write five questions. Underline the subject in each sentence.

Example: Who is walking the dog?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. After reading each sentence below, write a question related to the sentence. Then, underline the subject in both the sentence and the question.

Example: The man is reading a magazine. Who is reading the magazine?

Subject – man

Subject – who

6. The cat is sleeping under the covers. _____
7. My shoes were in the garage. _____
8. His jacket is still wet. _____
9. The guitar is red and gold. _____
10. Everyone loves to walk on the beach. _____
11. Javon is doing his homework. _____
12. Kadie and Abby are sisters. _____
13. The fish is living in a small bowl. _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Class Activity #5

Directions: Write the questions on the board. Have the students find the subject in the question. Then have them write an answer to the question. Next, have them find the subject of the new sentence. Finally, using the questions and answers from below, have the students write a short story. Have them circle the subject of each sentence and underline the verb.

1. Who is playing in the sprinklers? The child is playing in the sprinklers. _____
2. Where are the sprinklers set-up? _____
3. How hot is it outside? _____
4. When is Mom coming home? _____
5. What are all the kids doing? _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #4 AND #5

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Activity #5

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

Directions: Match the statement with a question. Then, underline the verb in each sentence. Circle the subject of each sentence.

Questions

1. What is your favorite fruit?
2. Who loves to read?
3. What is your weight?
4. How did the dentist clean the man's teeth?
5. Where does the dog sleep?
6. Was the morgue busy today?
7. Is Dan's house messy?
8. Where is the picture?
9. Can Janet go to the movies?
10. How long does the meatloaf cook?
11. Do they have chemistry?
12. Is the psychiatrist available?
13. How much does the hawk weigh?

Answers/Statements

- The dog sleeps in his own little bed.
- The meatloaf needs to cook for two hours.
- My favorite fruit is watermelon.
- They do have chemistry.
- Mi and Ibrahim love to read.
- The picture is on the floor in the closet.
- The hawk weighs 12 ounces.
- Janet cannot go to the movies.
- I weigh 120 pounds.
- The psychiatrist will not be available until next week.
- The dentist cleaned the man's teeth very carefully.
- The morgue was not busy today.
- Dan's house is extremely messy.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Class Activity #6

Directions: On a sheet of paper, have each student write five questions that start with: who, what, when, where, and why. Then have the students pass their papers to the right. The next student will answer one question with a sentence. Pass the papers to the right again. Do this five times. Collect the papers and write several questions and answers on the board. As a class, have students find the subjects of the questions and the answers. Have students use the boxed information about Rules #4 and #5 if necessary.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #4 AND #5

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #4 AND #5

Activity #6

- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

Directions: In a complete sentence, answer the following questions about your family. Circle the subject and underline the verb in each question and answer.

1. Who likes mashed potatoes and gravy? _____

2. How many people are in your family? _____

3. What is your mom's name? _____

4. What is your favorite TV show? _____

5. How old is your dad? _____

6. Do you have any pets? _____

7. When were you born? _____

8. What city do you live in? _____

9. Where does your family like to go on vacation? _____

10. Who makes lunches for everyone? _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #5

Class Activity #7

Directions: Have the students write a short story that uses all five rules of finding the subject. Have them underline each subject.

Example: The police went into the apartment. Fighting was occurring in the apartment. Derek and Malcolm had been arguing. Why were they fighting? Who won the fight?

FINDING THE SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #5

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.
- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #5

Activity #7

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.
- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.

Directions:

I. Given the short story, circle the subject in each sentence.

1. Justin went out on a date. Dating is not his favorite activity. What does he like to do on his dates? Justin and his date went on a bike ride in the park. When will they go out again? They will go out again next week.
2. The lawyers helped the couple. Why did they need a lawyer? Francoise and Phillip needed a lawyer because Phillip fell and hurt himself at work. Climbing is dangerous, especially without some safety measures. Will the couple win their case?
3. Zac watched the basketball game. Who is his favorite team? He follows the Lakers. Marshall and Zac both cheer for the same team. Why do they like the team? Marshall likes them because he is from southern California.
4. The detectives talked with an eyewitness. The witness recalled seeing the robbery. What was the robber wearing? The robber was wearing all black. Stealing is a crime. Lying to the police is also a crime. The detectives and the witness talked for several hours.

II. Using the five rules for finding a subject, write a short story and then highlight the subject in each sentence.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #6 AND #7

Class Activity #8

Directions: Write Rules #6 and #7 on the board, and explain them. Then, write sentences 1–5 on the board. Ask the students to determine the subject and verb in each sentence. Next, list sentences 6–8 on the board, and ask the students to find the subject of each sentence. First, have them eliminate the prepositional phrases. Lastly, have them look at the subject and verb. Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase. (Remember, of is a preposition.)

Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase. (Remember, of is a preposition.)

Example: The basket of fruit is in the center of the table.

What are the prepositional phrases? of fruit, in the center, of the table

What is the verb? – is

What is in the center of the table? – basket

“Basket” is the subject of the sentence.

Remember, the word of is the start of a prepositional phrase.

The basket is the subject; is is the linking verb.

Example: Next year, one of my kids will be going to middle school.

What is the prepositional phrase? of my kids

What is the verb? – will be going

Who will be going to middle school next year? – one

“One” is the subject of the sentence.

1. My mother of Indian descent is a doctor.
2. On the table, the bouquet blooms.
3. A friend of my mother’s was late to work.
4. The book about Italy is being edited.
5. At the end of the evening, people went home.

Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb. When asking a question, the verb comes before the subject.

Example: Is a couch sitting inside the apartment?

Reword: A couch is sitting inside the apartment.

What is the verb? – is sitting

What is sitting inside the apartment?

Couch is the subject of the sentence.

6. Is there an assembly at our school today?
7. Where is my notebook for biology class?
8. Are there two boys in my class with broken legs?

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #6 AND #7

Activity #8

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb.
Example: In the front yard, was a dog playing ball. Verb – was playing
Subject – dog

Directions:

I. Look at the sentences below. Remember, the word *of* is a part of a prepositional phrase. When finding the subject, remove the prepositional phrase. The subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase. Write the subject and verb next to the sentence.

Example: The kids ~~of the Moody clan~~ are being interviewed ~~for a movie~~.
kids, are being interviewed

1. The story of the trilogy will be showing at the movies this summer. _____
2. Shamu of Sea World will be performing his debut this fall. _____
3. Kobe Bryant of the Lakers scored the most points last night. _____
4. The mascot of Del Oro High School is an eagle. _____
5. In the middle of a court session, the lawyer fainted. _____
6. Into the car, ran the boy on his bicycle. _____
7. Down the freeway, was an accident. _____
8. Lost in her purse, were her keys. _____
9. Only sometimes, will I need your help. _____

II. Write two sentences for Rule #6 and two sentences for Rule #7.

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #6 AND #7

Class Activity #9

Directions: Write the following rules on the board, and explain them to the class. Then, ask the students to get in groups and write sentences for Rule #6 and Rule #7. Call on students to write their sentences on the board. For Rule #6, ask the students to cross out the prepositional phrase(s), and underline the subject/verb. For Rule #7, ask the students to reword the sentence to find the subject/verb. Have the students underline the subject and verb, and put a forward slash between the subject and verb.

Example: Up in the tree, the bird was nesting on her eggs.

~~Up in the tree~~, the bird /was nesting ~~on her eggs~~.

Example: Around the corner, was a parked car.

Reword: A parked car/was around the corner.

Have the students find the subject and verb.

1. The mouse on the top shelf ran.
2. On top of the shelf, the mouse ran.
3. Down the street, the girls were riding bikes.

Have the students reword the sentences to find the subject/verb.

4. In the backyard, ran the sprinklers.
5. On the table, sat the pitcher of water.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #6 AND #7

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #6 AND #7

Activity #9

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb.

Directions:

I. Circle the subject and underline the verb or verb phrase in each sentence. Remember, the subject can come before the phrase starting with a preposition or directly after the prepositional phrase. Put a line through the prepositional phrase(s).

Example: The policemen in their crisp new uniforms were saluting the flag.
The policemen in their crisp new uniforms were saluting the flag.

1. The boys in the third grade were reading books.
2. The case of DVDs is filled beyond capacity.
3. After sunrise, the sun will shine all day.
4. A field of flowers is blooming behind my house.
5. The old toys in his closet need to be cleaned out.
6. In the script, the actor falls off the cliff.

II. Given the subject, write sentences in which the subject comes after the verb. Then, reword the sentence to find the subject and verb. Finally, underline the subject and verb. Put a forward slash (/) between the subject and verb.

Example: "towel" –On the beach, is my towel. My towel / is on the beach.

7. book _____
8. iPod _____
9. cell phone _____
10. friend _____
11. dinner _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #6 AND #7

Class Activity #10

Directions: Write the scrambled sentences 1 and 2 on the board. Ask the students to unscramble the sentences. After unscrambling the sentences, ask the students to reword the sentences to determine the subject and the verb. Have the students underline the subject and verb and put a forward slash (/) between the subject and verb.

Then, write the scrambled sentences 3 and 4 on the board. Ask the students to rewrite the sentence correctly, cross out the prepositional phrases, underline the subject and verb, and put a forward slash (/) between the subject and verb.

1. horses in are eating barn the two
2. refrigerator the the fruits in vegetables and were
3. will a list of many you select people candidate you the from like best
4. list of candidates men state offices will for and include the women

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #6 AND #7

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #6 AND #7

Activity #10

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb.

Directions: Unscramble the sentences. After unscrambling the sentences, either reword or cross out the prepositional phrase(s) in the sentences to determine the subject and the verb. Next, write the subject and verb, and put a forward slash (/) between the subject and verb.

Example: injured pulling firemen the fire from truck flames are the the the
car in in people
The firemen ~~in the fire truck~~ are pulling the injured people ~~from the car in flames~~.
firemen/are pulling

1. attendance in are office the sheets the

2. movies are friends going the with our New York City we in to

3. are to the on trip to Los see a college students Angeles going

4. raccoon a between rocks the sits

5. name the her last on first is and document

6. my in I hidden the have a place hiding in bedroom documents secret

7. tired the over soldier was wall a

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #8 AND #9

Class Activity #11

Directions: Write Rules #8 and #9 on the board and explain them (see below). Then, in pairs, have each student give a command to his or her partner with an implied "you" in it. Write some of the commands on the board. Emphasize that the subject is the implied "you."

Next, have each student write a sentence that begins with here and a sentence that begins with there. Write several of the students' sentences on the board, and have the class find the subject of each sentence.

Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied "you" in the sentence.

Example: Come in.

What is the verb? – come

Who is coming in? – you

"You" is the subject of the sentence.

Rule #9: In sentences that begin with there or here, the subject comes after the verb.

Example: There are 16 candles on the cake.

What is the verb? – are

Cross out the prepositional phrase.

What is there? – candles

"Candles" is the subject of the sentence.

Or you can reword: Sixteen candles are on the cake.
candles/are

Example: Here is my wallet.

What is the verb? – is

What is here? – wallet

"Wallet" is the subject of the sentence.

Or you can reword: My wallet is here.
wallet/is

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #8 AND #9

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied "you" in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #8 AND #9

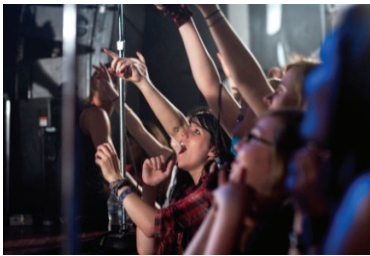
Activity #11

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

Directions:

I. Given the picture, write a sentence that has an implied “you” as the subject.

Example: Step right up.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

II. Given the pictures, write one sentence that starts with *here* and one sentence that starts with *there*.



5. _____



6. _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #8 AND #9

Class Activity #12

Directions: Given a stack of index cards with a verb on each card, have each student pick a card and then write a sentence that follows Rule #8. Use the first sentence to lead to a second sentence that follows Rule #9. Then, as a class, write some pairs of sentences on the board and underline the verb and find the subject.

Examples: verbs: attack, drive

Attack your assailant. (Rule #8)

Subject – you

There were no **tracks** left by the assailant. (Rule #9)

Reworded: No tracks were left by the assailant.

Subject – tracks

Drive the car, please. (Rule #8)

Subject – you

Here is the **car** to drive. (Rule #9)

Reworded: The car is here to drive.

Subject – car

There are your **shoes** in the closet. (Rule #9)

Reworded: Your shoes are there in the closet.

Subject – shoes

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #8 AND #9

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #8 AND #9

Activity #12

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

Directions:

I. Underline the verb, cross off any prepositional phrases, and use the rules to find the subject. Write the subject on the line.

Example: Go ~~to the store~~ and buy some bananas, please. Subject: you
Here is a fruit salad. Subject – salad

1. Follow the rules of the road. Subject – _____
2. There is no hope of finding your missing wallet. Subject – _____
3. Place the dirty dish on the counter. Subject – _____
4. Get your pajamas on. Subject – _____
5. Here is the dog under the bed. Subject – _____
6. There is no cheese left in the refrigerator. Subject – _____
7. Wash your hands in the sink. Subject – _____
8. Here are the papers you were looking for. Subject – _____
9. Leave your money in the bank. Subject – _____
10. Here are the leftovers from dinner. Subject – _____

II. Write two sentences that begin with an implied “you” as the subject, two sentences that begin with here, and two sentences that begin with there. Underline the verb, cross off any prepositional phrases, and use the rules to find and circle the subject(s).

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #8 AND #9

Class Activity #13

Directions: Write sentences 1–5 on the board. Have the students unscramble the sentences and then underline the verb. Have them cross out any prepositional phrases. Direct them to use the rules to circle the subject (see below).

Example: prom is here new for the dress my. Here is my new dress for the prom.

Next, have students write their own scrambled sentences with an implied “you,” here, and there as parts of the sentences. Have them trade their sentences with another student and find the verb and subject.

