1. Two or more Singular Subjects Connected by and usually take a Verb in the Plural.

Incorrect – Hari and Ram is here Correct – Har and Ram are here 2. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be singular

Incorrect – The Secretary and Principal are coming Correct – The secretary and Principal is coming 3. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the verb is usually singular

Incorrect – Every boy and girl were ready Correct – Every boy and girl was ready 4. Two or more singular subjects connected by or, nor, either or, neither nor take a Verb in the Singular

Incorrect – Neither he nor I were there
Correct – Neither he nor I was there

5. When the subjects joined by "Or/Nor" are of different numbers, the verb must be plural, and the plural subject must be placed next to the verb.

Incorrect – Neither the Assistant Masters nor the Headmaster was present

Correct – Neither the Headmaster nor the Assistant Masters were present

6. When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different persons, the Verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it.

Incorrect – Either he or I is mistaken Correct – Either he or I, am mistaken 7. A collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole, a plural verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of

Correct – The Council has chosen the President

Correct – The military were called out

8. Some Nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a plural verb

Incorrect – Mathematics are a branch of study in every school

Correct – Mathematics is a branch of study in every school

9. Words joined to a singular subject by with, together with, in addition to, or, as well as, etc are parenthetical, and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb

Incorrect – The Chief, with all his men, were massacred

Correct – The Chief, with all his men, was massacred

10. When the subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb Agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the Relative.

Incorrect – I, Who is Your Friend, Will Guard your interests

Correct – I, who am your friend will guard your interests