(c) Rewrite the following sentences so as to replace the Verbs and Adjectives in italics by corresponding Nouns:—
1. Though the ant is small it is as intelligent as the elephant.
2. He said he regretted that he had acted so hastily.
3. He was so active in his old age that everybody admired him.
4. Before I pay you what is due you must sign this receipt.
5. The best way to be healthy is to be temperate in all things.

(d) Rewrite the following sentences, replacing Nouns and Adverbs in italics by Adjectives of similar meaning:—
1. In all probability the day will be fine.
2. The rats gave us a great deal of trouble. [tence.
3. He was dismissed for negligence rather than incomp-
4. He was admittedly clever, but he evidently lacked industry.
5. The merchant had great success in all his dealings, and was naturally esteemed by his fellow citizens.

(e) Rewrite the following sentences, replacing Nouns and Adjectives in italics by Adverbs of similar meaning:—
1. Her dress was poor and mean.
2. He broke the rules without any intention of doing so, but it does not follow that his punishment was wrong. [ous.
3. His mistake was evident, but his sincerity was also obvi-
4. By a careful analysis of these substances you will see that they differ in essence.

CHAPTER XI.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES. (Contd.)

1. Conversion of Simple sentences to Compound (Double) sentences.

81. A Simple sentence can be converted into a Compound one by enlarging a word or a phrase into a Co-ordinate clause.

Simple. He must work very hard to make up for the lost time.

Compound. He must work very hard and make up for the lost time.
Simple. To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country.
Compound. He betrayed his country, and this was to his eternal disgrace.

Simple. Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered her.
Compound. He not only robbed the poor child, but also murdered her.

Simple. He must work very hard to win the first prize.
Compound. He must work very hard or he will not win the first prize.

Simple. He must not attempt to escape, on pain of death.
Compound. He must not attempt to escape, or he will be put to death.

Simple. Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.
Compound. He worked hard, but yet did not succeed.

Simple. Owing to ill-luck, he met with a bad accident on the eve of his examination.
Compound. He was unlucky and therefore met with a bad accident on the eve of his examination.

Simple. The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
Compound. The boy was disobedient, and so the teacher punished him.

Exercise 76. Rewrite the following Simple sentences as Compound (Double) ones:—
1. In his tower sat the poet gazing on the sea.
2. To everyone's surprise, the project completely failed.
3. Seeing the rain coming on, we took shelter under a tree.
4. Besides educating his nephew, he also set him up in business.
5. The fog being very dense, the steamer sailed at less than half-speed.
6. Raleigh, taking off his cloak politely, placed it in the muddy street.
7. Being occupied with important matters, he had no leisure to see us.
8. In spite of his popularity he cannot be called a great writer.
9. Rushing against Horatius, he smote with all his might.
10. With all his learning, he was far from being a pedant.
11. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner, eating his Christmas pie.
12. He must resign on pain of public dismissal.
13. Owing to drought the crop is short.
14. The men had not completed their work by sunset.
15. Notwithstanding several efforts, he failed.
16. By his pleasant manners he gained many friends.
17. In addition to pecuniary assistance he gave them much valuable advice.
18. The referee having whistled, the game was stopped.
19. On account of his negligence the company suffered heavy losses.
20. Running at top speed, he got out of breath.
21. Possessing all the advantages of education and wealth, he never made a name.
22. Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat.
23. Being dissatisfied, he resigned his position.
24. Throwing off his coat, he plunged into the sea.

Exercise 77. Convert the following Simple sentences to Compound sentences:

1. Hearing their father's footsteps the boys ran away.
2. With a great effort he lifted the box.
3. The man being very hungry ate too much.
4. In spite of his great strength he was overcome.
5. Against the wishes of his family he left school.
6. Although very ill he goes to his work.
7. He was universally respected on account of his virtue.
8. His friend having helped him he is prospering.
9. Being a cripple he cannot ride a horse.
10. The rain having washed away the embankment the train was wrecked. [ help.
11. Finding himself in difficulty he went to his teacher for
12. My friend being now in Bombay, I shall go there to meet him.
13. In the event of such a thing happening I should take long leave.
14. They are forbidden to enter the sacred place on pain of death.
15. To make certain of getting a place you must apply early.
16. He intends to try again notwithstanding his repeated failures.
17. In spite of all my advice he has done this foolish thing.
18. By reason of his great ability he has been able to win a high position.
19. Through no fault of his own he has become very poor.
20. Knowing no better he used very inaccurate language.
21. His sword having broken he was left defenceless.
22. He was rejected owing to ill-health. [ ness.
23. I do not like him on account of his pride and boastful-
24. To avoid punishment he ran away.
25. In his ignorance he followed the wrong course.
26. Having made no provision for old age, he is very poor.
27. Out of a desire for revenge he agreed to this.
28. To add to their troubles a tyre burst on the way.

2. Conversion of Compound (Double) sentences to Simple sentences.

82. The following examples illustrate the chief ways of converting Compound sentences to Simple sentences.

**Compound.** He finished his exercise and put away his books.

**Simple.** Having finished his exercise, he put away his books.

**Compound.** Not only did his father give him money, but his mother too.

**Simple.** Besides his father giving him money, his mother also did the same.

**Compound.** He was a mere boy but he offered to fight the giant.

**Simple.** In spite of his being a mere boy, he offered to fight the giant.

**Compound.** He must not be late or he will be punished.

**Simple.** In the event of his being late, he will be punished.

**Compound.** You must either pay the bill at once or return the goods.

**Simple.** Failing prompt payment the goods must be returned.

**Compound.** The men endured all the horrors of the campaign and not one of them complained at all.

**Simple.** The men endured all the horrors of the campaign without one of them making any complaint.

**Compound.** We must eat or we cannot live.

**Simple.** We must eat to live.

**Exercise 78. Rewrite the following Compound (Double) sentences as Simple ones:**

1. They were poor, and often suffered great hardship.
2. He overslept himself, and so he missed the train.
3. The prince slew his brother and became king in his place.
4. This coat cannot be mine, for it is too big.
5. This general fought bravely, the king therefore made him commander-in-chief.
6. The camel pushed his head into the tent and asked to be allowed to warm his nose.
7. As a boy he had never been at school, and therefore he had no opportunity of learning to read or write.
8. This must not occur again, or you will be dismissed.
9. He granted the request, for he was unwilling to disappoint his friend.
10. They took every precaution; still they ran aground.
11. He is rich, yet he is not contented.
12. Make haste, or else you will be late.
13. The steamer went down, yet the crew were saved.
15. The horse reared and the rider was thrown.
16. Walk quickly, else you will not overtake him.
17. I called him, but he gave me no answer.
18. Either he is drowned or some passing ship has saved him.
19. He must have done his duty, for he is a conscientious man.
20. He tried hard, but he did not succeed.
21. The Commons passed the bill, but the Lords threw it out.
22. Clive retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed nearly an hour there in thought.
23. Either you must help me or I must try to carry out my task alone.
24. His partner died, and this added to his difficulties.
25. He was horrified, for he saw blood stains on the floor and no sign of his child.
26. Not only men, but women and children were put to death.
27. Everybody else went down to meet the train, but I did not.
28. He is a well-read man, but in matters of business he is a fool.
29. Work at least six hours a day, or you cannot make sure of success.
30. He is very poor, but he does not complain.
31. He neither returned the goods nor paid the bill.