1. television dinner off we eat turn the so can
2. salad carrots are there no for the left
3. my here grandmother picture is a of
4. the store get grocery coffee some at
5. coming party there girls to are the many

FINDING THE SUBJECT: RULES #8 AND #9

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

RULES #8 AND #9

Activity #13

- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied "you" in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

Directions: Unscramble the sentences, and then underline the verb. Cross out any prepositional phrases. Use the rules to find and circle the subject.

Example: night shoes are your other the here from
Here are your shoes from the other night.

1. table is there candy piñata for the on the the.

2. car your get backpacks into the with.

3. papers are assignment here for my the.

4. brother books for the leave table your on the.

5. man robbed the here store is the who.

6. on are five there coast the lighthouses .

7. sink wash in dishes the the.

8. the bed sheets here my for are new.

9. me song dance with to next the.

10. are case detectives on there several the.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RULES #6 – #9

Class Activity #14

Directions: Review Rules #6–9 with the students (see below). Then, write the following sentences on the board. Have the students underline the verb, cross out any prepositional phrases, and use the rules to find and circle the subject.

1. The army sergeant was shot in the chest.
2. On the table is a vase of flowers.
3. Here is the toy you've been looking for.
4. Please get my keys off of the hook.
5. There are many movies on the shelf.
6. In the basement is water in case of an emergency.
7. Where is the butter for the spaghetti?
8. Leave your homework in the basket.
9. When is Dad getting home?
10. The plans are to visit Jessica in Oregon next weekend.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RULES #6 – #9

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb. When asking a question, the verb comes before the subject.
- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied "you" in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF RULES #6 – #9

Activity #14

- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb. When asking a question, the verb comes before the subject,
- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

Directions: Given a word or phrase, write a sentence. Then, underline the verb. Cross out any prepositional phrases. Use the rules to find and circle the subject.

1. “at school” – _____
2. “since the morning” – _____
3. “before the storm” – _____
4. “in charge” – _____
5. “Who?” – _____
6. “There” – _____
7. “clean” – _____
8. “Here” – _____
9. “When?” – _____
10. “under the table” – _____
11. “get” – _____
12. “for my mom” – _____

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #9

Class Activity #15

Directions: With the students, review Rules #1–9 (see below). Then, write the following sentences on the board. Have the students underline the verb, cross out any prepositional phrases, and use the rules to find and circle the subject.

1. The bomb went off in the cellar of the house.
2. Reading is my favorite hobby.
3. When will the doctor be ready?
4. In the car is my lunchbox.
5. He is getting ready to take an assessment test.
6. Who is reading *The Hunger Games*?
7. Javier and Mila are going to the dance together next week.
8. Please do your homework before Scouts.
9. There are field mice crawling around in the yard.
10. Here is the necklace you thought you lost.

FINDING THE SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #9

- Rule #1: A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun and often comes before the verb.
- Rule #2: A gerund could be the subject of the sentence.
- Rule #3: Two parts of a subject can be connected by a conjunction.
- Rule #4: In a question, the subject often comes after the verb or between the helping verb and the verb.
- Rule #5: *Who* or *what* is usually the subject in a question that begins with *who* or *what*.
- Rule #6: A subject can come before a prepositional phrase or directly after a prepositional phrase.
- Rule #7: Sometimes the subject of a sentence comes after the verb. When asking a question, the verb comes before the subject,
- Rule #8: Sometimes the subject is an understood or an implied “you” in the sentence.
- Rule #9: In sentences that begin with *there* or *here*, the subject comes after the verb.

FINDING THE SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF RULES #1 – #9

Activity #15

Directions: Underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Cross out any prepositional phrases. Use the rules to find and circle the subject.

1. The priest gave his sermon to the congregation.
2. What is bothering you?
3. On the shelf is a container with brown sugar.
4. There is a lone tree in the field.
5. Go get the lawnmower from the shed.
6. She is signing the national anthem at the basketball game.
7. The Thurman boy hacked into the school's computer system.
8. Where is the cat food?
9. Swimming is an active sport.
10. Here is the present for the birthday party.
11. In the house is a gecko.
12. The students and teacher are riding the bus for a field trip.
13. Leave the milk in the refrigerator.
14. There is gum underneath the desks in the classroom.
15. I am working on writing my story.
16. Jack's truck is broken down on the side of the highway.
17. Who is going to prepare lunches for school tomorrow?
18. The armored truck on the street is waiting for the precise minute.
19. There is a Beatles poster on his wall.
20. Jumping off a bridge can be dangerous.

POSTTEST: FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #1–3

Directions:

I. Circle the subject/s in each of the following sentences.

1. My son is playing a video game.
2. The plant and tree are both blooming.
3. Drawing is a great hobby.
4. The city lights are shining brightly.
5. Desserts are eaten after dinner.

II. Given a sentence without a subject, add who or what can be doing the action of the verb. Remember, the subject can be two or more connected by a conjunction (and, or).

6. _____ was watching the baseball game.
7. _____ is going to the mall.
8. _____ are playing with their dolls.
9. _____ were taking a drive to the mountains.
10. _____ is running through the house.

III. Given a verb, write a complete sentence.

11. played: _____
12. showered: _____
13. watered: _____
14. studied: _____

IV. Circle the subject/s in each sentence and underline the verb.

15. John and Terry decorate the new restaurant.
16. The magician and the assistant accept a new gig.
17. Drumming a guitar makes my fingers sore.

POSTTEST: FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #4 and #5

V. Read the following questions and circle the subject.

- 18. Where is my backpack?
- 19. How is the young boy?
- 20. Who is driving the car?
- 21. Where is my sweater?

VI. Circle the subject in the question. Then, write an answer to the question. Lastly, circle the subject in the new sentence.

- 22. Who is playing the video game? _____

- 23. Where did the girl put her sandals? _____

- 24. How old will you be this year? _____

- 25. When do your parents leave on their cruise? _____

- 26. What is your favorite color? _____

Finding the Subject Rules #6 and #7

VII. Write the subject and verb below each sentence.

- 27. In the courtyard, the woman is sipping her hot drink.

- 28. The emblem, of the car dealership, is a tiger.

- 29. Are five chocolate bars left over from the party?

POSTTEST: FINDING THE SUBJECT

Finding the Subject Rules #6 and #7, cont.

30. Did the plants survive the windstorm?

31. Around the corner, you will see the market.

Finding the Subject Rules #8 and #9

VIII. Write the subject and verb on the line below the sentence. If the subject is an implied you, add the word you.

32. There are five students waiting to be picked up by their parents.

33. Come in, the door is open.

34. Get yourself some coffee, in the kitchen.

35. Here is the receipt.

IX. Circle the subject or write you at the end of the sentence, underline the verb, and cross out the prepositional phrases.

36. Wash the dishes in the sink from last night's party. _____

37. There is a new car waiting for you in the driveway. _____

38. Here, in the drawer, is the pencil. _____

39. Bring the garbage cans, from the street, up to the house. _____

PRE-/POSTTEST: FINDING THE SUBJECT

ANSWER KEY

Finding the Subject Rules #1–3

1. son
2. plant, tree
3. Drawing
4. lights
5. Desserts

6.–9. *Specific answers will vary.*

6. singular subject
7. singular subject
8. plural subjects
9. plural subjects
10. singular subject

11.–14. *Answers will vary.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 15. circle: John, Terry | underline: decorate |
| 16. circle: magician, assistant | underline: accept |
| 17. circle: Drumming | underline: makes |

Finding the Subject Rules #4 and #5

18. backpack
19. boy
20. who
21. sweater

22.–25. *A new sentence needs to be written and subject circled.*

22. who
23. girl
24. you
25. parents
26. what

Finding the Subject Rules #6 and #7

27. woman, is sipping
28. emblem, is

PRE-/POSTTEST: FINDING THE SUBJECT

ANSWER KEY, cont.

- 29. bars, are
- 30. plants, did survive
- 31. you, will see

Finding the Subject Rules #8 and #9

- 32. students, are waiting
- 33. you, come
- 34. you, get
- 35. receipt, is

- 36. Wash the dishes, ~~in the sink, from last night's party.~~ (you)
- 37. There is a new (car) waiting for you ~~in the driveway.~~
- 38. Here, ~~in the drawer,~~ is the (pencil).
- 39. Bring the garbage cans, ~~from the street, up to the house.~~ (you)

PRETEST SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #1

Present Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed) and underline the verb. Label the sentence "SP" for simple present tense, "PP" for present progressive tense, "PPerfect" for present perfect tense, or "PPP" for present perfect progressive tense.

1. The bicycle (has been, have been) breaking for a long time.
2. The mothers (has, have) finished making their cakes.
3. She (walk, walks) the dog in the morning.
4. I (am, is, are) running to the mall.

Past Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed) and underline the verb. Next, label the sentence "SP" for simple past tense, "PP" for past progressive tense, "PPerfect" for past perfect tense, or "PPP" for past perfect progressive tense.

5. The teachers (was, were) handing out the report cards at the end of the day.
6. The judge (have been, had been) listening to attorneys bicker.
7. They (wash, washes, washed) their car after the day on the dirt road.
8. The girl (have, had) practiced her piano after school for one hour.

Future Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb and underline the verb. Next, label the sentence "SF" for simple future tense, "FP" for future progressive tense, "FPerfect" for future perfect tense, or "FPP" for future perfect progressive tense.

9. The blacksmith (will be, would be) demonstrating his technique this afternoon.
10. The children (will, would) laugh when they see Mickey Mouse.
11. The aunt (will have, will been) waited for over an hour.
12. The driver (will have been, would have been) parking the car by the time we're done.

Scoring: ____ /58 = ____ %.

If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #16-24.

PRETEST SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #2

Present Tense

Directions: Circle the subject/s. Above the subject/s, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Box the conjunction (when needed). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed). Then, underline the verb. Label the sentence "SP" for simple present tense, "PP" for present progressive tense, "PPerfect" for present perfect tense, or "PPP" for present perfect progressive tense.

13. The black truck and red sedan (is, am, are) (race, races, racing) down the street.
14. Kenley and Lucas (has, have) (sleeping, slept) the entire afternoon.

Past Tense

Directions: Above the subject, write an S (singular) or P (plural). Put two lines under the conjunction. Circle the correct helping verb and underline the main verb. Next, label SP above the simple past verb, PP above the past progressive verb, PPerfect above the past perfect verb phrase, and PPP above the past perfect progressive verb phrase.

15. The principal and teacher (wait, waited) for the students to arrive.
16. Pierre and Zelda (was, had been) playing outside until it got dark.

Scoring: _____ /27 = _____ %.

If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #25-30.

PRETEST SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #3

Present Tense

Directions: : Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the present-tense verb phrase.

Simple present:

17. The audience _____

18. Running and jogging _____

Present progressive:

19. The army of ants _____

20. The school of fish _____

Present perfect:

21. The flock of chickens _____

22. Talking and singing _____

Present perfect progressive:

23. The clump of trees _____

24. The gaggle of geese and pod of dolphins _____

Past Tense

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the past-tense verb phrase.

Simple past:

25. The band of drummers _____

26. Rowing and kayaking _____

Past progressive:

27. The cluster of grapes _____

28. The batch of cookies and the pack of crackers _____

PRETEST SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #3, cont.

Past perfect:

29. Planting the seeds and harvesting the plants _____
30. The herd of _____

Past perfect progressive:

31. The colony of bees _____
32. The gam of whales _____

Future Tense

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the future-tense verb phrase.

Simple future:

33. The mob of gangsters _____
34. Brushing _____

Future progressive:

35. The pack of wolves and herd of elephants _____
36. Lecturing _____

Future perfect:

37. The squad of cheerleaders _____
38. The wealth of information _____

Future perfect progressive:

39. Cooking and cleaning _____
40. A pile of books _____

Scoring: _____ /22 = _____ %.

If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #31-35.

PRETEST SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #4

Present Tense and Past Tense

Directions: Circle the correct verb for the following present- or past-tense sentences.

41. Neither the man nor the woman (is, are) riding in the car.
42. The dog or cat (eat, eats) their food.
43. Not only the student but the teachers (has, have) waited for the bus.
44. Either the sheriff or the police officer (has been, have been) looking for the suspect.
45. Neither the child nor the cousins (was, were) sleeping at midnight.
46. Not only the computer but the printer (was, were) breaking down at the same time.

Scoring: _____ /6 = _____ %. **If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #36-40.**

Subject-Verb Agreement Rule #5

Directions: Circle the correct verb for the following present- or past-tense sentences.

47. Savages (is, are) a great book.
48. "Skyfall" (was, were) one of my favorite songs in 2012.
49. The Hunger Games (was, were) a fantastic movie.
50. "Dancing with the Stars" (is, are) a favorite TV show for people in their 40s.

Scoring: _____ /4 = _____ %. **If student scores less than 80%, teach activities #41-43.**

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #16

Directions: Write Present-Tense Rule #1 on the board (see box below). Next, write the review below on the board and discuss. Using the subjects and verbs below the review, call on the students to fill in the chart. (Remind the students that “progressive” means the action continues for a while.) Have the students underline the helping verb(s) with two lines and the verb with one line. Write the exercise on the board. Ask the students to fill in the blanks.

Simple present

Present progressive: *am/is/are + present participle*

Present perfect: *has/have + past participle*

Present perfect progressive: *has/have been + present participle*

Chart

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
She	walks.
Dogs	bark.

Exercise

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She walks.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys play.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #16

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.

Simple present

Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle

Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle

Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

Directions: Circle the subject(s). Write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural) above the subject. Then, underline the correct verb. Label "SP" above the simple present verb, "PP" above the present progressive verb, "PPerfect" above present perfect verb phrase, and "PPP" above the present perfect progressive verb phrase.

