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UbD Lesson Plan

Course Name: Academic Writing Skills 1: Paragraphs

Code: 0910307

Lecture 3: Subject-Verb Agreement

Time: 90'

Lecturer: Mr. Thongsy XUAMOLEE

Year: 2

Semester: I

Academic Year: 2021-2022

Stage 1 – Designed Results	
Objectives: After the completion of the lecture, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) List 20 rules of Subject-Verb Agreement;2) explain the rules of Subject-Verb Agreement; and3) create effective sentences.	
Understandings: Students will understand the rules of using Subject-Verb Agreement.	Essential Questions: What is a subject? What is a verb? What is a subject-verb agreement? What is plural and singular subjects?
Knowledge: Students will know the rules of using Subject-Verb Agreement.	Skills: Students will be able to list 20 rules of Subject-Verb Agreement; explain each rule correctly; and make sentences effectively.

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Stage 2 – Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks:

1. Write the 20 rules of Subject-Verb Agreement.
2. Select the best answer for the sentences.

Ex. – Noy and Kham
students.

- a. is
- b. are

3. Complete the gaps with the right verb.

Ex. - Shetall.
- Noy or Kham 200 Kip.

Other Evidence:

1. Quizzes, tests, observation, or homework.
2. Criteria for achievement.

Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Activity 1: Teacher gives the students some sentences to analyze whether they are correct or not and then correct the wrong one (Time: 10 minutes)

Example

- 1) The dog and the cat is outside the house.
- 2) Noy and Kham's friend are going to Korea next week.
- 3) Nobody knows my goals.
- 4) Are the news on at 5 am or 6 am?
- 5) Her pants are washed by Noy? Etc.

Activity 2: Teacher presents the rules of Subject-Verb Agreement to the students (Time: 50 minutes)

1) Subjects and verbs must agree in number. This is the cornerstone rule that forms the background of the concept.

Ex: - The *dog growls* when he is angry.
- The *dogs growl* when they are angry. Etc.

2) Don't get confused by the words that come between the subject and verb; they do not affect agreement.

Ex: - The *dog*, who is chewing on my jeans, *is* usually very good.

- The *teacher*, who wears teacher uniform and carries a black luggage, *is* my farther. Etc.

3) Prepositional phrases between the subject and verb usually do not affect agreement.

Ex: - The *colors* of the rainbow *are* beautiful.

- The *leg* of the table *is* broken. Etc.

4) When sentences start with "there" or "here," the subject will always be placed after the verb, so care needs to be taken to identify it correctly.

Ex: - There *is* a problem with the balance sheet.

- Here *are* the papers you requested. Etc.

5) Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

Ex: - *Does duck* usually eat grass?

- Where *are* the *pieces* of this puzzle? Etc.

6) If two subjects are joined by *and*, they typically require a plural verb form.

Ex: - *The cow and the pig are* jumping over the moon.

- *A book and a pen are* on the table. Etc.

7) The verb is singular if the two subjects separated by *and* refer to the same person or thing.

Ex: - *Red beans and rice is* my mom's favorite dish.

- The *milk and sugar is* not in the kitchen. Etc.

8) If the words *each*, *every*, or *no* come before the subject, the verb is singular.

Ex: - No *smoking and drinking is* allowed.

- Every *man and woman is* required to check in. Etc.

9) If the subjects are both singular and are connected by the words *or*, *nor*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but also* the verb is singular.

Ex: - *Jessica or Christian is* to blame for the accident.

- *Either a red pen or a green one is* the most popular now. Etc.

10) The only time when the object of the preposition factors into the decision of plural or singular verb forms is when noun and pronoun subjects like *some*, *half*, *none*, *more*, *all*, etc. are followed by a prepositional phrase. In these sentences, the object of the preposition determines the form of the verb.

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Ex: - All of the *chicken is* gone.

- All of the *chickens are* gone. Etc.

11) The singular verb form is usually used for units of measurement.

Ex: - Four *quarts of oil was* required to get the car running. Etc.

12) If the subjects are both plural and are connected by the words *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also*, the verb is plural.

Ex: - *Dogs or cats are* both available at the pound.

- *Not only teachers, but also students are* going to the night market. Etc.

13) If one subject is singular and one plural and the words are connected by the words *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or, and not only/but also*, you use the verb form of the subject that is nearest the verb.

Ex: - Do your *sisters or your girl-friend* want any pizza?

- Does *your girl-friend or your sisters* want any pizza? Etc.

14) Indefinite pronouns typically take singular verbs.

Ex: - *Everybody wants* to be loved.

- *Nobody needs* to go to the night club. Etc.

15) Except for the pronouns (few, many, several, both) that always take the plural form.

Ex: - *Few students were* left alive after the flood.

- *Many teachers do not* understand how to design a lesson plan effectively.
Etc.

16) If two infinitives are separated by *and* they take the plural form of the verb.

Ex: - *To walk and to chew gum require* great skill.

- *To write and to read English stories are* not easy for year one students. Etc.

17) When gerunds are used as the subject of a sentence they take the singular verb form of the verb, but when they are linked by *and* they take the plural form.

Ex: - *Standing in the water was* a bad idea.

- *Walking is* good for health. Etc.

18) Collective nouns like herd, senate, class, crowd, etc. usually take a singular verb form.

Ex: - The *herd is* stampeding.

- The *senate is* arguing the issues. Etc.

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19) Titles of books, movies, novels, etc. are treated as singular subject and take a singular verb.

Ex: - *The Burbs is* a movie starring Tom Hanks.

- *Writing skills is useful for both teachers and students.* Etc.

20) Final Rule – Remember, only the subject affects the verb.

Ex: - *Students are* writing a paragraph about their routines.

- *A doctor is* running to the operation room. Etc.

Activity 3: Teacher should give the students some exercises to practice in class in order to check their understandings (Time: 20 minutes)

Ex 1: Directions: Underline the correct verb in the sentences below. The first one is done for you.

- a. Each of the girls (look-looks) good on skis.
- b. Everybody (was-were) asked to remain quiet.
- c. Neither of the men (is-are) here yet.
- d. (Is-Are) each of the girls ready to leave?
- e. Several of the sheep (is-are) sick.
- f. Some members of the faculty (is-are) present.
- g. Nobody in the class (has-have) the answer.
- h. Each of the girls (observe-observes) all the regulations.
- i. All of the milk (is-are) gone.
- j. Most of the seats (was-were) taken.
- k. Margo and her parents (visit-visits) each other often.
- l. Either the cups or the glasses (are-is) in the dishwasher.
- m. Vern and Fred (need-needs) a ride to work.
- n. There (is-are) a dog, a cat, and a bird in the garage.
- o. Neither Matt nor his brothers (was-were) at the party.

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References

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Morphy, R. (1994). *Essential grammar in use: a self-study reference and practice book for elementary*.

Xuamolee, Th., & Phommanisone, S. (2019). *Academic Writing Skills 1: Paragraphs*. Souphanouvong University Press.

Walden University. (2021). Grammar: Prepositions. Retrieved from <https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/grammar/prepositions>

At the faculty of Education, date: 2021/10/01

Lecturer

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Thongsy Xuamolee', is written over a light-colored rectangular background.

Thongsy Xuamolee