**Exercise 79.** **Convert the following Compound (Double) sentences to Simple sentences:**

1. My friend arrived and we went for a walk.
2. The servant brought the lamp and I began my homework.
3. The ink had dried up and I could not write.
4. I have a lot of work and must do it now.
5. We must hurry and we shall escape the rain.
6. He has an unpleasant duty and must perform it.
7. He not only pitied him but relieved him.
8. He did this and so offended his master.
9. He had read the book carefully and could tell the story in his own words.
10. His object became known and everybody tried to help him.
11. He found a rupee, and was delighted at his good luck.
12. Rama has hurt his ankle and will not be able to play to-day.
13. Be good and you will be happy.
14. He did not like the work and he began it unwillingly.
15. I ordered him to halt, but he took no notice.
16. He is a good steady worker, only he is rather slow.
17. I continually invited him to visit me, but he never came.
18. He served out his sentence in gaol and was released.
19. He worked exceedingly hard at school, for he was a good obedient boy.
20. The dacoits stopped to divide the booty and the police overtook them.
21. He practised daily and so became an expert player.
22. Your attempt can hardly be called successful; for it has had no good results.
23. The Viceroy came into the hall and everyone rose from his seat.
24. He escaped several times but was finally caught.
25. The horse fell heavily and his rider came down with him.
26. He found himself getting weaker and weaker; so he consulted a doctor.
27. The plague broke out in the city and the people moved out into the jungle.
28. I had no money with me, and I could not give the beggar anything.

3. Conversion of Simple sentences to Complex.

83. A Simple sentence can be converted to a Complex sentence by expanding a word or phrase into a Subordinate clause.

This clause may be a Noun, Adjective, or Adverb clause.

Simple. He confessed his crime.
Complex. He confessed that he was guilty.
Simple. His silence proves his guilt.
Complex. The fact that he is silent proves his guilt.
Simple. He bought his uncle's library.
Complex. He bought the library which belonged to his uncle.
Simple. On the arrival of the mails the steamer will leave.
Complex. The steamer will leave as soon as the mails arrive.
Simple. He owed his success to his father.
Complex. It was owing to his father that he succeeded.
Simple. He worked hard to pass the examination.
Complex. He worked hard that he might pass the examination.
Simple. Cain, being jealous of Abel, struck him.
Complex. Cain struck Abel because she was jealous of him.
Simple. Only Hindus are admitted.
Complex. If you are not a Hindu you cannot be admitted.
Simple. He succeeded unexpectedly.
Complex. He succeeded although his success was not expected.
Simple. The management is thoroughly bad.
Complex. The management is as bad as it could be.
Simple. A man's modesty is in inverse proportion to his ignorance.
Complex. The more ignorant a man is the less modest he is.

Exercise 80. Convert the following Simple sentences to Complex sentences, each containing a Noun clause:

1. I expect to meet Rama to-night.
2. He hoped to win the prize.
3. His father is not likely to punish him. [Diwan.
4. The Rajah expressed a desire for the presence of the
5. Krishna wishes me to play for his team.
6. He believes their success to be certain in that case.
7. Our friends will hear of our success.
8. You imply my guilt by your words and manner.
9. I have long suspected his poverty.
10. I request your help.
11. I overheard all his remarks.
12. I did not think fit to reply to his writings.
13. He confessed his fault.
14. His hiding-place is still unknown.
15. I shall be glad of your advice in this matter.
17. I cannot foretell the time of my departure.
18. I wish you to be quiet.
19. He is said to be a millionaire.
20. Tell the truth.

Exercise 81. Convert the following Simple sentences to Complex sentences, each containing an Adjective clause:

1. I saw a wounded bird.
2. Rama is happy in his present class.
3. The man near me is my brother.
4. Our guru is a man of blameless life.
5. Your father is the man to help you in this matter.
6. The value of exercise is great.
7. Was this the deed of a good man?
8. I was the first to hear the news.
9. These are not the methods of business.
Exercise 82. Convert the following Simple sentences to Complex sentences, each containing an Adverb clause:—

1. On being punished he wept.
2. During Queen Victoria's reign there were many wars.
3. Being quite contented he never grumbled.
4. Being ill-treated by his master, he ran away.
5. He was too dull to understand.
6. The tiger is feared for its fierceness.
7. With your permission I will go away. [month.
8. The peon would be quite happy with another rupee a
9. He replied to the best of his ability.
10. I can only tell you according to my memory.
11. Krishna talks more than Rama.
12. Of Krishna and Rama the latter works the harder.
13. Owing to ill-health he has resigned.
14. He was annoyed at being rebuked.
15. He cannot be caught on account of his quickness.
16. He is too lazy to succeed.
17. He came in very quietly to avoid waking his father.
18. He waited there with a view to meeting me.
19. There is no admission without permission.
20. I will help you in any possible way.
21. Do not go out without leave.
22. In spite of the heat they marched quickly.
23. For all his youth he is very capable.
24. Till my arrival wait here.
25. After the death of his father he left Bombay.
26. Up to his thirtieth year he remained unmarried.
27. From the time of that illness he has been partly blind.
28. Previous to his death he made his will.
29. In anticipation of sanction I have issued the order.
30. He hindered the police in the execution of their duty.
31. This was done in my absence.
32. For fear of imprisonment they kept silence.
33. Notwithstanding my entreaties he shot the dog.
34. He wrote according to instructions.
35. He worked to the best of his ability.
36. Come back at six o'clock.
37. With every blow the body quivered.
38. Speaking honestly, I do not know.
39. I came to-day to take advantage of the special train.
40. He failed to my great surprise.
41. Till the day of the examination he did no more work.
42. The tiger having fallen he climbed down from the tree.
43. In the time of Aurangzebe taxes were very heavy.
44. We eat to live.
45. Some people live to eat.
46. He has gone down to the river to bathe.
47. Have you come to see me?
48. Does he wish me to go?