1. The caretaker (is, are) mowing the lawn and clipping the plants.
2. My professor (write, writes) the test.
3. The ambassadors (has, have) represented their countries.
4. The assistants (has, have) been helping to take care of the sick patients.
5. The amateur (practice, practices) for the race.
6. The article (has, have) been written.
7. The bandages (is, are) falling off.
8. The billiard ball (has, have) been rolling on the pool table.
9. The bird (has, have) cleaned himself.
10. I (am, is, are) walking to the school.
11. They (am, is, are) building a sandcastle in the sand.
12. She (has, have) milked the cows.
13. The ladies (has, have) been trying on dresses all afternoon.
14. The pathologists (has, have) studied the pathology.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #17

Directions: Use the boxed information to review subject-verb agreement with the present tense of a verb. Then, using the verb hop, have the students write a sentence for each of the following present verb tenses. Have them keep the same subject for all the sentences. Tell them to circle the subject(s), write "S" (singular) or "P" (plural) above the subject, and write "SV" above the singular verb phrase or "PV" above the plural verb phrase.

Next, using the same format as above, write this short story on the board. Ask students to come up to the board and circle the subject(s) in each sentence. Have them write "S" (singular) or "P" (plural) above the subject. Have them write "SV" above the singular verb phrase or "PV" above the plural verb phrase. Next, have them underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Finally, have them put "SP" above the simple present verb, "PP" above the present progressive verb, "PPerfect" above present perfect verb phrase, and "PPP" above the present perfect progressive verb phrase.

Example: S SV
Simple present: Margaret walks.

Present progressive

Present perfect

Present perfect progressive

Margaret walks the dog. She is walking the dog this morning. In fact, she has walked the dog every morning for the past two years. She has been walking the dog for two miles every day.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.

Simple present

Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle

Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle

Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #17

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.

Simple present

Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle

Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle

Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

Directions: Write a story for each picture using each present verb tense. Then, rewrite the sentences into a paragraph format. Circle the subject(s). Write "S" (singular) or "P" (plural) above the subject(s). Write "SV" above the singular verb phrase or "PV" above the plural verb phrase. Next, underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line.



Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____



Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #18

Directions: Review subject-verb agreement for the present tense. Then, write the forms and example below on the board and discuss. Next, write sentences 1–5 on the board. Using the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart, ask the students to determine whether the subject and verb are singular or plural. Then, ask the students to determine the verb phrase. Next, using the Verb Chart, have the students take the singular and plural verbs and determine which words are the helping verbs and action verbs. Lastly, place an “X” in the correct box for simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

1. She walks.
2. The gentlemen have been playing Hearts all afternoon.
3. They are going to the movies.
4. The students have been practicing for two years.
5. He has built a house out of bricks.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
She		walks	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
walks		walks				X			

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #18

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

Directions: Look at the following sentences, circle the subject(s), and underline the verb(s). Then, place them under the correct category in the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart below. Use the Verb Chart to focus on the verbs and decide if the verbs are singular or plural, and helping or action verbs. Lastly, place an "X" in the correct box for simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

Example: The boys have been playing all afternoon.

1. The accountant has been working on the month-end books.
2. Angie is working the night shift.
3. The dog has played with his bone all afternoon.
4. The gypsies have been dancing around the fire.
5. The angelfish are swimming in circles.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
	boys		have been playing

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
				have been	playing				X

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #19

Directions: Write the boxed information below on the board. Then, using the following subjects and verbs, call on the students to fill in the chart below. (Remind the students that progressive means the action continues for a while.) Have the students circle the subject, put two lines under the helping verb, and one line under the verb. Finally, have the class create simple sentences with a subject and verb in different past-tense forms.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Dan	exercised
Cats	meowed

Simple past: _____
Past progressive: _____
Past perfect: _____
Past perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- Example: She walked to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Example: The boys played outside.
- For the past tense, there is no difference between the verb if the subject is singular or plural, except for the past progressive tense (was v. were).
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #19

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

Directions:

I. Circle the subject, put two lines under the helping verb, and one line under the verb. Label the verb tense: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

1. Sven (was, were) walking home from school. _____
2. The kids (had been ate, had been eaten, had been eating) ice cream. _____
3. The companion (was, were) caring for the elders. _____
4. Commanders (was, were) calling out the drills. _____
5. They (had participate, had participated) in the contest. _____
6. Yesterday, Chandra (walk, walking, walked) to school. _____

II. Using the pictures, write four sentences for each image.



Simple past: _____
Past progressive: _____
Past perfect: _____
Past perfect progressive: _____

Simple past: _____
Past progressive: _____
Past perfect: _____
Past perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #20

Directions: Write and discuss the boxed information below about subject-verb agreement on the board. Next, using sentences 1–5, have the students fill in the Subject Verb Agreement Chart. Then, using the Verb Chart, decide if the verbs are singular or plural, and helping or action verbs. Lastly, place an “X” in the correct box for simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

1. She walked.
2. The gentlemen had been playing.
3. They went.
4. The students had been practicing.
5. He had built a sand castle.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
She		walked	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
walked		walked				X			

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #20

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- For the past tense, there is no difference between the verb if the subject is singular or plural, except for the past progressive tense (*was* v. *were*).
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

Directions: Given one of the four past-tense forms, create sentences with the same subject and verb fitting the other three past-tense forms.

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: The king had ruled the kingdom for only three years.

Past perfect progressive: _____

Simple past: The people rebelled.

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: _____

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: The brother and sister were agreeing.

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: _____

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: The bus driver had been studying for exam.

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: The bicycle had broken.

Past perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #21

Directions: Write and discuss the boxed information below about subject-verb agreement on the board. Then, using the following sentences and the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart, separate the sentences into singular/plural subject(s) and singular/plural verb(s). Then, using the Verb Chart, decide if the verbs are singular or plural, and helping or action verbs. Lastly place an "X" in the correct box for simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

The giant robot crashed.
 The ice was chipping.
 Boomer had been arguing.
 The printer was working.
 The slaves had freed themselves.
 Janice and Camille were jogging.
 Chu had been swimming.
 The dragon barfed.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
robot		crashed	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
crashed		crashed				X			

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple past: add -ed (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: was/were + present participle
- Past perfect: had + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: had been + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #1

Activity #21

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

Directions: Given a subject, label it singular or plural. Then complete the sentence. Put two lines under the helping verb and one line under the verb. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

1. The attendant _____
2. The student _____
3. My aunt and uncle _____
4. The animals _____
5. Her date _____
6. The brothers _____
8. His family _____
9. Geckos and lizards _____
10. Our video games _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #22

Directions: Write and discuss the boxed information below about subject-verb agreement on the board. Then, using the following subjects and verbs, call on the students to write four future tense sentences. (Remind the students that “progressive” means the actions continues for a while.) Have the students underline the verb phrase.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
He	will cook
Birds	will chirp

Simple future: _____
Future progressive: _____
Future perfect: _____
Future perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She will walk to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys will play outside.
- Simple Future: *will/shall* + verb
- Future Progressive: *am/is/are* going to be + present participle
will be + present participle.
- Future Perfect: *will have* + past participle
am/is/are going to have + past participle
- Future Perfect Progressive: *will have been* + present participle
am/is/are going to have been + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Activity #22

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| • Simple Future: | <i>will/shall + verb</i> |
| • Future Progressive: | <i>am/is/are going to be + present participle</i>
<i>will be + present participle.</i> |
| • Future Perfect: | <i>will have + past participle</i> |
| • | <i>am/is/are going to have + past participle</i> |
| • Future Perfect Progressive: | <i>will have been + present participle</i>
<i>am/is/are going to have been + present participle</i> |

Directions:

I. Circle the subject(s). Then, put two lines under the helping verb and one line under the verb. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple future, future progressive, future perfect, or future perfect progressive.

1. Tomorrow, the professors (wills attend, will attends, will attend) the conference.
2. In five minutes, the pet owner (will be feeding, will feeding) the birds.
3. Next year, he (was graduate, will graduate, was graduating) from college.
4. When Enrico gets home from school, he (wills eating, will eats, will eat) his snack.
5. They (had been, will have been, are been) working on their homework all day.
6. She (would have been, will have been, was have been) flying on the plane for ten hours by the time she gets back to the States.
7. In three hours, Ciana (will have been, was have been, would be) cleaning her room for two days.
8. In two weeks, Coltrane (will leave, would be leaving) for a cruise.

II. Write a sentence for each of the following future-tense forms using Rule #1.

9. Simple future: _____
10. Future progressive: _____
11. Future perfect: _____
12. Future perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #23

Directions: Use the boxed information below to review Rule #1 with the students. Then, given index cards with verbs on them, have each student pick a card with a verb on it and then write sentences for all the forms of the future tense using Rule #1.

Possible verbs for index cards: drip, drop, scatter, promise, question, vanish, zoom, appear, arrive, borrow, bounce, compare, compete, dislike, drum, fetch, flash, frighten, guarantee, intend, invite, knock, knot, muddle, mark, murder, nest, note, owe, observe, polish, poke, rinse, repeat, scratch, skip, surprise, tumble, twist, unpack, undress, wink, wipe, yawn

Examples:

Simple future:

Future progressive:

Future perfect:

Future perfect progressive:

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She will walk to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys will play outside.
- Simple Future: *will/shall* + verb
- Future Progressive: *am/is/are* going to be + present participle
will be + present participle.
- Future Perfect: *will have* + past participle
am/is/are going to have + past participle
- Future Perfect Progressive: *will have been* + present participle
am/is/are going to have been + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Activity #23

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She will walk to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys will play outside.
- Simple Future: *will/shall* + verb
- Future Progressive: *am/is/are* going to be + present participle
will be + present participle.
- Future Perfect: *will have* + past participle
am/is/are going to have + past participle
- Future Perfect Progressive: *will have been* + present participle
am/is/are going to have been + present participle

Directions:

I. Underline the verb phrase and label the sentence (simple future, future progressive, future perfect, or future perfect progressive).

1. The busboy will be wiping the tables after lunch.
2. Jonathan will drum with the marching band next year.
3. Sheila will have been yawning for an hour straight in ten minutes.
4. The housekeeper will have polished all the silverware in the cabinets.
5. Denzel will mix cake batter for his mother.
6. Jose and Maria will be visiting their grandmother in the nursing home.
7. I will have itched every inch of my body because of the poison oak.
8. The dog will be chasing the cat, you can count on that.

II. Label each part of the sentence: noun, pronoun, verb (helping, linking, action), article, adjective, adverb, conjunction, and/or preposition.

9. The band students will have been marching for two hours.
10. The astronomers will observe the rings of Saturn.
11. College will have ended by June.
12. The gorgeous guy will be knocking on my door.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Class Activity #24

Directions: Given a future-tense sentence (Sentences 1–7), have the students expand on it to make it more detailed. Then, with the newly expanded sentences, have the students label the future verb tense, underline the verb phrase, and label the parts of the sentence (noun, verb, article, adjective, adverb, conjunction).

Example: Cesar will clarify his statement.

(Expansion: Cesar will clarify his statement for the class.)

Cesar – proper noun, will- helping verb, clarify- verb, his- pronoun, statement- noun, for – preposition, the – article, class- noun

1. The administration will be developing a new system.
2. The kids will have anticipated the surprise.
3. Jessica will have been collecting shells.
4. David will behave.
5. The nurse will be dispensing medicine.
6. The parents will have considered the request.
7. The class will have been graduating.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #1

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She will walk to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys will play outside.
- Simple Future: *will/shall* + verb
- Future Progressive: *am/is/are* going to be + present participle
will be + present participle.
- Future Perfect: *will have* + past participle
am/is/are going to have + past participle
- Future Perfect Progressive: *will have been* + present participle
am/is/are going to have been + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE TENSE RULE #1

Activity #24

- A singular subject takes the singular verb.
Example: She will walk to school.
- A plural subject takes the plural verb.
Example: The boys will play outside.
- Simple Future: *will/shall* + verb
- Future Progressive: *am/is/are* going to be + present participle
will be + present participle.
- Future Perfect: *will have* + past participle
am/is/are going to have + past participle
- Future Perfect Progressive: *will have been* + present participle
am/is/are going to have been + present participle

Directions:

I. Use the given pattern to write a sentence.

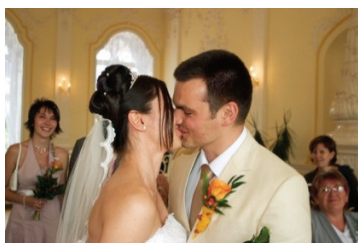
Example:

(article) noun + future perfect progressive verb + adverbial phrase

The physician will be retiring in two years.

1. article + adjective + noun + simple future verb
2. pronoun + future perfect verb + article + adjective + noun + adverb
3. article + adjective + noun + future progressive verb + conjunction + verb + prepositional phrase
4. article + noun + future perfect progressive verb + adjective + noun

II. Given the picture, write a set of sentence for all future verb tenses.



Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #25

Directions: Write Present-Tense Rule #2 on the board (see below). Then, write the following example on the board:

The grandmother and grandfather are reading books.

Discuss that the subject contains two subjects that are connected by the conjunction and followed by the plural present progressive verb are reading.

Next, using the subjects below, call on the students to fill in the chart below. Then, ask the students to write their own sentences. Call on the students to come up to the board with examples of their own sentences. Have the student circle the subjects, box the conjunction and, then underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Have them label the verb or verb phrases: simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

The girl and boy.....

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

Examples:

Simple present: The girl and boy walk.

Present progressive: The girl and boy are walking.

Present perfect: The girl and boy have walked.

Present perfect progressive: The girl and boy have been walking.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #25

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather are cooking dinner.

Directions: Underline the subject(s). Circle the correct verbs. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

1. The dog and cat (is, are) (sleep, sleeping) in the house. _____
2. The oranges and apples (has been, have been) (sit, sits, sitting) in the sun all day.

