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**7. Pronoun in an Answer.**—In answering a question the pupil should bear in mind that the pronoun or noun contained in the answer must be in the same case as the word asking the question; as, *Who did it?*—*I.* *Whom did you see?*—*James.*

**8. Omission of Relative.**—The relative in the objective case is often omitted; as, Here is the book (*which*) I promised you. The relative in the nominative case is hardly ever omitted except in poetry; as,

In this, 'tis God (*who*) directs; in that, 'tis man.—*Pope.*

**9. Omission of Antecedent.**—The antecedent is sometimes omitted both in prose and in poetry, but especially in the latter; as,

Who lives to nature rarely can be poor,  
Who lives to fancy never can be rich.

### THE VERB.

**RULE X.**—1. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in person and number; as, *I read, thou readest, he reads.*

2. Two or more Substantives, singular, taken together, have a verb in the plural; as, *James and John are here.*

3. Collective Nouns take a plural when the idea of plurality is prominent; as, *The College of Cardinals elect the Pope.*

4. When a verb has two or more singular nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it agrees with them in the singular number: as, *Neither James nor John attends.*

**1. Nouns connected by 'and' with Singular Verb.**—(1) When substantives connected by '**and**' denote *one* person or thing, the verb is singular; as, *Why is dust and ashes proud?*

(2) Singular nouns, preceded by '**each**,' '**every**,' '**no**,' though connected by '**and**,' have the verb in the singular; as, *Each book and each paper was arranged.*

**2. Adjuncts of the Nominative.**—The adjuncts of the nominative do not control its agreement; as, *The mill, with all its appurtenances, was destroyed.* *The number of paupers increases.*