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Subject verb agreement worksheet grade 8 pdf printable worksheets pdf format

Looking for an easy way to Learning of new elementary English grammar and composition for class 8 answers, Solutions. You have to learn basic English Grammar topics like Tenses Verbs, Nouns, etc... In this article, we will review the best English Grammer Topics and compare them against each other. Subject Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 8 CBSE With Answers Pdf Action Verbs While there are several types of verbs, today's lesson will focus on action verbs. Action verbs tell what the subject of a sentence is doing. Words like navigate, climb, swing, slide, told and answer are action verbs. Can you think of verbs for actions you completed today? You may have brushed your teeth, put your shoes on, smiled at your friend, and drank your water. For the rest of the day, think about what you're doing. What verbs can you think of? Verb A verb tells what something does or that something exists. Examples: Sally has shared her pencil with us. Those oranges were delicious. I hope Sue is bringing more apples tomorrow. Verb Tense Verbs have different forms to show whether something already happened, is happening right now, or will happen in the future. Examples: Present tense: I walk to school. Past tense: I walked to school. Future tense: I will walk to school. Principle parts of Verbs Verbs have three principle parts. They are present, past and past participle. For regular verbs, the past tense is formed by adding ed to the present tense; and the past participle is formed by using the past tense verb with a helping verb such as has, have, or had. Example: Present: invite Past: invited Past participle: has/have/ had invited. Kinds of verbs Action verbs An action word tells what the subject does. (build, laugh, walk, express) or that it exists. (is, are, was, were) Examples: Bob raked the leaves into a pile. I was late to school today. Helping verbs (be) A helping verb tells when the action of a sentence takes place. The helping verb be has several forms am, is, are, were, and will. Examples: Present: Bob was talking. We were eating. Past: I am coming. Dan is walking. They are singing. Future: I will sing. They will eat. Linking verbs (be) A linking verb links a noun or an adjective in the predicate to the subject. Forms of the verb 'be' are the most common linking verbs. Linking verbs can be used in all three tenses. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs An intransitive verb can stand alone in the predicate because its meaning is complete. Example: A transitive verb needs a direct object to complete its meaning. The meaning of a sentence with a transitive verb is not complete without a direct object. Examples: The mouse wants cheese. Here cheese tells what the mouse wants. Both transitive and intransitive verbs can be in the past, present or future tense. Irregular verbs Irregular verbs change completely in the past tense. Unlike regular verbs, the past tense forms of irregular verbs are not formed by adding ed. Example: Present: know Past: knew Past Participle: has/have/ had known Presentation: Read the picture story A. Answer the following questions. 1. What did you learn about the Academy Award from the story? 2. What does the jury decide about awards? 3. By whom are the awards sponsored? B. Underline the correct verb in each of the sentences below. 1. Meena and her parents (visit/visits) each other often. 2. Either the cups or the glasses (are/is) in the dishwasher. 3. Veena and Firoz (need/needs) a ride to work. 4. There (is/are) a dog, a cat, and a bird in the garage. 5. Neither Madan nor his brothers (was/were) at the party. 6. Here into the main ring of the circus (come/comes) the trained elephants. 7. Either the workers or the boss (deliver/delivers) the merchandise. 8. The committee (work/works) hard for better schools. 9. There (is/are) many things to do before the holidays. 10. The jury members (was/were) unanimous in their decision. Subject Verb Agreement Practice Exercises for Class 8 CBSE A. Underline the subject (or compound subject) and then tick the verb that agrees with it. The first one has been done for you. 1. Everyone in the telecom focus group (has/have) experienced problems with cell phones. 2. Your friendship over the years and your support (has/have) meant a great deal to us. 3. Hamilton Family Center, a shelter for teenage runaways in San Francisco, (offers/offer) a wide variety of services. 4. The main source of income for Trinidad (is/are) oil and pitch. 5. The chances of your being promoted (is/are) excellent. 6. There (was/were) a Pokemon card stuck to the refrigerator. 7. Neither the professor nor his assistants (was/were) able to solve the mystery of the eerie glow in the laboratory. 8. Many hours at the driving range (has/have) led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them. 9. Discovered in the soil of our city garden (was/were) a button dating back to the Civil War. 10. Every year, during the midsummer festival, the smoke from village bonfires (fills/fill) the sky. 11. The story tellers (was/were) surrounded by children and adults eager to see magical tales. B. Edit the following sentences to eliminate problems with subject-verb agreement and write the edited sentence. If a sentence is correct, write "correct." Example: Jack's first days in the infantry was grueling. Jack's first days in the infantry were grueling. 1. One of the main reasons for elephant poaching are the profits received from selling the ivory tusks. 2. Batik cloth from Bali, blue and white ceramics from Cambodia, and a bocce ball from Turin has made Hema's room the talk of the dorm. 3. The board of directors, ignoring the wishes of the neighbourhood, has voted to allow further development. 5. The presence of certain bacteria in our bodies are one of the factors that determines our overall health. 6. Lalit is the only one of the many applicants who has the ability to step into this job. 7. Neither the explorer nor his companions was ever seen again. C. Underline the subject and correct verb for it in the following sentences. 1. Somebody (steal, steals) my morning paper nearly every morning. 2. Both (argue, argues) on the phone. 3. Some pizza (has, have) been saved for later. 4. Half of the answers (was, were) correct. 5. Half of the assignment (is, are) already complete. 6. Most of the ice (melt, melts) in the spring. 7. Neither of the employers who interviewed me last week (has, have) called with the results of their interviews. 