3. The girl and I (is, are, was) (study, studied, studying) for her upcoming test.

4. The mother and daughter (have, has) (shopping, shopped) all day. _____
5. My aunt and uncle (talk, talks, talking) a lot. _____
6. The students and teacher (has, have) been (read, reads, reading) about our new president. _____
7. The log and branches (has, have) (burn, burned, burning) all night.

8. Our dog and cat (like, likes) to ride in the car. _____
9. The green chair and couch (look, looks) worn out. _____
10. Jon and Sam (is, are) (go, going) to get caught if they aren't careful. _____
11. The police officer and captain (has, have) been (ticket, ticketing, tickets) parked cars all day.

12. The dog and my sister (is, are) (get, getting, gets) colder. _____
13. The cow and pig (is, are) (make, making) noises in the barn. _____
14. The grandfather clock and cuckoo clock (has, have) (tick, ticking, ticked) loudly all night.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #26

Directions: Discuss Rule #2 for present-tense verbs with the class. Then, write the scrambled sentences 1–5 on the board, ask students to come up to the board and write the sentences correctly. Have the students circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, have them underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Next, have them label the verb tense of the sentence: simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

Then, review articles and prepositions with the students. Write the Subject–Verb Agreement Chart on the board, and using the unscrambled sentences, ask the students to fill in the chart.

1. I the playing Jerome and soccer on are team
2. been the and racing road car have rugged truck down the
3. and with played mouse have a other cat each
4. and bikes Elise Shirley afternoon in ride the
5. growing each tree and to other an tree lemon next orange are

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subject	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
	Jerome, I	and	are playing	on the soccer team

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather are cooking dinner.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #26

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

Directions:

I. Write present-tense sentences with a subject joined by *and*. Circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb with two lines and the main verb with one line. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple present, present progressive, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

II. Add the parts of the above sentences to the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subject	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #27

Directions: Using the two singular subjects, Jim and Beth, have the students write sentences for the tenses below. Have them keep the subject for the first sentence, and then change the proper nouns to pronouns after the first sentence. Have them circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Have them rewrite the sentences in paragraph form, as in the example below.

Finally, as a class, think of two singular subjects joined by and. Do the same activity.

Example:

Simple present: **Jim and Beth** like concerts.

Present progressive: **They** are going to see the Beach Boys next month.

Present perfect: **They** have seen them in concert before.

Present perfect progressive: **Jim and Beth** have been watching for the location of their next performance.

Jim and Beth like concerts. They are going to see the Beach Boys next month. They have seen them in concert before. Jim and Beth have been watching for the location of their next performance.

Simple present _____

Present progressive _____

Present perfect _____

Present perfect progressive _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather are cooking dinner.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #27

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather are cooking dinner.
- Simple present
- Present progressive: *am/is/are* + present participle
- Present perfect: *has/have* + past participle
- Present perfect progressive: *has/have been* + present participle

Directions:

I. Write a story for the picture below using the following format. Make sure to write sentences that have two singular subjects joined by *and* which also use the plural verb. Circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb with two lines and the main verb with one line.



Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

II. Next, rewrite the sentences into a paragraph format. Keep the first sentence with the two subjects joined with *and*. Then, change some of the subjects to pronouns.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #28

Directions: Write the boxed information below on the board. Then, using the following subjects and verbs, have the students mix and match subjects and verbs to write their own sentences for the past-tense verb forms. Have them label each sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

Subjects

The YMCA and SPCA
Girl and boy
Grandmother and I
The chef and assistant
The band and its fans

Verbs

cook
love
drive
speculate
admire

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather were cooking dinner.
- Simple past: add *-ed* (unless irregular verb)
- Past progressive: *was/were* + present participle
- Past perfect: *had* + past participle
- Past perfect progressive: *had been* + present participle

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #28

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: The grandmother and grandfather were cooking dinner.

Directions:

I. Underline the correct past-tense verb. Circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb (if applicable) with two lines and the verb with one line. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

- The artist and his wife (paint, painted) a picture for the studio. _____
- The high school teacher and students (has, had) (wait, waited) for the school bus.

- Michelle and her father (is, have, had) been (cook, cooking, cooked) all day.

- Mom and Dad (was, had been) (listen, listened, listening) to my iPod. _____
- The cat and the mouse (was, were) (running, ran) up the clock. _____
- The jester and gypsy (was, were) (perform, performs, performing) at the show.

- The fiancé and fiancée (shop, shopped, shopping) for wedding rings. _____



II. Write two sentences for each picture. Include the following: simple past, past progressive, past perfect progressive, and past perfect for Rule #1 and Rule #2.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #29

Directions: Review the rule below. Then, using the given subjects, have students write sentences for the past-tense verb forms. Then, have students use those sentences to complete the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart.

1. Braden and Taylor
2. Shaquille and Laticia
3. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald
4. The koala and panda

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: **Josh's dentist** and **the hygienist** were examining Josh's teeth.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #29

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: **The grandmother and grandfather** were cooking dinner.

Directions: I. Given two subjects joined by and, complete the sentence. Make sure to include a sample of each verb tense. Circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

- The mouse and rat _____
- The student and teacher _____
- My aunt and uncle _____
- The dog and I _____
- My date and son _____
- The brothers and sisters _____
- The police officers and wives _____
- His family and pets _____
- A gecko and snake _____
- Xbox and video games _____

II. Use four sentences from above to complete the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Class Activity #30

Directions: Write Past-Tense Rule #2 and the four past-tense verb forms on the board. Then, have the students fill in two subjects joined by **and**, helping verb, and add an action verb for each. Next, given a completed sentence in the past progressive form, have the students create sentences with the same subject and verb fitting the other three past-tense forms. Finally, have the students rewrite the sentences into a story format. In the first sentence, have them include the proper nouns joined with the conjunction **and**. After that sentence, they may use pronouns.

Simple past _____

Past progressive _____

Past perfect _____

Past perfect progressive _____

Simple past _____

Past progressive Zane and Alexis were riding their bikes in the front yard.

Past perfect _____

Past perfect progressive _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #2

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: **The grandmother** and **grandfather** were cooking dinner.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #2

Activity #30

- A sentence that has two singular subjects joined by *and* uses a plural verb.
Example: **The grandmother** and **grandfather** were cooking dinner.



Directions:

I. Write sentences using two subjects joined with the word *and* in your story. Circle the subjects and put a box around the conjunction. Then, underline the helping verb with two lines and the verb with one line.

Simple past _____

Past progressive _____

Past perfect _____

Past perfect progressive _____

II. Rewrite the sentences into a paragraph format. For the first sentence, include the two subjects joined by *and*. Then, you may substitute using pronouns.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Class Activity #31

Directions: Introduce Present -Tense Rule #3 to the students (boxed information). Use the information below to review collective nouns and gerunds with the class. Then, ask the students to give examples of gerunds. It will be important to determine if the words ending in -ing are nouns or verbs. Ask the students to use the following gerunds in sentences: riding running.

*Then, ask the students to use the same words as verbs in sentences.
Finally, ask the students to come up with a list of collective nouns:*

Collective Noun: a noun used to describe a group of people, things, animals, emotions, or concepts. The group contains members.

Example: a school of fish

School is a collective noun that describes the group of fish.

Examples of collective nouns:

army	audience	minority	majority	society
school	class	family	group	firm

Example: The Army fights the opposing forces.

Simple present: The Army fights the opposing forces.

Present progressive: The Army is fighting the opposing forces.

Present perfect: The Army has fought the opposing forces.

Present perfect progressive: The Army has been fighting the opposing forces.

Gerund: A verb that ends in -ing can also function as a noun. The gerund can be the subject, direct object, or object of a preposition.

Examples:

Skiing is a fun sport. (subject)

Brendan enjoys skiing. (direct object)

John thinks of skiing. (object of preposition)

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Activity #31

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

Directions:

I. Circle the correct verb for the following sentences.

1. The school of fish (is, are) swimming in the ocean.
2. Swimming (has been reintroduced, have been reintroduced) in the competition.
3. Hiking and running (rank, ranks) at the top of my list.
4. The platoon (is, are) heading to Japan to help rebuild the city.
5. The bevy of bees (swarm, swarms) around the hive.
6. The clan (has retreated, have retreated) back to their sites.
7. The collection of antiques (has sold, have sold) to the highest bidder.
8. Screaming and yelling (help, helps) the football players at the game.
9. Studying (has worked, have worked) to pass a test.
10. The crowd of people and fleet of ships (has made, have made) a mess at the harbor.
11. Hip hop dancing (is, are) tiring when you have worked a full day.

II. Write one sentence that contains a gerund and one sentence that contains a collective noun. Use present-tense verb forms for each sentence.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Class Activity #32

Directions: Review collective nouns and gerunds. Next, review the rules for collective nouns and gerunds in the present tense. Write the Subject-Verb Agreement chart on the board. Ask the students to write sentences with collective nouns or gerunds as the subject and then put the parts of the sentences in the chart.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
The	squadron, fleet	and	have been practicing	of troops, of ships

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

- If the subject of a sentence has two gerunds joined by *and* or two collective nouns joined by *and*, use the plural verb.
Examples:
Collective nouns: *squadron* and *fleet*
The squadron of troops and fleet of ships have been practicing.
Gerunds: *milking* and *preparing*
Milking the cows and preparing the milk have kept the farmers busy.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Activity #32

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the present-tense forms. Then fill in the Subject-Verb Agreement Chart, based on your sentences.

Example: The fleet of ships is docking in the harbor.

Simple present:

1. Teaching _____

Present progressive:

2. The swarm of yellow jackets _____

Present perfect:

3. Canoeing _____

Present perfect progressive:

4. The committee and organization _____

Simple present:

5. Skateboarding and skating _____

Present progressive:

6. The school district _____

Present perfect:

7. Flying and traveling _____

Present perfect progressive:

8. The bevy of geese _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
The	fleet of ships		is docking	of ships, in the harbor

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Class Activity #33

Directions: Use the information below to review collective nouns and gerunds. Then, write sentences 1–3 on the board, and have the students circle the subject and label the subject collective noun or gerund. Next, have the students underline the helping verb (if applicable) with two lines and the verb with one line and cross out prepositional phrases.

Collective Nouns:

Example: The Army fights the opposing forces.
Army is a collective noun; it takes a singular verb.

Simple Present:	The Army <u>fight</u> s the opposing forces.
Present Progressive:	The Army <u>is fight</u> ing the opposing forces.
Present Perfect:	The Army <u>has fought</u> the opposing forces.
Present Perfect Progressive:	The Army <u>has been fight</u> ing the opposing forces.

Gerund – a verb that ends in *-ing* can also function as a noun. The gerund can be the subject, direct object, or object of a preposition.

Example:
Skiing is a fun sport. (subject)
Brendan enjoys skiing. (direct object)
John thinks of skiing. (object of preposition)

1. The swarm of bees is buzzing around the hive.
2. Skiing, down the mountain, is fun on a sunny day.
3. Exercising is good for you.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #3

Activity #33

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

Directions: : Use the given pattern to write a sentence.

Example: (article) noun + prepositional phrase + simple present verb + prepositional phrase.

The gaggle of geese fly in a "V" pattern.

1. article + adjective + collective noun + simple present verb

2. gerund + present perfect verb + article + adjective + noun + adverb

3. adjective + collective noun + present progressive verb + conjunction + verb + prepositional phrase

4. article + collective noun + conjunction + collective noun + present perfect progressive verb + adjective + noun

5. adjective + gerund + conjunction + gerund + simple present verb + prepositional phrase

6. article + adverb + adjective + collective noun + present progressive + prepositional phrase

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #3

Class Activity #34

Directions: Review past-tense verb forms with the students. Write the forms and example below on the board. Next, write the parts of speech on the board: article + adjective + collective noun + prepositional phrase + irregular simple past tense verb + adverb + prepositional phrase. Ask the students to put the words in the example sentence next to the correct parts of speech. Finally, ask the students to write a sentence of their own that includes an article, adjective, collective noun or gerund, prepositional phrase, past perfect verb, and adverb. It can be in any order as long as the sentence makes sense. Have students come up to the board and share their sentences and then separate the sentences into the correct parts of speech.

Simple past:	add -ed (unless irregular verb)
Past progressive:	was/were + present participle
Past perfect:	had + past participle (add -ed unless irregular verb)
Past perfect progressive:	had been + present participle

Example: The brave platoon of Army soldiers fought tirelessly throughout the night.

<u>Parts of speech</u>	<u>Answers</u>
article:	The
adjective:	brave
collective noun:	platoon
prepositional phrase:	of army soldiers
irregular simple past tense verb:	fought
adverb:	tirelessly
prepositional phrase:	throughout the night

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #3

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #3

Activity #34

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

Directions:

I. Circle the correct verb phrase in each sentence. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive. On the line below each sentence, write the parts of speech.

Example: The generous society of women was baking cookies for the homeless. Past Progressive: article + adjective + collective noun + prepositional phrase + helping verb + verb + noun + prepositional phrase

1. Speed racing (was tiring, were tiring) after a day of work.

2. Spelling and writing (had stressed, have stressed) my students.

3. A gaggle of geese (flew, was flying) over the rooftops.

4. A committee of women and a group of citizens (have been working, had been working) all afternoon.



II. Using the picture above, write four past-tense sentences using collective nouns and/or gerunds. At the end of the sentence, label the verb tense of the sentence: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive. You may write the sentences on the back of this paper.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #3

Class Activity #35

Directions: Write the following information on the board to show the rules. Then, as a class, write future-tense sentences using collective nouns and gerunds.

Collective Nouns:

Simple future:	The committee <u>will bake</u> .
Future progressive:	The committee <u>will be baking</u> .
Future perfect:	The committee <u>will have baked</u> .
Future perfect progressive:	The committee <u>will have been baking</u> .

Simple future:	The committee and society <u>will bake</u> .
Future progressive:	The committee and society <u>will be baking</u> .
Future perfect:	The committee and society <u>will have baked</u> .
Future perfect progressive:	The committee and society <u>will have been baking</u> .