**Exercise 83.** _Rewrite the following Simple sentences as Complex sentences:_

1. Can you tell me the time of his arrival?
2. After seeing the King he departed.
3. Many ships were so shattered as to be wholly unmanageable.
4. England expects every man to do his duty.
5. The guests having departed, he went to bed.
6. Few know the date of Lucy's death.
7. The source of the Nile was difficult to discover.
8. I will meet you at any place convenient for you.
9. In spite of his earnest protestations, he was condemned.
10. He is proud of his high birth.
11. The prince was to be found in the hottest of the battle.
12. I rejoice at his good fortune.
13. But for his own confession, the crime could scarcely have been brought home to him.
14. He alone entered, the rest of us waiting without.
15. Richard having been deposed, Henry became King.
16. The last of these voyages not proving very fortunate, I grew weary of the sea.
17. Considering the difficulties of his position, he has acted admirably.
18. Speak low, to prevent our being overheard.
19. He was too much excited to hear reason.
20. A letter from the butler brings to the club the news of Sir Roger's death.
21. My right there is none to dispute.
22. Accustomed to rule, he schooled himself to obey.
23. He saved the child at the risk of his life.
A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit.
I convinced him of his mistake.
It all depends upon the manner of your doing it.
He can prove his innocence.
Everybody knows the author of *Gulliver’s Travels*.
The date of his arrival is uncertain.
The duration of the war is uncertain.
There is no hope of his recovery.
The exact date of the birth of Buddha is unknown.
A daily bath is necessary to perfect health.
Success or failure depends largely on your own efforts.
In my hurry I forgot the most important letters.
Listeners never hear any good of themselves.
Finding the door unlocked, the thief entered the house.
It is impossible to trust the word of an habitual liar.
Gray, the author of the *Elegy*, lived in the eighteenth century.
The shepherd found the lost sheep.
The boy readily admitted his mistake.
Tell me your plans.
He could clearly remember the incidents of his youth.
On arriving at the foot of the hill, he blew his trumpet.
A spider saved Robert Bruce.
The prudent man looks to the future.
For want of money, he was unable to prosecute his studies.
France not yielding, Germany declared war.
The idle cannot hope to succeed.
Our orders were to show no mercy.
It was too late for retreat.
I must be cruel, only to be kind.
The men fought with desperation.
He is too truthful to be a successful courtier.
Your remuneration depends on the quality of your work.
He conducted himself madly to escape suspicion.
Good boys need not fear punishment.
The accused confessed his guilt.
I asked him the reason of his coming.
But for your folly you could have been a partner in the firm today.
Tell me your age.
I was glad to hear of your arrival.
Being a very diligent and clever lad, he soon distinguished himself.
He is too short for a soldier.
This is said to be the birthplace of Buddha.
His success went beyond his expectations.
In spite of his poor health, he worked hard.
68. Feeling out of sorts, he went to bed.
69. He complained of being unjustly treated.
70. He killed the hen to get the treasure.
71. An Army of ants will attack large and ferocious animals.
72. A very miserly planter formerly lived in the island of Jamaica.
73. He often gave his poor slaves too little food.
74. Industry will keep you from want.
75. A drowning man will catch at a straw.
76. It is excellent to have a giant's strength.
77. Having finished our work, we went out for a walk.
78. With all thy faults I love thee still.
79. The news is too good to be true.
80. This tree is too high for me to climb.
81. He is too old to learn anything new.
82. The world's greatest men have not laboured with a view to becoming rich.
83. With a change of wind we shall have rain.
84. With all his wealth he is not happy.


84. Study the following examples:—

**Noun Clause.**

Complex. He said that he was innocent.
Simple. He declared his innocence.

Complex. That you are drunk aggravates your offence.
Simple. Your drunkenness aggravates your offence.

Complex. Tell me where you live.
Simple. Tell me your address.

Complex. It is a pity that we should have to undergo this disgrace.
Simple. Our having to undergo this disgrace is a pity.

Complex. It is proclaimed that all men found with arms will be shot.
Simple. According to the proclamation all men found with arms will be shot.

Complex. He remarked how impudent the boy was.
Simple. He remarked on the boy's impudence.

Complex. How long I shall stay is doubtful.
Simple. The duration of my stay is doubtful.

Complex. Except that he hurt his hand, he was lucky.
Simple. Except for the hurt to his hand, he was lucky.
Exercise 84. Convert each of the following Complex sentences to a Simple sentence:—

1. We believe that he is innocent.
2. It was much regretted that he was absent.
3. The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.
4. He asked why I came.
5. He ordered that the traitor should be executed.
6. It is to be hoped that he escaped unhurt.
7. I do not know when I shall return.
8. We hope that better times will come.
9. The news that the enemy landed spread like wild fire.
10. That I was successful does not make me happy.
11. He ordered the police that they should imprison the rioters.
12. That you should be willing to believe this is incredible.
13. Whoever is prudent is respected.
14. It is reported that our troops have won a victory.
15. All believed that he was guilty of murder.
16. Tell me what you mean by this.

85. Study the following examples:—

**Adjective Clause.**

**Complex.** He died in the village where he was born.

**Simple.** He died in his native village.

**Complex.** The moment which is lost is lost for ever.

**Simple.** A lost moment is lost for ever.

**Complex.** Men who have risen by their own exertions are always respected.

**Simple.** Self-made men are always respected.

**Complex.** They that are whole have no need of the physician.

**Simple.** Healthy persons have no need of the physician.

**Complex.** We came upon a hut where a peasant lived.

**Simple.** We came upon a peasant’s hut.

**Complex.** Youth is the time when the seeds of character are sown.

**Simple.** Youth is the time for the formation of character.

**Complex.** The exact time when this occurred has not been ascertained.

**Simple.** The exact time of the occurrence has not been ascertained.

**Complex.** The son who was his chief pride in his old age is dead.

**Simple.** His son, the pride of his old age, is dead.
Complex. The place where Buddha was buried has recently been discovered.

Simple. The burial-place of Buddha has recently been discovered.

Complex. I have no advice that I can offer you.
Simple. I have no advice to offer you.

Exercise 85. Convert each of the following Complex sentences to a Simple sentence:—

- 1. He sold the horse which belonged to his brother.
- 2. The rajah, who was the father of his people, did his best for them during the famine.
- 3. I have no horse that I can lend you.
- 4. The marks that were left by the whip were still visible.
- 5. This is the place where we camp.
- 6. The heart that is full of grief is heavy.
- 7. The reply which you have made is foolish.
- 8. The evil that men do lives after them. [friend?
- 9. Do you not remember him who was formerly your friend?
- 10. This is the needle with which she knits.
- 11. Have you nothing that you wish to say?
- 12. He prospered by the help he got from his friends.
- 13. They were advised by a clever lawyer who was a High Court pleader.
- 14. He is weak from the illness which he had recently.
- 15. A man who is dead needs no riches.
- 16. I have seen the house which belongs to Rama. [time.
- 17. He was the most learned of the judges who lived at that time.
- 18. He died in the village where he was born.
- 19. My horse, which is an Arab of pure blood, is very swift.
- 20. The smell which comes from this drain is very bad.
- 21. Can he get no work that he can do?
- 22. Is there no place which is kept for bathing here?
- 23. The birds have no water that they can drink.
- 24. He shot a tiger which was the scourge of the district.
- 25. That is the book that belongs to me.
- 26. I saw a man who was blind.
- 27. This is the bottle which is used for water.
- 28. The chief thing that Wycliffe and his friends achieved was the translation of the Bible into English.
- 29. I found the book which I had lost.
- 30. The boy who stood first got the prize.
- 31. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.
- 32. People who live in glass houses must not throw stones.
- 33. The services he has rendered to the state cannot be over-estimated.
- 34. The place where they live is very unhealthy.
35. This idea, on which he based his philosophy, is very difficult to comprehend.
36. I have no time that I can waste on idle talk.
37. A person who relies on his own efforts has the best chance to win success.
38. Here is a barrier that cannot be passed.
39. A person who has risen by his own exertions is always respected. [prize.
40. A boy who had been notoriously idle was awarded a
41. Such men as you cannot be easily disheartened.
42. A man who is industrious is sure to succeed.
43. He told us the time when he expected to arrive.

