Agreement

**Subject-Verb Agreement** – Subjects and verbs must agree in number. A singular subject takes a singular verb, while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

Example: The little dog of many moods likes his blue squeaky toy best of all.

**Noun-Pronoun Agreement** – A pronoun usually refers to something earlier in the text (its *antecedent*) and must agree in number with the noun to which it refers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
<td>I dance.</td>
<td>We dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td></td>
<td>You dance.</td>
<td>You dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td></td>
<td>He/she dances.</td>
<td>They dance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite Pronouns**: another, anyone, anybody, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, nothing, no one, one, somebody, something, someone

**Indefinite pronouns usually take singular verbs and singular pronouns.**

Example: Everyone and his brother attend the festivals, and nobody has a bad time.

**Common Indefinite Pronouns:**

**Always Plural**

both   many

**Always Singular**

another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, every, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something

**Singular or Plural, Depending on Context**

all, any, more, most, none, some

Examples: Many are tired. Each has to go to sleep. All have to wake up sometime.