Gerunds:

Simple future:	Lecturing <u>will finish</u> shortly.
Future progressive:	Lecturing <u>will be finishing</u> .
Future perfect:	Lecturing <u>will have finished</u> .
Future perfect progressive:	Lecturing <u>will have been finishing</u> .

Simple future:	Lecturing and scolding <u>will finish</u> shortly.
Future progressive:	Lecturing and scolding <u>will be finishing</u> .
Future perfect:	Lecturing and scolding <u>will have finished</u> .
Future perfect progressive:	Lecturing and scolding <u>will have been finishing</u> .

****Note:** For future tenses of verbs, the linking verb does not change regardless of singular or plural subject(s).

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #3

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #3

Activity #35

- Collective nouns and gerunds take the singular verb form.
- If the collective noun or gerund is joined with *and*, use the plural verb.

Directions:

I. Circle the correct verb phrase in each sentence. Label the verb tense of the sentence: simple future, future progressive, future perfect, or future perfect progressive. On the line by each sentence, write the parts of speech.

Example: The generous society of women will bake cookies for the homeless. Simple Future: article + adjective + collective noun + prepositional phrase + helping verb + verb + noun + prepositional phrase

1. The clan of boys (will hike, will hiked) after a day of work. _____

2. Typing and filing (will be finished, will have finished) in two hours. _____

3. A swarm of bees (will fly, will have flown) near the pool. _____

4. A committee of women and a group of citizens (will have been working, will working) all afternoon. _____

5. Working in the hot sun (will be exhausting, will be exhaust) to the poor workers. _____

II. Write four future-tense sentences using collective nouns and/or gerunds. At the end of the sentence, label the verb tense of the sentence: simple future, future progressive, future perfect, or future perfect progressive.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Class Activity #36

Directions: Explain Present-Tense Rule #4 and the examples below to the students. Using the sentences, have the students find the verb. Then, have them find the subjects and decide if they are singular or plural. Lastly, using or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also, have the students write new sentences for each present-tense verb form, following Rule #4.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

- When subjects joined by *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

- Simple present:
 - 1) The girl or the boy watches television.
 - 2) Not only the cars but also the trucks race down the road.
 - 3) Either the pit bulls or the mastiff is lost.

- Present progressive:
 - 1) Neither the girl nor the boy is playing in the concert.
 - 2) Neither the scientists nor the politicians are preventing the rally.
 - 3) Not only the tick but also the fleas on the dog are making me crazy.

- Present perfect:
 - 1) Either an actress or actor has played the role in the drama.
 - 2) Neither the televisions nor the computers have worked for the past week.
 - 3) The living room or the bedrooms have smelled weird lately.

- Present perfect progressive:
 - 1) Not only the instructor but also the student has been practicing.
 - 2) Either the chickens or the ducks have been waddling in the pond.
 - 3) Neither the dragon nor the monsters have been appearing in her dreams.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Activity #36

- When subjects joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

Directions:

I. Circle the correct verb and tell which verb tense is being used in the sentence: simple present, present progressive, present perfect, present perfect progressive.

1. Not only the lawnmower but also the weed eater (work, works) for cleaning up the yard.

2. Either the children or the adults (has, have) been swimming in the lake.

3. Neither the garage nor the kitchen (is, are) clean and organized today.

4. Neither the nurses nor the doctors (is, are) striking at the capital.

5. Either the giraffe or the hippos (is, are) behind the tree.

II. Using neither/nor, write three simple present-tense sentences that follow Rule #4.

III. Using either/or, write three present progressive sentences that follow Rule #4.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Class Activity #37

Directions: Using the subjects “doll(s) and puppet(s),” have the students write sentences using not only/but also for present-tense forms following Rule #4.

Example: Not only do dolls but also puppets scare me to death.

Then, using the subjects “the zucchini(s) and the carrot(s),” have them write sentences using either/or for present-tense forms following Rule #4.

Example: Either the zucchini or the carrots are simmering in the pan on the stove.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

- When subjects joined by *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or,* and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Activity #37

- When subjects joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

Directions:

I. Using not only/but also, write three present perfect tense sentences that follow Rule #4.

II. Using or or nor, write three present perfect progressive sentences that follow Rule #4.

III. Using Rule #4 for subject-verb agreement, add a subject that matches the verb for each sentence.

1. _____ runs quickly down the road.
2. _____ is riding in the hot air balloon.
3. _____ has been rehearsing for the big show.
4. _____ have ridden the horses in the stable.
5. _____ are arguing with their parents.
6. _____ have been walking every morning.
7. _____ has cycled across the country.
8. _____ wash the cars in the driveway.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Class Activity #38

Directions: Write the words and phrases in columns 1–4 on the board. Then, have the students use parts from each column to create sentences (regular or extremely silly) in the present tense, following Rule #4. Next, have the students take the newly created sentences and change the verb tense to another form of the present tense.

Example: Neither the old man nor the dancers have been reading near the bush.
Neither the old man nor the dancers are reading near the bush.

Conditionals	Subjects	Present-Tense Verbs	Prep. Phrases
or	old man (men)	has (have) been reading	on the phone
nor	teenager(s)	joke(s)	in the classroom
neither/nor	animal(s)	is (are) attacking	under the table
either/or	dancer(s)	has (have) been inventing	at the performance
not only/but also	physicist(s)	has (have) worked	near the bush

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

- When subjects joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #4

Activity #38

- When subjects joined by *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

Directions: : Given one present-tense sentence that follows Rule #4, change the sentence to follow the other present-tense forms.

1. Not only the woman but also the man waits in line at the checkout.

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

2. Neither the gods nor the goddesses are watching the mortals down below.

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

3. Either the computer or the phones have helped to organize me.

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #4

Class Activity #39

Directions: Discuss Past-Tense Rule #4 with the class (see box below). Then, have the students use the verbs below with subjects joined by or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also to make sentences that follow Rule #4 in the past tense.

Verbs: pursue, lounge, listen, preach, yell, berate, criticize, receive, strike, care, focus, pay, purchase

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #4

- Past-tense forms are not changed by singular or plural verbs except for *was* v. *were* in the past progressive form.
- When subjects joined by or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| • Simple past: | Neither the girl nor the dog <u>walked</u> . |
| • Past progressive: | Either the young man or the young woman <u>was walking</u> home alone. |
| • Past perfect: | Not only the teachers but also the secretaries <u>had wished</u> for an early dismissal. |
| • Past perfect progressive: | The players or the coach <u>had been praying</u> before the game. |

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #4

Activity #39

- Past-tense forms are not changed by singular or plural verbs except for *was* v. *were* in the past progressive form.
- When subjects joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

Directions: Underline the verb phrase, circle the subjects, and label the sentence simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

1. Either the gun slinger or the bartender fought for his life.

2. Neither the Brown family nor the Steinbeck family owned the land.

3. Neither the movie theater nor the supermarket was opening on Christmas day.

4. Not only the staff but also the administration had wanted a vacation.

5. Either the doctor or the assistant examined the patient.

6. Either the cyclist or the runner was racing for her best time. _____

7. Neither the movie nor the TV show had been playing for long when I got home.

8. Not only the architect but also the designers had looked over the plans again.

9. Neither the cave nor the valley helped as shelter.

10. Neither the preacher nor the congregation had been sleeping during the sermon.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #4

Class Activity #40

Directions: Discuss Future-Tense Rule #4 with the class (see below). Then, given the list of verbs below, have the students write sentences following Rule #4 and using future-tense forms.

Verbs: fight, multiply, extract, confuse, discover, blast, print, build, construct, water

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #4

- Future-tense forms are not changed by singular or plural verbs.
- When subjects joined by *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| • Simple future: | Neither the gentleman nor the lady <u>will walk</u> . |
| • Future progressive: | Either the gentlemen or the ladies <u>will be walking</u> . |
| • Future perfect: | Not only the gentleman but also the ladies <u>will have walked</u> . |
| • Future perfect progressive: | The gentlemen or lady <u>will have been walking</u> . |

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #4

Activity #40

- Future-tense forms are not changed by singular or plural verbs.
- When subjects joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* are both singular, the verb is singular.
- When the subjects are both plural, the verb is plural.
- When one subject is singular and one subject is plural, the subject used last determines the verb form.

Directions: Given one future-tense sentence that follows Rule #4, write the sentence next to the correct future verb tense; then change the sentence to fill in the other three future-tense forms.

1. Not only the cowboy but also the sheriff will be fighting.

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

2. Neither the children nor the parents will have been eating.

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

3. Either the teacher or the tutors will have helped me with chemistry.

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #5

Class Activity #41

Directions: Introduce the rule below to the class. On the board, write categories (books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, songs, poems, short stories, articles, and television episodes), and have students come up with titles for each category. Then, as a class, write sentences using a title as a subject. Remember, titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PRESENT-TENSE RULE #5

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

Examples:

Back to the Future is one of my favorite older movies.

To Kill a Mockingbird is an excellent book, play, and movie.

"The Most Dangerous Game" is a short story by Richard Connell.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PRESENT-TENSE RULE #5

Activity #41

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

Directions: Use the given titles in present-tense sentences.

1. Book – *Where the Wild Things Are*

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

2. Movie – *Casablanca*

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

3. Article – *Complete Guide to Tiger's U.S. Open History*

Simple present: _____

Present progressive: _____

Present perfect: _____

Present perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #5

Class Activity #42

Directions: Play a short game of charades with the class, using categories for titles. After each title is guessed correctly, make a set of past-tense sentences with the title.

Example: movie – The Cat from Outer Space

Simple past:	<i>The Cat from Outer Space</i> <u>played</u> on the big screen.
Past progressive:	<i>The Cat from Outer Space</i> <u>was playing</u> on the big screen.
Past perfect	<i>The Cat from Outer Space</i> <u>had played</u> on the big screen.
Past perfect progressive:	<i>The Cat from Outer Space</i> <u>had been playing</u> on the big screen.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: PAST-TENSE RULE #5

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

PAST-TENSE RULE #5

Activity #42

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

Directions: Use the given titles in past-tense sentences.

1. Play – Peter Pan

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: _____

2. Song – Ring of Fire

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: _____

3. Magazine – Boy's Life

Simple past: _____

Past progressive: _____

Past perfect: _____

Past perfect progressive: _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #5

Class Activity #43

Directions: Review Rule #5. Have students pick one card from each of two stacks. The first stack should include a variety of titles, and the second stack should have cards that say simple future, future progressive, future perfect, and future perfect progressive. After picking two cards, each student will write a sentence with his or her title in the future verb tense. Then, students will exchange cards with someone else. Complete this activity several times.

Example: Song – As Long as You Love Me

Simple future:	"As Long as You Love Me" <u>will play</u> every day.
Future progressive:	"As Long as You Love Me" <u>will be playing</u> every day.
Future perfect:	"As Long as You Love Me" <u>will have played</u> every day.
Future perfect progressive:	"As Long as You Love Me" <u>will have been playing</u> every day.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: FUTURE-TENSE RULE #5

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

FUTURE-TENSE RULE #5

Activity #43

- Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.
- Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.
- Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

Directions: : Use the given titles in future-tense sentences.

1. Television episode –The Contest

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

2. Journal - Ladies Home and Garden

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

3. Poem – Still I Rise

Simple future: _____

Future progressive: _____

Future perfect: _____

Future perfect progressive: _____

POSTTEST: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #1

Present Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed) and underline the verb. Label the sentence "SP" for simple present tense, "PP" for present progressive tense, "PPerfect" for present perfect tense, or "PPP" for present perfect progressive tense.

1. The bicycle (has been, have been) breaking for a long time. _____
2. The mothers (has, have) finished making their cakes. _____
3. She (walk, walks) the dog in the morning. _____
4. I (am, is, are) running to the mall. _____

Past Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed) and underline the verb. Next, label the sentence "SP" for simple past tense, "PP" for past progressive tense, "PPerfect" for past perfect tense, or "PPP" for past perfect progressive tense.

5. The teachers (was, were) handing out the report cards at the end of the day.
6. The judge (have been, had been) listening to attorneys bicker.
7. They (wash, washes, washed) their car after the day on the dirt road.
8. The girl (have, had) practiced her piano after school for one hour.

Future Tense

Directions: Circle the subject. Above the subject, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Put two lines under the correct helping verb and underline the verb. Next, label the sentence "SF" for simple future tense, "FP" for future progressive tense, "FPerfect" for future perfect tense, or "FPP" for future perfect progressive tense.

9. The blacksmith (will be, would be) demonstrating his technique this afternoon.
10. The children (will, would) laugh when they see Mickey Mouse.
11. The aunt (will have, will been) waited for over an hour.
12. The driver (will have been, would have been) parking the car by the time we're done.

POSTTEST: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement: Rule #2

Present Tense

Directions: Circle the subject/s. Above the subject/s, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Box the conjunction (when needed). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed). Then, underline the verb. Label the sentence "SP" for simple present tense, "PP" for present progressive tense, "PPerfect" for present perfect tense, or "PPP" for present perfect progressive tense.

13. The black truck and red sedan (is, am, are) (race, races, racing) down the street.

14. Kenley and Lucas (has, have) (sleeping, slept) the entire afternoon.

Past Tense

Directions: Circle the subject/s. Above the subject/s, write an "S" (singular) or "P" (plural). Box the conjunction (when needed). Put two lines under the correct helping verb (when needed). Then, underline the verb. Label the sentence "SP" for simple past tense, "PP" for past progressive tense, "PPerfect" for past perfect tense, or "PPP" for past perfect progressive tense.

15. The principal and teacher (wait, waited) for the students to arrive.

16. Pierre and Zelda (was, had been) playing outside until it got dark.

Subject Verb Agreement Rule #3

Present Tense

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the present-tense verb phrase.