86. Study the following examples:—

Adverb Clause.

Complex. The Rajah was annoyed that he had not carried out his orders.
Simple. The Rajah was annoyed at his not having carried out his orders.
Complex. You can talk as much as you like.
Simple. You can talk to your heart's content.
Complex. Everything comes, if a man will only work and wait.
Simple. Everything comes to a diligent and patient man.
Complex. I am pushing my business wherever I can find an opening.
Simple. I am pushing my business in every possible direction.
Complex. He will not pay unless he is compelled.
Simple. He will pay only under compulsion.
Complex. You have succeeded better than you hoped.
Simple. You have succeeded beyond your hopes.
Complex. When the cat is away the mice will play.
Simple. In the absence of the cat the mice will play.
Complex. He does not always speak as he thinks.
Simple. He does not always speak his thoughts.
Complex. A good boy will always do as he is commanded by his superiors.
Simple. A good boy will always carry out (or execute) the commands of his superiors.
Complex. I was surprised when I heard him talk so.
Simple. I was surprised to hear him talk so.
Complex. He was so tired that he could not stand.
Simple. He was too tired to stand.
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Complex. If I make a promise I keep it.
Simple. I make a promise only to keep it.

Complex. As the war was ended, the soldiers returned.
Simple. The war being ended, the soldiers returned.

Complex. While there is life there is hope.
Simple. Life and hope are inseparable.

Complex. As you sow so you will reap.
Simple. You will but reap the fruits of your sowing.

Exercise 86. Convert the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences:

1. As you are here you may as well see it.
2. He was angry when he heard the result.
3. Does he know the consequences if he refuses?
4. He cannot go unless I consent.
5. You cannot always talk sense if you are always talking.
6. You never come here but you steal something.
7. The boy ran as fast as he could.
8. As it was beginning to rain we waited a while.
9. Although he has failed twice he will try again.
10. He made such good speed that he was in time.
11. Because he was ill he stayed at home.
12. As he felt cold he lit a fire.
13. Since I am unable to get much, I accept little.
14. He will pay you when he hears from me.
15. He was so tired that he could not sleep.
16. They rejoice that they are going.
17. I congratulated him because he had passed.
18. He can afford to be generous because he is rich.
19. As the hour had arrived they started.
20. Since I believed his word I did not ask for proof.
21. The dog jumped up when he saw the cat.
22. The horse is so old that it cannot work.
23. The tiger is renowned through all the countryside because he is so cunning and ferocious.
24. He was very angry when he had to pay again.
25. The longer we wait here the darker it will become.
26. He is not so tall that he cannot enter the doorway.
27. When they heard the signal they sprang up.
28. As the truth is known, further lying is useless.
29. Wherever you go I shall follow you.
30. No sooner did he see us than he disappeared.
31. As soon as he heard the news he wrote to me.
32. Because you have done this I shall punish you.
33. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
34. They went where living was cheaper.
35. Wherever he preached the people gathered to listen.
36. She stood as though turned to stone.
37. We have come that we may help you.
38. You will pass if you work hard.
39. He cannot see unless he wears glasses.
40. His father still trusted him though he had deceived him.
41. He is not so prudent as he ought to be.
42. It was so dark that you could not see your hand.
43. When the fraud was discovered, he was tried and imprisoned.
44. He was so indolent that he could not be successful.
45. An honest boy speaks as he thinks.
46. Sit down where you please.
47. The larger the brain, the more vigorous the mind.
48. I shall give you my horse if you give me your silver.
49. We will do the work as well as we can.
50. Robinson Crusoe was puzzled when he discovered the print of a foot on the sand.
51. Though the sky falls, he will not be frightened.
52. Apollo was worshipped as long as the Roman Empire lasted.
53. I will buy it, cost what it may.
54. I am surprised that you should believe such nonsense.
55. Whatever you do, I will support.

Exercise 87. Turn each of the following Complex sentences into a Simple sentence:—
1. It is terrible that people should die of starvation.
2. I was unable to hear what you were saying.
3. We did not go, as the weather was too stormy.
4. It is doubtful whether he will succeed.
5. He became so ill that he was unable to walk. [mined.
6. No one is promoted to a higher class unless he is exa-
7. He ran as fast as he could.
8. He said that he would come to-morrow.
9. Tell me where you live.
10. He confessed that he was guilty.
11. It was so dark that we lost our way.
12. Tell me how old you are.
13. When he will arrive is not yet known.
14. Grant me what I ask.
15. We hope that better times will come.
16. I insist that you shall not go.
17. I shall remain where I am.
18. If you turn to the right you will soon reach the temple.
19. He gave a graphic account of how he escaped.
20. We went half-an-hour earlier, that we might get a good seat.
21. He complained that he had been unjustly treated.
22. It is certain that he will come.
23. The Commissioner gave rewards to such men as deserved them.
24. I asked him why he came.
25. A child who has lost his parents is to be pitied.
26. That they might catch the early train they left at six o'clock.
27. Suspicion always haunts the mind of a person who is guilty.
28. He went to Ooty that he might improve his health.
29. A book, in which were pictures of animals, was presented to him by his uncle.
30. When Cæsar saw Brutus among the assassins, he covered his face with his gown.
31. John Bright once said that the safest place in England was a first-class carriage in an express train.
32. The question is so complicated that it cannot be settled immediately.
33. Had he been absent, the motion would have been carried.
34. The passage is so difficult that I cannot comprehend it.
35. We must do the work as well as we can.
36. Although they fought most valiantly, they were defeated.
37. If he wins the battle, he will be crowned.
38. I wish to know the time when he died.
39. Those soldiers who survived have received medals.
40. This is a machine which is used for sewing.
41. He seemed very anxious that we should come.
42. The priests were satisfied when he offered the money.
43. You must be hungry if you have not dined.
44. It is time you went.
45. It is lucky that he came just then.
46. It is certain that he will help you.
47. You must write to me as soon as you reach Bombay.
48. He gave away some books which belong to his brother.
49. Can you tell me the name of the person who wrote the book?
50. It is said that he died by his own hand.
51. While my parents are absent I cannot come.
52. This sum is so hard that I cannot do it.
53. As one man fell another took his place.
54. Work as hard as you can.
55. Drink while you may.
56. Such a man as he is should succeed.
57. The police know this from information which has been received by them.
5. Conversion of Compound sentences to Complex.

