Subject:
The noun or pronoun that the sentence is about. To locate the subject, ask: Who or what is performing the action of the verb?
Example: In my English class, my teacher tells lots of jokes.

Verb:
A word that expresses “action” in a sentence or makes a statement about the subject.
Example: You dance very beautifully. He is smart.

- The verb in a sentence must agree with the subject in person and number:
- Subject-verb agreement usually matters only in the present tense, not the past or the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular (1)</th>
<th>Plural (2 or more)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You (Y'all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

○ Exception: The verb “to be” requires subject-verb agreement in the past tense – I was, You were, He/She/It was, We were, You (y’all) were, They were. (Regular verbs don’t change in past tense – I walked, you walked, they walked, etc.)

○ Third-person singular subjects require a third-person singular verb that ends in ‘s’.
  - First-person, second-person, and plural subjects do not require the verb to end in ‘s’.
    ○ Examples of third-person singular: She eats. The dog barks. Jeremy is tall. It feels weird.
    ○ Examples of others: I eat tacos. You sing. We talk about life. You (y’all) sleep. They drive a truck.

- When two subjects are joined by and, they are compound subjects and require a plural verb.
  ○ Kelly and I walk to school every day.