Simple present:

17. The audience _____

18. Running and jogging _____

Present progressive:

19. The army of ants _____

20. The school of fish _____

POSTTEST: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject Verb Agreement Rule #3, cont.

Present perfect:

21. The flock of chickens _____

22. Talking and singing _____

Present perfect progressive:

23. The clump of trees _____

24. The gaggle of geese and pod of dolphins _____

Past Tense

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the past-tense verb phrase.

Simple past:

25. The band of drummers _____

26. Rowing and kayaking _____

Past progressive:

27. The cluster of grapes _____

28. The batch of cookies and the pack of crackers _____

Past perfect:

29. Planting the seeds and harvesting the plants _____

30. The herd of horses _____

Past perfect progressive:

31. The colony of bees _____

32. The gam of whales _____

POSTTEST: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject Verb Agreement Rule #3, cont.

Future Tense

Directions: Using the following sentence starters, write sentences using the future-tense verb phrase.

Simple future:

33. The mob of gangsters _____

34. Brushing _____

Future progressive:

35. The pack of wolves and herd of elephants _____

36. Lecturing _____

Future perfect:

37. The squad of cheerleaders _____

38. The wealth of information _____

Future perfect progressive:

39. Cooking and cleaning _____

40. A pile of books _____

Subject-Verb Agreement Rule #4

Present Tense and Past Tense

Directions: Circle the correct verb for the following present- or past-tense sentences.

41. Neither the man nor the woman (is, are) riding in the car.

42. The dog or cat (eat, eats) its food.

43. Not only the student but the teachers (has, have) waited for the bus.

44. Either the sheriff or the police officer (has been, have been) looking for the suspect.

45. Neither the child nor the cousins (was, were) sleeping at midnight.

46. Not only the computer but the printer (was, were) breaking down at the same time.

POSTTEST: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject Verb Agreement Rule #5

Directions: Circle the correct verb for the following present- or past-tense sentences.

47. *Savages* (is, are) a great book.
48. "Skyfall" (was, were) one of my favorite songs in 2012.
49. *The Hunger Games* (was, were) a fantastic movie.
50. "Dancing with the Stars" (is, are) a favorite TV show for people in their 40s.

PRE-/POSTTEST: SUBJECT - VERB

AGREEMENT

ANSWER KEY

Rule #1

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. The <u>bicycle</u> (S) <u>has been breaking</u> for a long time. | PPP |
| 2. The <u>mothers</u> (P) <u>have finished</u> making their cakes. | PPerfect |
| 3. <u>She</u> (S) <u>walks</u> the dog in the morning. | SP |
| 4. <u>I</u> (S) <u>am running</u> to the mall. | PP |
| 5. The <u>teachers</u> (P) <u>were handing</u> out the report cards at the end of the day. | PP |
| 6. The <u>judge</u> (S) <u>had been listening</u> to attorneys bicker. | PPP |
| 7. <u>They</u> (P) <u>washed</u> their car after the day on the dirt road. | SP |
| 8. The <u>girl</u> (S) <u>had practiced</u> her piano after school for one hour. | PPerfect |
| 9. The <u>blacksmith</u> (S) <u>will be demonstrating</u> his technique this afternoon. | FP |
| 10. The <u>children</u> (P) <u>will laugh</u> when they see Mickey Mouse. | SF |
| 11. The <u>aunt</u> (S) <u>will have waited</u> for over an hour. | FPerfct |
| 12. The <u>driver</u> (S) <u>will have been parking</u> the car by the time we're done. | FPP |

Rule #2

Present Tense

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 13. The black <u>truck</u> <u>and</u> red <u>sedan</u> (P) <u>are racing</u> down the street. | PP |
| 14. <u>Kenley</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lucas</u> (P) <u>have slept</u> the entire afternoon. | PPerfect |

Past Tense

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 15. The <u>principal</u> <u>and</u> <u>teacher</u> <u>waited</u> for the students to arrive. | SP |
| 16. <u>Pierre</u> <u>and</u> <u>Zelda</u> <u>had been playing</u> outside until it got dark. | PPP |

Rule #3

Present Tense

Answers will vary.

17. must use singular verb, e.g., The audience laughs at the comedian.
18. must use a plural verb, e.g., Running and jogging help keep my weight under control.

Present Progressive

Answers will vary.

19. must use singular 'is' with 'ing' verb, e.g., The army of ants is crawling under the picnic bench.

PRE-/POSTTEST: SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

ANSWER KEY, cont.

20. must use singular 'is' with 'ing' verb, e.g., The school of fish is swimming close together in fear of getting eaten by the shark.

Present Perfect

Answers will vary.

21. must use singular 'has' with a past-tense verb, e.g., The flock of chickens has clucked nonstop for the past hour.
22. must use plural 'have' with a past-tense verb, e.g., Talking and singing have improved my ability to speak in front of others.

Present Perfect Progressive

Answers will vary.

23. must use singular 'has been' with a verb ending with 'ing'; e.g., The clump of trees has been laying on the ground.
24. must use plural 'have been' with a verb ending with 'ing'; e.g., The gaggle of geese and pod of dolphins have been following each other down the coast.

Past Tense

Simple Past

Answers will vary.

25. must use 'ed' (unless an irregular verb), e.g., The band of drummers played their drums in the parade.
26. must use 'ed' (unless an irregular verb), e.g., Rowing and kayaking strengthened my legs.

Past Progressive

Answers will vary.

27. must use singular 'was' with a verb ending with 'ing'; e.g., The cluster of grapes was ripening in the bowl.
28. must use plural 'were' with a verb ending with 'ing'; e.g., The batch of cookie dough and pack of crackers were lying on the kitchen counter.

PRE-/POSTTEST: SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

ANSWER KEY, cont.

Past Perfect

Answers will vary.

29. must use 'had' and verb ending with 'ed' (unless an irregular verb), e.g., Planting the seeds and harvesting the plants had bruised both my arms.
30. must use 'had' and verb ending with 'ed' (unless an irregular verb), e.g., The herd of horses had jumped over the fence.

Past Perfect Progressive

Answers will vary.

31. must use 'had been' with a verb ending with 'ing', e.g., The colony of bees had been buzzing by my ear.
32. must use 'had been' with a verb ending with 'ing', e.g., The gam of whales had been swimming near the shore.

Future Tense

Simple Future

Answers will vary.

33. must use 'will or shall' and present tense verb, e.g., The mob of gangsters will rob the casino.
34. must use 'will or shall' and present tense verb, e.g., Brushing will help prevent cavities.

Future Progressive

Answers will vary.

35. must use 'will be or shall be' with a verb ending with 'ing', e.g., The pack of wolves and herd of elephants will be eating their special diet at the zoo.
36. must use 'will be or shall be' with a verb ending with 'ing', e.g., Lecturing will be ending in the next half hour.

Future Perfect

Answers will vary.

37. must use 'will/shall have' with a past-tense verb or irregular past-tense verb, e.g., The squad of cheerleaders will have completed their cheers before the end of the competition.
38. must use 'will/shall have' with a past-tense verb or irregular past-tense verb, e.g., The wealth of information will have helped me make my final decision.

PRE-/POSTTEST: SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

ANSWER KEY, cont.

Future Perfect Progressive

Answers will vary.

39. must use 'will have been' with a verb ending with 'ing' e.g., Cooking and cleaning will have been making me go crazy.
40. must use 'will have been' with a verb ending with 'ing' e.g., A pile of books will have been sitting on that table for years if my daughter had her way.

Rule #4

Circle the following:

- 41. is
- 42. eats
- 43. have
- 44. has been
- 45. were
- 46. was

Rule #5

Circle the following:

- 47. is
- 48. was
- 49. was
- 50. is

ANSWER KEY

Class Activity #1

Answers will vary.

Activity #1

Following words should be circled:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. husband | 9. cat, dog |
| 2. computer, television | 10. working |
| 3. baby | 11. door |
| 4. sleeping | 12. living room, dining room |
| 5. light | 13. desserts |
| 6. guitar | 14. typing |
| 7. ghosts | 15. reading |
| 8. broccoli, cauliflower | |

Class Activity #2

Answers will vary.

1. single subject (male)
2. single subject (female)
3. plural subject
4. single subject (male)
5. single or plural subject

Class makes a list of possible subjects (nouns and gerunds). Students write five sentences using words from the list as the subjects.

Activity #2

1.–10. *Sentences will vary. Each sentence needs to answer who or what is doing the action of the verb.*

11. The children and their parents danced in the park.
12. The teacher asked his students to turn in their homework.
13. The bus turned the corner.
14. The knives and forks were missing from the table.
15. Cooking is not an easy task.

Class Activity #3

Answers will vary.

Activity #3

Babies have no teeth when they are born. Well, they have no teeth that we can see. The teeth are under the gums. A baby can get her first tooth at six months old. Crying often occurs when a baby gets her teeth. A full set of teeth will come in during the first three years of life. Boys and girls may begin to lose their baby teeth at age five. The tooth fairy may visit if kids are lucky.

1.–6. *Students will write a total of six sentences following rules. Students need to circle subjects and underline verbs.*

Class Activity #4

Answers will vary.

Activity #4

- 1.–5. *Answers will vary, but there must be five sentences; e.g., Who is walking the dog?
Each sentence must contain a question, and the subject must be underlined.*

6.–13. *Answers will vary.*

Examples:

6. What is sleeping under the covers? subject – cat subject – what
 7. What is in the garage? subject – shoes subject – what
 8. What is still wet? subject – jacket subject – what
 9. What is red and gold? subject – guitar subject – what
 10. Who loves to walk on the beach? subject – everyone subject – who
 11. Who is doing his homework? subject – Javon subject – who
 12. Who are sisters? subject – Kadie and Abby subject – who
 13. What is living in a small bowl? subject – fish subject – what

Class Activity #5

Answers will vary.

Example: Who is playing in the sprinklers? The child is playing in the sprinklers subject- child

Using the questions and answers from above, the class will write a short story and circle the subject of each sentence and underline the verbs.

Activity #5

1. What is your favorite fruit? My favorite fruit is watermelon.
 2. Who loves to read? Mi and Ibrahim love to read.
 3. What is your weight? I weigh 120 pounds.
 4. How did the dentist clean the man's teeth? The dentist cleaned the man's teeth very carefully.
 5. Where does the dog sleep? The dog sleeps in his own little bed.
 6. Was the morgue busy today? The morgue was not busy today.
 7. Is Dan's house messy? Dan's house is extremely messy.
 8. Where is the picture? The picture is on the floor in the closet.
 9. Can Janet go to the movies? Janet can not go to the movies.
 10. How long does the meatloaf cook? The meatloaf needs to cook for two hours.
 11. Do they have chemistry? They do have chemistry.
 12. Is the psychiatrist available? The psychiatrist will not be available until next week.
 13. How much does the hawk weigh? The hawk weighs 12 ounces.

Class Activity #6

Answers will vary according to the students writing five questions to the following: who, what, when, where, and why.

Activity #6

Answers to these questions will vary. Circle the subject and underline the verb.

1. Who likes to eat mashed potatoes and gravy?
 2. How many people are in your family?
 3. What is your mom's name?
 4. What is your favorite TV show?
 5. How old is your dad?
 6. Do you have any pets?

ANSWER KEY

7. When were you born?
8. What city do you live in?
9. Where does your family like to go on vacation?
10. Who makes lunches for everyone?

Class Activity #7

Answers will vary. Students will underline all subjects.

Activity #7

1. Justin went out on a date. Dating is not his favorite activity. What does he like to do on his dates?
Justin and his date went on a bike ride in the park. When will they go out again? They will go out again next week.
2. The lawyers helped the couple. Why did they need a lawyer? Francoise and Phillip needed a lawyer because Phillip fell and hurt himself at work. Climbing is dangerous, especially without some safety measures. Will the couple win their case?
3. Zac watched the basketball game. Who is his favorite team? He follows the Lakers. Marshall and Zac both cheer for the same team. Why do they like the team? Marshall likes them because he is from southern California.
4. The detectives talked with an eyewitness. The witness recalled seeing the robbery. What was the robber wearing? The robber was wearing all black. Stealing is a crime. Lying to the police is also a crime. The detectives and the witness talked for several hours.

Students are to write a short story using the five rules. Answers will vary.

Class Activity #8

1. My mother/ is
2. The bouquet/blooms
3. A friend/was
4. The book/is being edited
5. people/went
6. assembly/ is
7. notebook/ is
8. boys/ are

Activity #8

1. story – subject, will be showing - verb
2. Shamu- subject, will be performing - verb
3. Kobe Bryant – subject, scored- verb
4. mascot - subject, is - verb
5. lawyer – subject, fainted - verb
6. ran – verb, boy – subject
7. was – verb, accident – subject
8. were – verb, keys – subject
9. will need –verb, I – subject

Answers will vary. There should be two sentences for Rule #6 and two sentences for Rule #7.

Class Activity #9

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. subject: mouse | verb: ran |
| 2. subject: mouse | verb: ran |
| 3. subject: girls | verb: were riding |
| 4. The sprinklers ran in the backyard. | |
| subject: sprinklers | verb: ran |
| 5. The pitcher of water sat on the table. | |
| subject: pitcher | verb: sat |

Student sentences will vary. Subjects and verbs should be underlined. Prepositional phrases should be crossed out.

Activity #9

1. The boys ~~in the third grade~~ were reading books.
2. The case ~~of DVDs~~ is filled ~~beyond capacity.~~
3. ~~After sunrise,~~ the sun will shine all day.
4. A field ~~of flowers~~ is blooming ~~behind my house.~~
5. The old toys ~~in his closet~~ need to be cleaned out.
6. ~~In the script,~~ the actor falls off ~~the cliff.~~

Using words below, sentences must be written, in which the subject follows the verb. Then, the sentence is reworded to find the subject and verb. The subject and verb must be underlined. A '/' should be between the subject and verb.