87. Study the following examples:—

**Compound.** Search his pockets and you will find the watch.

**Complex.** If you search his pockets, you will find the watch.

**Compound.** Do as I tell you, or you will regret it.

**Complex.** Unless you do as I tell you, you will regret it.

**Compound.** The lion was wounded but not killed.

**Complex.** The lion was not killed although he was wounded.

(= Although the lion was wounded, he was not killed.)

**Compound.** Waste not, want not.

**Complex.** If you do not waste, you will not want.

**Compound.** He saw the danger, but pressed on.

**Complex.** Although he saw the danger, he pressed on.

**Compound.** He saw the danger and paused.

**Complex.** When he saw the danger, he paused.

**Compound.** He aimed at winning the prize and worked hard.

**Complex.** He worked hard so that he might win the prize.

**Compound.** He had to sign or be executed.

**Complex.** If he had not signed, he would have been executed.

**Compound.** He is buried near Rome and myrtles grow round his grave.

**Complex.** He is buried near Rome in a place where myrtles grow.

**Compound.** He wishes to become learned; therefore he is studying hard.

**Complex.** He is studying hard, that he may become learned.

Exercise 88. Transform from Compound into Complex sentences:—

1. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
2. He put on his hat and went outside.
3. At length she woke and looked round.
4. Keep quiet or you will be punished.
5. The ship was wrecked, but the crew were saved.
6. Either Shirin will come or she will sent a letter.
7. Do your best, and you will never regret it.
8. He received your telegram, and set off at once. [suffer.
9. I must hurry back at once, or my business will greatly
10. Do this, or you will be punished.
11. Rama may not be clever but he is certainly industrious.
12. I put my hand into my pocket and gave him an anna.
13. Only do the right, and you will have no reason to be ashamed.,
14. The crow stole a piece of cheese and flew with it to a tree.
15. I called at your house yesterday but you were out.
16. This is the prisoner’s first offence, so he will be let off with a small fine. [with us.
17. We must do our work well or our master will be angry.
18. You have earned his gratitude, so you shall not go unrewarded.
19. He failed in his first attempt and never tried again.
20. Time flies fast, yet it sometimes appears to move slowly.
21. Mosquitoes cause malaria, and this is well known.
22. She must weep or she will die.
23. He ran to the station, but he missed the train.
24. The boy was tired, therefore he went to bed.
25. He is poor, but contented.
26. Life has few enjoyments; still we cling to it.
27. Eat few suppers and you’ll need few medicines.
28. He is working hard; therefore he will succeed.
29. He wishes to succeed; therefore he works hard.
30. He was going along this road, and met a dragon.
31. They were refused pay, but went on working.
32. I frowned upon him, yet he loves me still.
33. Do you find victories and we will find rewards.
34. The archers were poorly armed, but they offered a stubborn resistance.
35. Cross this line and you will be captured.
36. You must be warmly clad, or you will catch cold.
37. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
38. The knight adored his proud wife, but he was in mortal fear of her fierce temper.
39. We are few, but we are of the right sort.
40. Be diligent, and you will succeed.
41. It seems too good to be true, nevertheless it is a fact.
42. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.
43. I will recover it or die in the attempt.
44. Take a farthing from a hundred pounds, and it will be a hundred pounds no longer. [food.
45. He has lost all his teeth, consequently he cannot eat hard
46. Give him an inch and he’ll take an ell.
47. Hear him out, and you will understand him the better.
48. Advance another step, and you are a dead man.
49. Send the deed after me and I will sign it.
50. He was very learned and seemed to know everything.
51. He was ambitious and therefore I killed him.
52. We landed at Karachi, and there we spent a very enjoyable week. [partner.
53. We called upon Mr. Pundit and he introduced us to his
54. He was my friend, therefore I loved him.

**Exercise 89. Convert the following Compound sentences to Complex sentences:**

1. Give me the book and I will read it.
2. Take quinine and your fever will be cured.
3. I tell him to be quiet and he takes no notice.
4. He is deaf but he will always pretend to hear.
5. You have paid the bill but you will get no more credit.
6. I ran all the way to the station but I lost the train.
7. Rama is a better player than Krishna and therefore he must take his place in the team.
8. You called me and here I am. [for him.
9. The master is nearly blind and the boys are very sorry
10. We will win or die.
11. Let me come in or I will break down the door.
12. Be careful in your diet and you will keep healthy.
13. Listen and I will tell you all.
14. He is very agreeable but I don’t like him.
15. It is cold, so I shall wear a coat.
16. Send me the gun and I will mend it.
17. Be good and you need not be clever.
18. Follow me or you will lose your way.
19. You ordered the goods and so they have been sent.
20. You must pay or else sign a chit.
21. I do not like his lectures and so I don’t attend them.
22. He ran away or they would have killed him.
23. He has injured me but I will forgive him.
24. Be quiet or I shall punish you.
25. Be just and fear not.
26. He was never present, but he always sent a deputy.
27. Be kind and help me.
28. Pay heed to the small details and the general plan will surely succeed.
29. He is certain to be late, so why wait for him?
30. You or I must go away.
31. The Parsis went in first on a very wet wicket, and so they lost the match. [them.
32. They tried to bribe the peon but he was too clever for

6. **Conversion of Complex sentences to Compound.**

**88. Study the following examples:**

*Complex.* I am certain you have made a mistake.

*Compound.* You have made a mistake, and of this I am certain.
TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES. (Contd.)

Complex.  I am glad that he has recovered from illness.
Compound. He has recovered from illness, and I am glad of it.

Complex.  We can prove that the earth is round.
Compound. The earth is round, and we can prove it.

Complex.  I have found the book that I had lost.
Compound. I had lost a book, but I have found it.

Complex.  As soon as he got the telegram, he left in a taxi.
Compound. He got the telegram, and immediately he left in a taxi.

Complex.  He worked hard so that he might win the prize.
Compound. He aimed at winning the prize and worked hard.

Complex.  If he is at home, I shall see him.
Compound. He may be at home, and in that case I shall see him.

Complex.  He lost more than he could afford.
Compound. He could afford to lose something, but he lost somewhat more.

Complex.  He is more a philosopher than a poet.
Compound. He is something of a poet, but rather more of a philosopher.

Complex.  If you do not hurry you will miss the train.
Compound. You must hurry or you will miss the train.

Complex.  Unless we do our work well our master will be angry with us.
Compound. We must do our work well or our master will be angry with us.

Complex.  We sow that we may reap.
Compound. We desire to reap, therefore we sow.