8. A small group of parents (hope, hopes) to meet Sunday to discuss travel arrangements for their children touring Southeast Asia in the fall. D. Underline the subject of the sentence and the correct verb for it in the following sentences. 1. Evidently, neither of the professors (is, are) aware that the letter of complaint (has, have) been linked to him. 2. Either her brother or her parents (has, have) Lata's address in Mumbai. 3. There in the middle of the aisle (was, were) my abandoned cart along with all of the items I had intended to purchase. 4. It should be perfectly clear by now that all of us (do, does) not agree with the motion as it stands now. 5. My mother and my best friend (has, have) often discussed the practicality of educating children at home. 6. Somebody (leaves, leave) (his, their) computer on after work, and I intend to discover who that it. 7. Every Fourth of July, every car and truck in town (lines, line) up along the waterfront for the annual fireworks display. subject verb agreement worksheets for grade 8 subject-verb agreement paragraph exercises with answers pdf subject-verb agreement worksheets for grade 5 with answers subject verb agreement worksheets for grade 6 with answers subject verb agreement exercises with answers doc subject-verb agreement worksheet high school subject verb agreement worksheets for grade 4 with answers subject verb agreement worksheets pdf grade 3 Hello, In this blog we are going to learn the Subject-Verb Agreement, Definition, Example, and Exercise For class 8? Here we have given CBSE English Grammar Subject-Verb Agreement for class 8.Question-related to Subject-Verb AgreementWhat Is the Subject and Verb in the Sentence?How to Classify the subject and verb in the Sentences?What is a Subject-Verb agreement?What are the basic rules of the Subject-Verb agreement?Question: What is the subject? Answer: A subject is a member of a sentence that carries the person or thing that is showing the activity or doing something in a sentence.Question: What is a verb? Answer: A verb is an action made in the subject or state of being in the sentence. The verb is one of the most significant parts of a sentence. Example: (To recognize the subject ask here who is acting? and to know the verb what the subject is doing?)Question: What is Subject-verb agreement? Answer: It refers to English grammar rules for using correct verbs according to singular or plural subjects in a sentence.Subject-verb Agreement rules Class 8Singular Subject = Singular VerbPlural Subject = Plural VerbWhen a subject is singular, must have a singular verbWhen a subject is a plural, must have a plural verbThe subject in the sentence matches the verb. They must accept in two ways:-In number: Singular vs. PluralIn-person: First, Second, or Third PersonsSubject-Verb Agreement ExamplesHere we have 15 best examples of Subject-verb Agreement Examples for class 8, hope will help you to understand the concept behind Subject-verb agreement.The verb accords with the person of the subject. With first-person use 'am' while with second person use 'are' and with third-person singular use 'is'. Example: You are doing your project.The verb matches with the subject in number practice a singular verb with a singular subject. Example: They play football.When a sentence is made of two singular subjects combined by "and" the verb will be plural. Example: Subjects that are connected by 'either/or, neither/nor' apply a singular verb. Example: Either my father or my mother is coming to the meetingThe verb in a sentence holding 'or 'either/or, 'neither/nor' coincides with the noun or pronoun resembling it. Example: When the subject is supported by terms such as 'along with', 'besides', 'as well as', etc. The verb is practiced according to the initial subject of the sentence. Example: Aarvi, along with her sister, is going to school.When sentences commence with 'here', 'there', the right subject usually supports the verb. Example: There is a famous mall in this city.'In sentences that include time intervals, distance, money, and weight as a unit take a singular verb. Example: 8 hours is needed to finish this project.Some nouns end with 's' and seem like a plural but are truly singular in meaning, use singular verbs. Such generally related nouns are: Economics, Wages, Politics, Physics, News. Example: Economics is hard to understand.Some nouns end with 's' and although they belong to a singular thing, they prefer a plural verb. Some such nouns are: Spectacles, Tweezers, Tongs, Trousers, Shorts, Scissors, Shoes, etc. Example: My spectacles are new.In sentences that express some imaginary wish request to the fact, the verb used is plural. Example: I wish I were a butterfly.Indefinite pronouns require singular verbs. Some indefinite pronouns are someone, anyone, anything, nothing, everything, something, each, every, much, no one, etc. Example: No one was willing to learn.Indefinite pronouns such as both, several, many, few take on a plural verb. Example: Several students are ready to help this cause.Titles of books, poems, movies, plays, and magazines take on a singular verb. Example: Salman Rushdie's Midnight's children is a famous novel.If the collective noun functions as a whole the verb is singular, but if the collective noun performs not in unison the verb is plural. Collective nouns like team, army, class, committee, fleet, jury, staff, family, etc. Example: The staff has got a raise.Subject-Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 820 questions on subject Verb Agreement for class 8 Choose the suitable form of the verb that accords with the subject:Everyone was/were present at the funeral service.Mumps is/are a sore disease.We ride/rode horses last Sunday.I have/has a clue to show to solve this questionHas everyone/anybody seen my purse?I wish I was/were the Chairman.There are various fish/fishes in the fishbowl.Half of the girls was/were present in the hallMore workman than one is/are not traceable.Neither Anil or/nor Sunil live/lives near the park.Either he or I is/am to represent the college.God save/saves our king.No woman and no man were/was allowed to enter without a mask.As pigeon other birds have/has wings to fly.The advice of his brother was/are indeed valuable.Both these boys is/are going to market.One month after another have/has passed.He ordered as if he is/were my elder brother.Most of the person/persons are reliable.his shoes is/are shining.Answers:wasisrodehaveanybodywerfishwereisnor, livesamsavewashaswasiswaswerepersonsareSubject-Verb Agreement Quiz for Class 8Play QuizPDFIf you want to download the Pdf of the Subject-Verb Agreement For Class 8 click on the link given below. 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