7. book
8. iPod
9. cell phone
10. friend
11. dinner

Class Activity #10

1. Answer: In the barn, are two horses eating.
Reword: The two horses are eating in the barn.
The two horses /are eating in the barn.
2. Answer: In the refrigerator, were the fruits and vegetables.
Reword: The fruits and vegetables were in the refrigerator.
The fruits and vegetables / were in the refrigerator.
3. Answer: You will select from a list of many people the candidate you like best.
You /will select ~~from a list of many people~~ the candidate you like best.
You/will select
4. Answer: The list of candidates for state offices will include men and women.
The list ~~of candidates for state offices~~ will include men and women.
list/will include

Activity #10

1. ~~In the office,~~ are the attendance sheets. or The attendance sheets are ~~in the office.~~
sheets /are

ANSWER KEY

2. We are going ~~to the movies with our friends in New York City.~~ or ~~With our friends in New York City,~~ we are going ~~to the movies.~~ or ~~In New York City, with our friends,~~ we are going ~~to the movies.~~ We are going ~~to the movies in New York City with our friends.~~
We/are going
3. The students are going ~~on a trip to Los Angeles to see a college.~~
students/ are going
4. ~~Between the rocks,~~ sits a raccoon. or A raccoon sits ~~between the rocks.~~
raccoon / sits.
5. ~~On the document,~~ is her first and last name. or Her first and last name is ~~on the document.~~
name / is
6. I have hidden my documents ~~in a secret hiding place in my bedroom.~~ or ~~In a secret hiding place in my bedroom,~~ I have hidden my documents.
I/have hidden
7. ~~Over the wall,~~ was a tired soldier. or A tired soldier was ~~over the wall.~~
soldier / was

Class Activity #11

Answers will vary.

Activity #11

Answers will vary.

There will be a total of six sentences. Students write their own sentences for "you." Students will write their own sentences for *here* and *there*.

Class Activity #12

Class sentences will vary.

Activity #12

1. Follow the rules ~~of the road.~~ subject – you
 2. There is no hope ~~of finding your missing wallet.~~ subject - hope
 3. Place the dirty dish ~~on the counter.~~ subject – you
 4. Get your pajamas on. subject - you
 5. Here is the dog ~~under the bed.~~ subject – dog
 6. There is no cheese left ~~in the refrigerator.~~ subject – cheese
 7. Wash your hands ~~in the sink.~~ subject – you
 8. Here are the papers you were looking for. subject – papers
 9. Leave your money ~~in the bank.~~ subject – you
 10. Here are the leftovers ~~from dinner.~~ subject - leftovers
- II. Answers will vary but will include two sentences with an implied *you*, two sentences that start with *here*, and two sentences that start with *there*.

Class Activity #13

1. Turn off the television, so we can eat dinner. subject - you
2. There are no carrots left ~~for the salad.~~
Reword: No carrots are left for the salad. subject – carrots
3. Here is a picture ~~of my grandmother.~~
Reword: A picture of my grandmother is here. subject - picture

4. Get some coffee ~~at the grocery store~~. subject – you
5. There are many girls coming ~~to the party~~.
Reword: Many girls are coming to the party. subject - girls

Answers will vary for second section.

Activity #13

1. There is the candy for the piñata on the table.
Reword: The candy ~~for the piñata~~ is on the table.
2. Get ~~into the car with your backpack~~. subject: you (implied)
3. Here are my papers for the assignment.
Reword: My papers ~~for the assignment~~ are here.
4. Leave the books ~~on the table for your brother~~. subject: you (implied)
5. The man ~~who robbed the store~~ is here.
6. There are five lighthouses on the coast.
Reword: Five lighthouses ~~are on the coast~~.
7. Wash the dishes ~~in the sink~~. subject: you (implied)
8. Here are the new sheets for my bed. or The new sheets for my bed are here.
Reword: The new sheets ~~for my bed~~ are here.
9. Dance with me ~~to the next song~~. subject: you (implied)
10. There are several detectives on the case.
Reword: Several detectives ~~are on the case~~.

Class Activity #14

1. The army sergeant ~~was shot in the chest~~.
2. On the table ~~is a vase of flowers~~.
3. Here is the toy ~~you have been looking for~~.
Reword: The toy you have been looking for is here.
4. Please get my keys ~~off of the hook~~. subject: you (implied)
5. There are many movies ~~on the shelf~~.
6. In the basement ~~is water in case of an emergency~~.
7. Where is the butter ~~for the spaghetti~~?
Reword: The butter ~~for the spaghetti~~ is where?
8. Leave your homework in the basket. subject: you (implied)
9. When is Dad getting home?
Reword: Dad is getting home when?
10. The plans ~~are to visit Jessica in Oregon next weekend~~.

Activity #14

Answers will vary. Students must write a sentence for each word or phrase below, underline the verb, cross out prepositional phrases, and circle the subject.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. at school | 7. clean |
| 2. since the morning | 8. Here |
| 3. before the storm | 9. When? |
| 4. in charge | 10. under the table |
| 5. Who? | 11. get |
| 6. There | 12. for my room |

Class Activity #15

- The bomb went off in the cellar of the house.
- Reading is my favorite hobby.
- When will the doctor be ready?
Reword: The doctor will be ready when?
- In the car is my lunchbox.
Reword: My lunchbox is in the car.
- He is getting ready to take an assessment test.
- Who is reading The Hunger Games?
- Javier and Mila are going to the dance together next week.
- Please do your homework before Scouts. subject: you
- There are field mice crawling around in the yard.
Reword: The field mice are crawling around there in the yard.
- Here is the necklace you thought you lost.

Activity #15

- The priest gave his sermon to the congregation.
- What is bothering you?
- On the shelf is a container with brown sugar.
- There is a lone tree in the field.
- Go get the lawnmower from the shed. subject: you
- She is signing the national anthem at the basketball game.
- The Thurman boy hacked into the school's computer system.
- Where is the cat food?
- Swimming is an active sport.
- Here is the present for the birthday party.
- In the house is a gecko.
- The students and teacher are riding the bus for a field trip.
- Leave the milk in the refrigerator. subject: you
- There is gum underneath the desks in the classroom.
- I am working on writing my story.
- Jack's truck is broken down on the side of the highway.
- Who is going to prepare lunches for school tomorrow?
- The armored truck on the street is waiting for the precise minute.
- There is a Beatles poster on his wall.
- Jumping off a bridge can be dangerous.

Class Activity #16*Answers will vary (possible answer)*

- Simple Present: She walks/ Dogs bark
 Present Progressive: She is walking. / The dogs are barking.
 Present Perfect: She has walked. / The dogs have been walking.
 Present Perfect Progressive: She has been walking. / The dogs have been walking.

Activity #16

1. The caretaker (S) is mowing the lawn and clipping the plants. (PP = present progressive)
2. My professor (S) writes the test. (SP = simple present)
3. The ambassadors (P) have represented their countries. (PPerfect = present perfect)
4. The assistants (P) have been helping to take care of the sick patients. (PPP = present perfect progressive)
5. The amateur (S) practices for the race. (SP = simple present)
6. The article (S) has been written. (PPP = present perfect progressive)
7. The bandages (P) are falling off. (PP = present progressive)
8. The billiard ball (S) has been rolling on the pool table. (PPP = present perfect progressive)
9. The bird (S) has cleaned himself. (PPerfect = present perfect)
10. I (S) * am walking to the school. (PP = present progressive) *(Exception – I and you take a plural verb)
11. They (P) are building a sandcastle in the sand. (PP = present progressive)
12. She (S) has milked the cows. (PPerfect = present perfect)
13. The ladies (P) have been trying on dresses all afternoon. (PPP = present perfect progressive)
14. The pathologists (P) have studied the pathology. (PPerfect = present perfect)

Class Activity #17

1. Margaret (S) walks (SV) the dog. simple present (SP)
2. She (S) is walking (SV) the dog this morning. present progressive (PP)
3. In fact, she (S) has walked (SV) the dog every morning for the past two years. present perfect (PPerfect)
4. She (S) has been walking (SV) the dog for two miles every day. present perfect progressive (PPP)

Activity #17*Answers will vary.***Class Activity #18****SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART**

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
She		walks	
	gentlemen		have been playing
	They		are going
	students		have been practicing
He		has built	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
walks		walks				X			
			have been playing	have been	playing				X
			are going	are	going		X		
			have been practicing	have been	practicing				X
has built	has	built						X	

Activity #18

1. The accountant has been working on the month-end books.
2. Angie is working the night shift.
3. The dog has played with his bone all afternoon.
4. The gypsies have been dancing around the fire.
5. The angelfish are swimming in circles.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
accountant		has been working	
Angie		is working	
dog		has played	
	gypsies		have been dancing
	angelfish		are swimming
bear		has climbed	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
has been working	has been	working							X
is working	is	working					X		
has played	has	played						X	
			have been dancing	have been	dancing				X
			are swimming	are	swimming		X		
has climbed	has	climbed						X	

Class Activity #19

Simple Past:

Dan **exercised**. / The cats **meowed**.

Past Progressive:

Dan **was exercising**. / The cats **were meowing**.

Past Perfect

Dan **had exercised**. / The cats **had meowed**.

Past Perfect Progressive:

Dan **had been exercising**/The cats **had been meowing**.*Sentences: Answers will vary.***Activity #19**1. Sven was walking home from school.Past progressive2. The kids had been eating ice cream.Past perfect progressive3. The companion was caring for the elders.Past progressive4. Commanders were calling out the drills.Past progressive5. They had participated in the contest.Past perfect6. Yesterday, Chandra walked to school.Simple past*Sentences: Answers will vary.***Class Activity #20****SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART**

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
She		walked	
	gentlemen		had been playing
	They		went
	students		had been practicing
He		had built	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
walked					walked	X			
			had been playing	had been	playing				X
			went		went		X		
			had been practicing	had been	practicing				X
had built	had	built						X	

Activity #20*Answers will vary (possible answers will including the following verb phrases):*

1. Simple past – ruled

Past progressive – was ruling

Past perfect – had ruled

Past perfect progressive – had been ruling

2. Simple past – rebelled

Past progressive – were rebelling

Past perfect – had rebelled

Past perfect progressive – had been rebelling

ANSWER KEY

3. Simple past – agreed
 Past progressive – were agreeing
 Past perfect – had agreed
 Past perfect progressive – had been agreeing
4. Simple past – studied
 Past progressive – was studying
 Past perfect – had studied
 Past perfect progressive – had been studying
5. Simple past – broke
 Past progressive – was breaking
 Past perfect – had broken
 Past perfect progressive – had been breaking

Class Activity #21

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Singular Subject	Plural Subject	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
robot		crashed	
ice		was chipping	
Boomer		had been arguing	
printer		was working	
	slaves		had freed
	Janice and Camille		were jogging
Chu		had been swimming	
dragon		barfed	

VERB CHART

Sing. Verb	Helping	Action	Plural Verb	Helping	Action	SP	PP	PPerf.	PPP
crashed		crashed				X			
was chipping	was	chipping					X		
had been arguing	had been	arguing							X
was working	was	working					X		
			had freed	had	freed			X	
			were jogging	were	jogging		X		
had been swimming	had been	swimming							X
barfed		barfed				X			

Activity #21

Sentences will vary.

1. The attendant (singular)
2. The student (singular)
3. My aunt and uncle (plural)
4. The animals (plural)
5. Her date (singular)
6. The brothers (plural)
7. The police officers (plural)
8. His family (singular)
9. Geckos and lizards (plural)
10. Our video games (plural)

Class Activity #22

Simple Future:

He will cook. / The birds will chirp.

Future Progressive:

He will be cooking. / The birds will be chirping.

Future Perfect

He will have cooked. / The birds will have chirped.

Future Perfect Progressive:

He will have been cooking/The birds will have been chirping.

Sentences: Answers will vary.

Activity #22

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Circle: professors | <u>will attend</u> – simple future |
| 2. Circle: owner | <u>will be feeding</u> – future progressive |
| 3. Circle: he | <u>will graduate</u> – simple future |
| 4. Circle: he | <u>will eat</u> – simple future |
| 5. Circle: They | <u>will have been working</u> – future perfect progressive |
| 6. Circle: She | <u>will have been flying</u> – future perfect progressive |
| 7. Circle: Ciana | <u>will have been cleaning</u> – future perfect progressive |
| 8. Circle: Coltrane | <u>will leave</u> – simple future |
| 9.–12. <i>Answers will vary.</i> | |

Class Activity #23

Sentences: Answers will vary.

Examples:

Simple Future:

They will scatter after the baseball game.

Future progressive:

They will be scattering when the game is over.

Future Perfect:

They will have scattered by the time the game is finished.

Future Perfect Progressive:

They will have been scattering at the close of the game.

Activity #23

1. The busboy will be wiping the tables after lunch. (future progressive)
2. Jonathan will drum with the marching band next year. (simple future)
3. Sheila will have been yawning for an hour straight in ten minutes. (future perfect progressive)
4. The housekeeper will have polished all the silverware in the cabinets. (future perfect)
5. Denzel will mix cake batter for his mother. (simple future)
6. Jose and Maria will be visiting their grandmother in the nursing home. (future progressive)
7. I will have itched every inch of my body because of the poison oak. (future perfect)

ANSWER KEY

8. The dog will be chasing the cat, you can count on that. (future progressive)
9. The band students will have been marching for two hours. The – article, band – adjective, students – noun, will have been – helping verbs, marching – action verb, for – preposition, two – adjective, hours – noun
10. The astronomers will observe the rings of Saturn. The – article, astronomers – noun, will – helping verb, observe – action verb, the – article, rings – noun, of – preposition, Saturn – noun
11. College will have ended by June. College – noun, will have – helping verbs, ended – action verb, by – preposition, June – noun
12. The gorgeous guy will be knocking on my door. The – article, gorgeous – adjective, guy – noun, will be – helping verbs, knocking – action verb, on – preposition, my – pronoun, door – noun

Class Activity #24

Expanded sentences will vary.