Exercise 90. Convert from Complex to Compound sentences:—

1. Once upon a time a man owned a hen, which laid every day a golden egg.
2. We selected this bicycle after we had tried several.
3. It is surprising that he did not succeed.
4. If you do not take exercise, you will be ill.
5. If you run, you will be in time.
6. He ran away because he was afraid.
7. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
8. Although he saw the danger, he pressed on.
9. Though you try with all your might, you will not succeed.
10. I shall not go unless I am invited.
11. If you eat too much you will be ill.
13. Unless you keep quiet, you will be punished.
14. As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him.
15. Because you have done this I shall punish you.
16. As soon as he heard the news he wrote to me.
17. When you have rested, go on with the work.
18. I forgave him because he was dying.
19. He stayed at home because he was feeling ill.
20. His father still trusted him though he had deceived him.
21. Though the sky falls, he will not be frightened.
22. He was educated at a public school where he learnt Latin.
23. I struck him because he ventured to obstruct my path.
24. They went to war that they might extend their empire.
25. Although they fought most valiantly, they were defeated.
26. He writes so illegibly that I cannot read his letter.
27. I know what you told him.
28. The ship was steered so skilfully that it reached the harbour safely.
29. You must be respectable if you would be respected.
30. As he was ambitious, I killed him.
31. Though often capricious and impertinent, she was never out of temper.
32. Though the waves are raging white, I'll row you o'er the ferry.
33. He finished first though he began late.
34. Though he tries hard, he is seldom successful.
35. When the sun set he returned home.
36. Since duty calls us, we must obey.
37. He had a cow that gave enormous quantities of milk.
38. He failed because he was too rash.
39. We eat that we may live.
40. He was so learned that he seemed to know everything.

**Exercise 91.** Convert the following Complex sentences to Compound sentences:—

1. Rama went to school as soon as he had finished his meal.
2. If I ask a civil question I expect a civil reply.
3. They have never been poor since they opened that shop.
4. I could answer if I chose.
5. We might admire a bad man though we cannot admire a weak one.
6. I advise you to try although you may not succeed.
7. I spoke plainly that you might understand.
8. He feigned sleep as he had an object in doing so.
9. He gave himself up because flight was useless.
10. As we are here we will stay here.
11. I do not think he will come.
12. I know there is a rupee in your hand.
13. Come when you like.
14. I shall come when I am in better health.
15. I would have shot the snake if I had seen it.
16. His precept is as beautiful as his practice is disgraceful.
17. At Rome we must behave as the Romans do.
18. He fell as I fired.
19. If you come here you will repent it.
20. I have never heard from him since he left Bombay.
21. He went to the house that he might leave a message.
22. Unless we run we shall miss the train.
23. As soon as the sun touches the horizon darkness begins to settle upon the scene.
24. However clever you may be, you cannot succeed without industry.
25. Do this, lest a worse thing befall. [culties.
26. If you trust to the book you will find yourself in diff-
27. We may lose all without regret if we may keep our
honour unstained.
28. Bad as things are they might be worse.
29. You may go when you have finished your work.
30. His bark is worse than his bite.
31. If I am right you must be wrong.

7. Interchange of Principal and Subordinate Clauses.

89. Study the following examples:—
1. The ship was not surrendered until it was half burnt.
   The ship was half burnt before it was surrendered.
2. The baron built a castle which is still standing.
   The castle which the baron built is still standing.
3. It never rains but it pours.
   It always pours when it rains.
4. No sooner did he appear than all were silent.
   All were silent as soon as he appeared.

Exercise 92. Interchange Principal and Subordinate
Clauses in the following sentences:—

1. No sooner had he gone than the uproar commenced.
2. They were passing a thicket when the first living being
   presented himself.
3. The fog grew denser until the ship became invisible.
4. This was the most perilous action in which he was ever
   engaged.
5. His ability was such that all the citizens turned to him in their perplexity.
6. Many days shall not pass by before I return.
7. He ran away as soon as he saw me.
8. No sooner did he earn a hundred rupees than he squandered it.
9. He never saw a rose but it reminded him of Shiraz.
10. As soon as he saw the policeman coming, he took to his heels. [car.
11. Unless he pays for the repairs he cannot take away his
12. He never makes a promise which he does not keep.
13. Bacon finished his University studies before he was sixteen.
15. I met your brother just as he was leaving his office.
16. The word “gentleman” is so often on his lips that I cannot believe him to be one himself.
17. The disaster turns out to be less terrible than it was first reported to be.
18. The builder has done his work better than I expected.
19. He never passes an opinion on any question until he has heard both sides.

Exercise 93. (Miscellaneous.) Recast the following sentences as directed:

1. A soldier of the tenth legion leaped into the water as soon as the ship touched the shore. (Begin with No sooner.)
2. We have helped them with money as well as a body of workers, all well-trained and experienced. (Use the expressions ‘not only’ and ‘everyone’.)
3. Mrs. Smith is the wisest member of the family and of her four daughters Jane is the prettiest. (Use the comparatives of ‘wise’ and ‘pretty’.)
4. The difficulty was solved by means of a special service devised for the occasion. (Make the word ‘service’ the subject.)
5. The lady was compelled by the doctor to drink such vile medicine that she was all but killed by him. (Use the active voice throughout.)
6. You are already as well acquainted with these affairs as I am. (Use ‘known’ for ‘acquainted’.)
7. As soon as Sir Roger had seated himself he called for wax candles. (Use ‘no sooner’ for ‘as soon as’.)
8. When supper had been prepared, Robinson Crusoe sat down expecting to enjoy himself greatly. (Use noun forms instead of ‘prepared’ and ‘expecting’.)
9. Nelson knew the value of obedience so well that he anticipated some censure for his act. (Rewrite this sentence using ‘too’ for ‘so’.)

10. The secretary sent me no reply for ten days. (Rewrite, using the verb ‘reply’ instead of the noun.)

11. To the great dismay of the Spaniards they found two-thirds of the trenches closed. (Rewrite this sentence using a verb for ‘dismay’ and converting the predicate into a phrase.)

12. There was hardly a young Prince who did not desire to win her for his wife. (Rewrite this sentence after removing the negatives.)

13. When the general informed the king that his troops had won a great victory, he ordered universal rejoicings. (Use the passive voice throughout.)

14. His parents were compelled by poverty to send him abroad that he might earn his own living. (Simple sentence, active voice.)

15. His fondness for games increases with his proficiency. (Complex sentence using “the... the” and adjectives to replace the abstract nouns.)

16. Of all the men I know none is less inclined than he is to believe ill of others. (Reduce to two clauses.)

17. When the monsoon broke, the temperature fell rapidly. (Simple sentence, “break” as subject; replace “fell” by a noun.)

18. He has squandered his fortune, estranged his friends and ruined his health by his recklessness and extravagance. (Active voice; use “not only... but”.)

19. He has discovered new facts and advanced new arguments, but my opinion is unchanged. (Complex sentence; negative principal clause with verb in active voice; two adjectival clauses.)

20. He is notoriously mean in his treatment of his servants. [Rewrite in four ways—(1) Simple sentence with “treatment” as subject; (2) Simple sentence with “treat” as the verb; (3) Complex sentence with a noun clause; (4) Complex sentence with an adjective clause and “meanness” as subject of the principal clause.]

21. You can imagine my annoyance on learning of the postponement of the football match. (Complex sentence; three subordinate clauses.)

22. His sole income is what he earns by his pen. (Make the principal clause negative.)

23. A sailing ship was wrecked here last December. [Rewrite in three ways so as to emphasize (1) “sailing”, (2) “here”, (3) “December”.]

