PRONOUN/SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT ANSWER KEY

Part 1

Write the complete list of subject pronouns. After each pronoun, write the correct form of to be in the present tense next to the pronoun subject or subjects with which they agree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>I (am)</td>
<td>we (are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>you (are)</td>
<td>you (are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>he, she, it (is)</td>
<td>they (are)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2

Subject -verb agreement. Write the proper verb form.

1. Before the play begins, the audience find their own seats.
2. The tribe still meet at the old reservation, although, in the past, they met at Harry's Bar.

In the following sentences, write either the present-perfect or the past perfect verb form whichever is appropriate.

1. After I travelled for several hours, I stopped to eat lunch.
2. After I travel for several hours, I usually stop to eat lunch.
3. Charles already talked to several people before he decided.
4. Charles talked to several people, and now he is ready to decide.

Fill in the proper past-tense or past-participle form of the verb in parentheses.

1. After the party had drawn to a close, Beckford took up residence in the Abbey.
2. As time went by, it also stole away his fortune.
3. He flew into a fit of laughter. He had beat the odds, and so he didn’t mind that his tower had broken apart.

Above each line, change the verb forms when necessary.

1. I could have done a better job.

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2. They have never ran that far before.
3. She has simply worn, torn, and beat us down.

Rewrite these sentences to correct the misplaced or dangling descriptive phrases.

1. Being a lazy and poor student, no one ever thought that Charles Darwin was never thought to amount to anything.
   *Being a lazy and poor student, Charles Darwin was never thought to amount to anything.*

2. At the age of sixteen, Darwin’s father was sent to medical school by his father.
   *At the age of sixteen, Darwin was sent to medical school by his father.*

3. When Thomas Jefferson became president, he greeted guests wearing plain working clothes.
   *When Thomas Jefferson became president, he wore plain working clothes to meet guests.*

Join each of the pairs of sentences with a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

The seven coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

1. The Tibetan people call such creatures “Yeti,” but in English, the most popular name for them is “Abominable Snowmen.”

2. Their feet are at least a foot long, and their long brown hair hangs over their eyes.

3. They have pointed heads, no tail, and hairless faces, so they are not very pretty.