1. The administration will be developing a new system. (future progressive) The – article, administration – noun, will be – helping verbs, developing – action verb, a – article, new – adjective, system – noun
2. The kids will have anticipated the surprise. (future perfect) The – article, kids – noun, will have – helping verbs, anticipated – action verb, the – article, surprise – noun
3. Jessica will have been collecting shells. (future perfect progressive) Jessica – noun, will have been – helping verbs, collecting – action verb, shells – noun
4. David will behave. (simple future) David – noun, will – helping verb, behave – action verb
5. The nurse will be dispensing medicine. (future progressive) the – article, nurse – noun, will be – helping verbs, dispensing – action verb, medicine – noun
6. The parents will have considered the request. (future perfect) the – article, parents – noun, will have – helping verbs, considered – action verb, the – article, request – noun
7. The class will have been graduating. (future perfect progressive) the – article, class – noun, will have been – helping verbs, graduating – action verb

Activity #24

1. –4. *Answers will vary.*

Sentences will vary.

Class Activity #25

Sentences will vary.

Activity #25

1. The dog and cat are sleeping in the house. Present progressive
2. The oranges and apples have been sitting in the sun all day. Present perfect progressive
3. The girl and I are studying for her upcoming test. Present progressive
4. The mother and daughter have shopped all day. Present perfect
5. My aunt and uncle talk a lot. Simple present
6. The students and teacher have been reading about our new president. Present perfect progressive
7. The log and branches have burned all night. Present perfect
8. Our dog and cat like to ride in the car. Simple present
9. The green chair and couch look worn out. Simple present
10. Jon and Sam are going to get caught if they aren't careful. Present progressive
11. The police officer and captain have been ticketing parked cars all day. Present perfect progressive
12. The dog and my sister are getting colder. Present progressive
13. The cow and pig are making noises in the barn. Present progressive
14. The grandfather clock and cuckoo clock have ticked loudly all night. Present perfect

Class Activity #26

1. Jerome and I are playing on the soccer team. (present progressive)
2. The car and truck have been racing down the rugged road. (present perfect progressive)
3. A cat and mouse have played with each other. (present perfect)
4. Elise and Shirley ride bikes in the afternoon. (simple present)
5. An orange tree and lemon tree are growing next to each other. (present progressive)

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
	Jerome, I	and	are playing	on the soccer team
The	car, truck	and	have been racing	down the rugged road
A	cat, mouse	and	have played	with each other
	Elise, Shirley	and	ride	in the afternoon
An	orange tree, lemon tree	and	are growing	next to each other

Activity #26

Sentences will vary.

Chart completion will vary based on sentences.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

Class Activity #27

Sentences and paragraph will vary.

Activity #27

Answers will vary.

Class Activity #28

Sentences: answers will vary.

Possible answers:

The chef and assistant cooked a delicious meal.

The chef and assistant were cooking all through the day.

The chef and assistant had cooked a perfect seven course dinner.

The chef and assistant had been cooking since early in the morning.

Activity #28

1. The artist and his wife painted a picture for the studio. (simple past)
2. The high school teacher and students had waited for the school bus. (past perfect)
3. Michelle and her father had been cooking all day. (past perfect progressive)
4. Mom and Dad had been listening to my iPod. (past perfect progressive)
5. The cat and the mouse were running up the clock. (past progressive)
6. The jester and gypsy were performing at the show. (past progressive)
7. The fiance and fiancée shopped for wedding rings. (simple past)

Sentences will vary.

Class Activity #29

Sentences will vary.

Chart will vary.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

Activity #29

Sentences will vary.

1. The mouse and rat
2. The student and teacher
3. My aunt and uncle
4. The dog and I
5. My date and son
6. The brothers and sisters
7. The police officers and wives
8. His family and pets
9. A gecko and snake
10. Xbox and video games

Chart: Answers will vary based on sentences.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase

Class Activity #30*Sentences will vary.**Possible answers:*

Simple Past: Zane and Alexis rode their bikes in the front yard.

Past Progressive: Zane and Alexis were riding their bikes in the front yard.

Past Perfect: Zane and Alexis had ridden their bikes in the front yard.

Past Perfect Progressive: Zane and Alexis had been riding their bikes in the front yard.

*Paragraph will vary; Zane and Alexis = They***Activity #30***Sentences and paragraph will vary.***Class Activity #31***Answers will vary.***Activity #31**

1. is
2. has been reintroduced
3. rank
4. is
5. swarms
6. has retreated
7. has sold
8. help
9. has worked
10. have made
11. is

*Sentences will vary but one sentence will include a gerund and one sentence will include a collective noun as the subject.***Class Activity #32****SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART**

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
The	squadron		has been practicing	for the competition
	Milking		takes	
The	Squadron, fleet		have been practicing	of practice
	Milking, preparing		have kept	

Activity #32

- 1.–8. *Answers will vary.*

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Article	Subjects	Conjunction	Verb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
The	fleet		is docking	in the harbor

Class Activity #33

1. The swarm of bees is buzzing around the hive. (collective)
2. Skiing, down the mountain, is fun on a sunny day. (gerund)
3. Exercising is good for you. (gerund)

Activity #33

- 1.–6. *Answers will vary.*

Class Activity #34

Sentences will vary.

Activity #34

1. Speed racing was tiring after a day of work. (past progressive) – adjective + gerund + helping verb + verb + prepositional phrase + prepositional phrase
2. Spelling and writing had stressed my students. (past perfect) – gerund + conjunction + gerund + helping verb + verb + pronoun + noun
3. A gaggle of geese flew over the rooftops. (simple past) – article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + verb + prepositional phrase
4. A committee of women and a group of citizens had been working all afternoon. (past perfect progressive) – article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + conjunction + article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + helping verb + helping verb + verb + adverb + adverb

Sentences will vary.

Class Activity #35

Sentences will vary.

Activity #35

1. The clan of boys will hike after a day of work. (simple future) – article + collective noun + preposition + noun (prepositional phrase) + helping verb + verb + prepositional phrase + prepositional phrase
2. Typing and filing will have finished in two hours. (future perfect) – gerund + conjunction + gerund + helping verb + helping verb + verb + prepositional phrase
3. A swarm of bees will fly near the pool. (simple future) – article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + helping verb + verb + prepositional phrase
4. A committee of women and a group of citizens will have been working all afternoon. (future perfect progressive) – article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + conjunction + article + collective noun + preposition + noun (or prepositional phrase) + helping verb + helping verb + verb + adverb + adverb

5. Working in the hot sun will be exhausting to the poor workers. (future progressive) – gerund + prepositional phrase + helping verb + helping verb + verb + prepositional phrase

Sentences will vary.

Class Activity #36

Simple Present:

- 1) **The girl or the boy** watches television. (singular)
- 2) **Not only the cars but also the trucks** race down the road. (plural)
- 3) Either the **pit bulls** or the **mastiff** is lost. (plural, singular = singular verb)

Present Progressive:

- 1) **Neither the girl nor the boy** is playing in the concert. (singular)
- 2) **The scientists nor the politicians** are preventing the rally. (plural)
- 3) **Not only the tick but also the fleas** on the dog are making me crazy. (singular, plural = plural verb)

Present Perfect:

- 1) **Either an actress or actor** has played the role in the drama. (singular)
- 2) **Neither the televisions nor the computers** have worked for the past week. (plural)
- 3) **The living room or the bedrooms** have smelled weird lately. (singular, plural = plural verb)

Present Perfect Progressive:

- 1) **Not only the instructor but also the student** has been practicing. (singular)
- 2) **Either the chickens or the ducks** have been waddling in the pond. (plural)
- 3) **Neither the dragon nor the monsters** have been appearing in her dreams. (singular, plural = plural verb)

Sentences will vary.

Activity #36

1. Not only the lawnmower but also the weed eater works for cleaning up the yard. (simple present)
2. Either the children or the adults have been swimming in the lake. (present perfect progressive)
3. Neither the garage nor the kitchen is clean and organized today. (simple present)
4. Neither the nurses nor the doctors are striking at the capital. (present progressive)
5. Either the giraffe or the hippos are behind the tree. (simple present)

Sentences will vary.

Class Activity #37

Sentences will vary.

Activity #37

Sentences will vary.

Subjects will vary (possible answers)

1. Singular subjects or plural then singular runs quickly down the road.
2. Singular subjects or plural then singular is riding in the hot air balloon.
3. Singular subjects or plural then singular has been rehearsing for the big show.
4. Plural subjects or singular then plural have ridden the horses in the stable.

ANSWER KEY

5. Plural subjects or singular then plural are arguing with their parents.
6. Plural subjects or singular then plural have been walking every morning.
7. Singular subjects or plural then singular has cycled across the country.
8. Plural subjects or singular then plural wash the cars in the driveway.

Class Activity #38

Sentences will vary.

Activity #38

1.
Simple Present - Not only the woman but also the man waits in line at the checkout.
Present Progressive – Not only the woman but also the man is waiting in line at the checkout.
Present Perfect – Not only the woman but also the man has waited in line at the checkout.
Present Perfect Progressive – Not only the woman but also the man has been waiting in line at the checkout.
2.
Simple Present – Neither the gods nor the goddess watch the mortals down below.
Present Progressive - Neither the gods nor the goddesses are watching the mortals down below.
Present Perfect – Neither the gods nor the goddesses have watched the mortals down below.
Present Perfect Progressive – Neither the gods nor the goddesses have been watching the mortals down below.
3.
Simple Present – Either the computer or the phones helps to organize me.
Present Progressive – Either the computer or the phones are helping to organize me.
Present Perfect - Either the computer or the phones have helped to organize me.
Present Perfect Progressive – Either the computer or the phones have been helping to organize me.

Class Activity #39

Sentences will vary.

Activity #39

1. Either the gun slinger or the bartender fought for his life. (simple past)
2. Neither the Brown family nor the Steinbeck family owned the land. (simple past)
3. Neither the movie theater nor the supermarket was opening on Christmas day. (past progressive)
4. Not only the staff but also the administration had wanted a vacation. (past perfect)
5. Either the doctor or the assistant examined the patient. (simple past)
6. Either the cyclist or the runner was racing for her best time. (past progressive)
7. Neither the movie nor the TV show had been playing for long when I got home. (past perfect progressive)
8. Not only the architect but also the designers had looked over the plans again. (past perfect)
9. Neither the cave nor the valley helped as shelter. (simple past)
10. Neither the preacher nor the congregation had been sleeping during the sermon. (past perfect progressive)

Class Activity #40

Sentences will vary.

Activity #40

1. Simple Future – Not only the cowboy but also the sheriff will fight.
 Future Progressive – Not only the cowboy but also the sheriff will be fighting.
 Future Perfect – Not only the cowboy but also the sheriff will have fought.
 Future Perfect Progressive – Not only the cowboy but also the sheriff will have been fighting.
2. Simple Future – Neither the children nor the parents will eat.
 Future Progressive – Neither the children nor the parents will be eating.
 Future Perfect – Neither the children nor the parents will have eaten.
 Future Perfect Progressive – Neither the children nor the parents will have been eating.
3. Simple Future – Either the teacher or the tutors will help me with chemistry.
 Future Progressive – Either the teacher or the tutors will be helping me with chemistry.
 Future Perfect – Either the teacher or the tutors will have helped me with chemistry.
 Future Perfect Progressive – Either the teacher or the tutors will have been helping me with chemistry.

Class Activity #41

Answers will vary.

Rule #5: Titles are treated as singular and take the singular verb form.

Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, plays, movies, television shows, artworks, and so on.

Use quotation marks for names of songs, poems, short stories, articles, television episodes, and so on.

Activity #41

Answers will vary.

Book: *Where the Wild Things Are* (italicized)

Movie: *Casablanca* (italicized)

Article: "Complete Guide to Tiger's US Open History" (quotation marks)

For each of the above titles, sentences in the present tense:

Simple Present

Present Progressive

Present Perfect

Present Perfect Progressive

Class Activity #42

Class will do a whole-group activity working on titles and creating past-tense sentences.

Activity #42

Answers will vary.

Play: *Peter Pan* (italicized)

Song: "Ring of Fire" (quotation marks)

Magazine: *Boy's Life* (italicized)

For each of the above titles, sentences in the past tense:

Simple Past

Past Progressive

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Progressive

Class Activity #43

Class will do a whole-group activity working on titles and creating future-tense sentences.

Activity #43

Answers will vary.

Television episode: The Contest (quotation marks)

Journal: *Ladies Home and Garden* (italicized)

Poem: Still I Rise (quotation marks)

For each of the above titles, sentences in the future tense:

Simple Future

Future Progressive

Future Perfect

Future Perfect Progressive

About the Authors

Kerilynne Rugg earned her bachelor's degree in Deaf Education from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1996. She has taught all levels of Deaf and Hard of Hearing students for 20 years. She earned her master's degree in Education: Language and Literacy from California State University, Sacramento. She has received numerous distinguished teaching awards, including California Educators of the Deaf's Teacher of the Year for 2010 and Placer County Office of Education's Teacher Who Makes a Difference. Kerilynne currently teaches at Del Oro High School in Loomis, California. She also holds two certifications from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and works as a freelance interpreter in the Sacramento area.

Kerilynne is married with two sons. Her personal interests include activities with her family, kayaking, hiking, camping, and reading.



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Mary has worked in the field of speech-language pathology for over 30 years for county offices of education. Her experience includes serving students from 3 years to 22 years of age, with extensive experience with adolescents. For years, her focus has been working with students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing. She is currently working for El Dorado County Office of Education in California.

Mary is married with three children and six grandchildren. Her personal interests include camping, traveling, arts and crafts, bicycling, swimming, knitting, and sewing.

Cracking the Grammar Code

Finding the Subject and Subject-Verb Agreement

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