24. It is probable that he will come back. (Simple sentence; replace “probable” and “come back” by nouns.)
CHAPTER XII.

SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES.

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence.

90. Synthesis is the opposite of Analysis and means the combination of a number of Simple sentences into one new sentence—Simple, Compound or Complex—

91. The following are the chief ways of combining two or more Simple sentences into one Simple sentence:

(i) By using a Participle.
   1. He jumped up. He ran away.
      Jumping up he ran away.
   2. He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.
      Tired (or, being tired) of play he sat down to rest.

(ii) By using a Noun, or a Phrase in Apposition.
   1. This is my friend. His name is Rama.
      This is my friend Rama.
   2. William I. defeated Harold at Senlac in 1066. Harold
      was the successor of Edward the Confessor.
      William I. defeated Harold, the successor of Edward the
      Confessor, at Senlac in 1066.
   3. This town was once a prosperous sea-port. It is now a
      heap of ruins.
      This town, once a prosperous sea-port, is now a heap of
      ruins.

(iii) By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund.
   1. The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.
      The moon rose before the end of their journey.
   2. He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
      In spite of many failures he hopes to succeed.
   3. Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
      On hearing the news of her husband's death she fainted.

(iv) By using the Nominative Absolute Construction.
   1. The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
      The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.
   2. The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy
      was unable to capture it.
      The town having been enclosed by a strong wall, the
      enemy was unable to capture it.
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(v) By using an Infinitive.
1. I have some duties. I must perform them.
   I have some duties to perform.
2. We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences.
   We have still three sentences of the exercise to finish.
3. He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Europe.
   He sent his son to Europe to be educated.
4. He is very fat. He cannot run.
   He is too fat to run.

(vi) By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase.
1. He deserved to succeed. He failed.
   He failed undeservedly.
2. The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
   The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

92: Several of these methods may be combined in the same sentence.
The sun rose. The fog dispersed. The general determined to delay no longer. He gave the order to advance.
At sunrise, the fog having dispersed, the general, determined to delay no longer, gave the order to advance.

Exercise 94. Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using Participles:—
1. He hurt his foot. He stopped.
2. The thief had been in prison before. He received severe sentence.
3. He was unwilling to go any further. He returned home.
4. They saw the uselessness of violence. They changed their policy.
5. He was weary of failure. He emigrated to Africa.
6. The King was warned of his danger. He made good his escape.
7. He lost a large sum of money. He gave up speculation.
8. I received no answer. I knocked a second time.
9. His wife encouraged him. He persevered.
10. He gave up his situation. He was not satisfied with his salary.
11. He felt tired. He laid his work aside.
12. He went straight on. He saw Hari on the path.
13. The stable door was open. The horse was stolen.
14. The hunter took up his gun. He went out to shoot the lion.
15. I went to Bombay last year. I wished to see a dentist.
16. A crow stole a piece of cheese. She flew to her nest to enjoy the tasty meal.
17. The magician took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.
18. A passenger alighted from the train. He fell over a bag on the platform.
19. My sister was charmed with the silk. She bought ten yards.
20. I did not hear his answer. It was spoken quietly.
21. The steamer was delayed by a storm. She came into port a day late.
22. He had resolved on a certain course. He acted with vigour.
23. The letter was badly written. I had great difficulty in making out its contents.
24. A hungry fox saw some bunches of grapes. They were hanging from a vine.
25. Cinderella hurried away with much haste. She dropped one of her little glass-slippers.
26. I was walking along the street one day. I saw a dead snake.
27. He was overpowered. He surrendered.
28. He ran at top speed. He got out of breath.
29. He possessed all the advantages of education and wealth. He never made a name.
30. He was occupied with important matters. He had no leisure to see visitors.
31. The Russians burnt Moscow. The French were forced to quit it.
32. The votes on each side were equal. The chairman gave his casting vote against the resolution.
33. Wolsey lost the favour of his master. He was dismissed from his high offices.
34. He is a big boy. He is very strong. He is in the football team.
35. He came to me. He wanted leave. He was ill.
36. I heard Abdul. He was shouting very loudly. He was calling me.
37. He raised his gun. He took aim. He shot the tiger.
38. He could not eat hard food. He was very old. He had lost his teeth.
39. I have told you the facts. I have nothing more to say. I will sit down.
40. I was returning home. I saw a man. He looked very ill. He was lying by the roadside.

Exercise 95. Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using Nouns or Phrases in Opposition:—
1. There goes my brother. He is called Sohrab.
2. The cow provides milk. Milk is a valuable food.
3. Mr. Pundit was elected President. He is a well-known Sanskrit scholar.
4. Coal is a very important mineral. It is hard, bright, black and brittle.
5. We saw the picture. It is a very fine piece of work.
6. Geoffrey Chaucer was born in 1340. He is the first great English poet.
7. Tagore's most famous work is the Gitanjili. It is a collection of short poems.
8. His only son died before him. He was a lad of great promise.
9. His uncle was a millionaire. He sent him to England for his education.
10. The dog bit the man. He was a notorious burglar.
12. King George is the greatest living monarch. He is King of England. He is Emperor of India.
13. De Lesseps made the Suez Canal. This was a great work. He was a French engineer.
14. Mr. Pundit lives in Dustipore. He is the Collector. It is a large town.

**Exercise 96.** Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using Prepositions with Nouns or Gerunds:

1. He attended to his duties. He earned promotion.
2. He must confess his fault. He may thus escape punishment.
3. He was ill last term. He was unable to attend school.
4. I forgave him his fault. That has not prevented him from repeating it.
5. The bugle sounded. The weary soldiers leapt to their feet.
6. The word of command will be given. You will then fire.
7. He set traps every night. He cleared his house of rats.
8. The judge gave his decision. The court listened silently.
9. He expects to obtain leave. He has already bought his steamer ticket.
10. He has a good record. It is impossible to suspect such a man.
11. Even a bird will defend its young ones. It then shows great courage.
12. There was a want of provisions. The garrison could hold out no longer.
13. You helped me. Otherwise I should have been drowned.
14. I have examined the statement. I find many errors in it.
15. He is free from disease. At least he appears to be so.
16. His son died. This gave him a shock. He never fully recovered from it.
17. He took the law in his own hands. He was not justified in doing so.
18. It rained hard. The streets were flooded.
19. He made heroic efforts to succeed. He failed.
20. The weather is pleasant. It is a little cold however.
21. He was rude. I took no notice of it.
22. He has stolen the purse. There is no doubt about this.
23. She wants to marry a foreigner. Her father is opposed to this.
24. He entered the room with his hat on. His behaviour surprised me.
25. He got great honour. He saved the life of the Rajah.
26. There was an advertisement in the newspaper. His interest was aroused.
27. He amused us very much. He sang a funny song.
28. The prince was ill. The people heard of it. They crowded to the palace.
29. The prince recovered. The people received the news. They were very enthusiastic.
30. He makes a lot of money. He buys horses. He sells horses.
31. I saw a sowar. He had a lance in his hand. He had a sword by his side.
32. She stood there for hours. She did not move. She did not speak.
33. The discovery of his crime was a heavy blow. His reputation suffered. His business decreased.

