

# Grammar Chapter 9 Overview

1. the “s” rule **If a subject ends in s, the verb generally does not (and visa versa)**
2. *be, have, and do* **(These are problem verbs. Watch out! They change form to agree with their subjects. Be=am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been; have, has, had; do, does, did)**
3. Finish the “be” verbs chart (p. 211).

	PRESENT		PAST	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON</b>	I am	We are	I was	We were
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON</b>	You are	You are	You were	You were
<b>3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON</b>	He is	They are	He was	They were

4. Compound Subjects
  - a. And, Both-And=**PLURAL**
  - b. Either-Or, Neither-Nor, Or, Nor=**Look at the subject CLOSER to the verb to determine agreement (This is often missed! Watch out!)**  
*The ~~students~~-or the teacher gives his answer to the question.*
5. Intervening Phrases (Give examples below.)
  - a. Negative Phrases=**cross these out (The student, ~~not the teachers~~, is the one who is responsible for the work.)**
  - b. Prepositional Phrases=**cross these out (The freshman ~~in the row behind the seniors~~ is the one who won the competition.)**
  - c. Predicate Nouns=**look at the subject (not the PN) to make agreement (The award was five tickets to Disney.)**
  - d. Inverted Order=**notice directions, questions, negatives, or helping verbs that often start inverted sentences (Example: North of Greenville is another college.)**

6. Indefinite Pronouns (p. 218)
  - a. Always Singular=**ones, body's, things, others; either/neither; much, little, less each**
  - b. Always Plural=**few, fewer, both, many, several**
  - c. Singular or Plural=**Some Any More Most All None**
7. Know problem nouns (p. 220) and “ics” words
8. Know collective nouns (words like “team” or “group” are common nouns that can be singular or plural; look at the context of the sentences—and especially the pronouns that follow)
9. Titles are ALWAYS **SINGULAR!**
10. Quoted words or phrases are ALWAYS **SINGULAR!**
11. An amount is ALWAYS **SINGULAR! BIG HINT: This one is OFTEN missed.**  
*Examples: 20 years IS a long time to be friends. 5 cups of sugar is needed to make the sweet tea. \$50 is all I have left in my account.*
12. Antecedent: **ante=before; cedere=to go**
13. Use a **MASCULINE** pronoun if an antecedent referring to a person does not specify a gender.
14. Compound Antecedents
  - a. Both-And, And=**PLURAL**
  - b. Or, Nor, Either-Or, Neither-Nor=**LOOK AT THE CLOSER ANTECEDENT TO MAKE AGREEMENT (Either my friends-or I will study together when I get some time.)**

**THE END!**