Exercise 97. Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using the Nominative Absolute construction:—

1. His friend arrived. He was very pleased.
2. The rain fell. The crops revived.
3. The storm ceased. The sun came out.
4. The troops were ordered out. The police were unable to hold the mob in check.
5. The holidays are at an end. Boys are returning to school.
6. The wind failed. The crew set to work with a will.
7. It was a very hot day. I could not do my work satisfactorily.
8. His house has been burned down. He lives in an hotel.
9. The king died. His eldest son came to the throne.
10. His father was dead. He had to support his widowed mother.
11. Rain was plentiful this year. Rice is cheap.
12. The secretaryship was vacant. Nobody was willing to undertake the duties of the post. I offered my services.
SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES.

13. The prisoner was questioned. No witness came forward. The judge dismissed the case.
14. The sun rose. The fog cleared away. The lighthouse was seen less than a mile away.
15. He fired his gun. The ball went high. The tiger sprang on him.
16. The master was out of the room. The door was shut. The boys made a lot of noise.

Exercise 98. Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using Infinitives:—

1. He had no money. He could not give any away.
2. I have told you all. There is nothing more to be said.
3. He cannot afford a motor-car. He is too poor.
4. I heard of his good fortune. I was glad of that.
5. The information is of no use to us. It has come too late.
6. Your father will hear of your success. He will be delighted.
7. You did not invest all your savings in one concern. You were prudent.
8. He had not even one anna with him. He could not buy a loaf of bread.
9. The Pathan took out a knife. His intention was to frighten the old man.
10. I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.
11. He wants to earn his livelihood. He works hard for that reason.
12. The strikers held a meeting. They wished to discuss the terms of the employers.
13. He has five children. He must provide for them.
14. Napoleon was one of the greatest of generals. This is universally acknowledged.
15. His Majesty desired to kill Gulliver secretly. Various means were employed for this purpose.
16. I will speak the truth. I am not afraid of the consequences.
17. He is very honourable. He will not break his word.
18. He has some bills. He must pay them.
19. He must apologise. He will not escape punishment otherwise.
20. He keeps some fierce dogs. They will guard his house. They will keep away robbers.

Exercise 99. Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases:—

1. I accept your statement. I do it without reserve.
2. He answered me. His answer was correct.
3. He forgot his umbrella. That was careless.
4. He is a bad boy. This is certain.
5. The train is very late. That is usual.
6. I shall come back. I shall not be long.
7. He kicked the goal-keeper. It was his intention to do so.
8. He was obstinate. He refused to listen to advice.
9. He spent all his money. This was foolish.
10. He was not at the meeting. His absence was unavoidable.
11. He applied for leave. It was not granted.
12. He admitted his error. He expressed his regret.
13. I met him only once. It was in a railway carriage.
14. He has succeeded. His success has been beyond my expectation.
15. It must be done. The cost does not count.
16. I have read Bacon. It has profited me greatly.
17. He persevered. He was not deterred by obstacles.
18. The door was open. It looked rather suspicious.
19. He is not qualified for the post. He is not qualified in any degree.
20. The blow dazed him. That condition lasted only for a time.
21. I did not eat any of the poisoned food. This was lucky.
22. He solved the problem. Its solution took him no time.
23. He visited Ooty. He did so for reasons of health.
24. He accomplished the task. He brought unflagging industry to its accomplishment.
25. Boys grow up to be men. The growth is very slow. It cannot be seen.
26. Rama struck Krishna. His blows were cruel. They were frequent. There was no reason for this.

**Exercise 100. (Miscellaneous.) Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence:**

1. Homer was a great poet. He was born somewhere. Nobody knows where.
2. He was a leader. He did not follow other men. Such was his nature.
3. I bought this hat two years ago. It is still good. It is fit to wear.
4. He devoted himself to public affairs. He never took a holiday. This continued for thirty years.
5. Clive made proposals. Some opposed the proposals. The majority supported them. They were carried.
6. Clive determined to reform the administration. Reforms were needed. He informed the council accordingly.
7. The man was innocent. He could have defended himself. He refused to speak. He was afraid of convicting his friend.
8. He was in prison. His friend was in the next cell. There was a brick wall between the cells. He made a hole in the wall. He was able to talk to his friend.

9. The boy was drowning. He shouted for help. A workman heard the boy’s shouts. He plunged into the river. He risked his own life.

10. The traveller was toiling slowly over the desert. He suddenly turned round. He heard his companion’s voice. His companion was crying for help.

11. We returned down the valley of the Jumna. We came first to Delhi. Delhi is the capital of India.

12. The art of printing was introduced into England during the reign of Edward IV. The art of printing was introduced by William Caxton. William Caxton was a native of Kent.

13. He struck his foot against a stone. He fell to the ground. He made his clothes very dirty.

14. The sun shone on the corn. The corn ripened. It did this in a short time. The farmer was filled with joy.

15. He opened his letters. He read them carefully. He sent for his clerk. He dictated answers to them.

16. He paid all his late father’s debts. This was a very honest proceeding. It was very creditable to him.

17. He has two horses. He must feed them. He must water them. He must groom them. He must bring them to his master at 12 o’clock.

18. He goes to school. He wishes to learn. He wants to grow up honest, healthy and clever.

19. There was a man hiding in my garden. He was armed with a gun. He was a Pathan. My notice was drawn to it.

20. The soldiers were starving. Their ammunition was expended. Their clothes were in rags. Their leaders were dead. The enemy easily defeated them.

21. Napoleon was the first Emperor of the French. He was a great soldier. He inspired his armies with the most warlike spirit. This was the cause of their many victories.

22. Wellington was the greatest of English generals. Nelson was the greatest of English admirals. Napoleon was the greatest of French soldiers. They were contemporaries. They were the heroes of their respective countries.

23. The miser laughed. He found himself the richer by a pice. He saw his adversary out-witted.

24. He hardened his heart. He wished to punish the people mercilessly. He wanted to make an example of them once and for all.

25. He receives much gratitude. He performs kindly actions. He is not harsh in the execution of his duty. He does not oppress the poor.
26. His friends assembled. They offered him their congratulations upon his safe return. Everybody was comfortably seated. He described all his adventures.

27. The thieves poisoned the dog. He had brought it from England. He had trained it carefully protect his property.

28. Vultures appeared one after another. They were wheeling round and round. They were descending towards the spot. They had cruel beaks and talons.

29. The room was covered with blood. It stained the walls and ceiling. It darkened the floor. It flowed in a stream under the door. It stood in puddles everywhere.

30. The house had been pulled down. Another had been built in its place. It was difficult to identify the exact spot.

31. He earned the hatred of all good men. He incited youths to crime. He furnished them with means. He himself kept safely out of the way in time of danger.

32. He copied from the next boy. This was a mean and dishonest action. It brought disgrace upon him. He was punished for it.

33. He had not sufficient courage. He could not face the opposition of his caste fellows. He could not go away from his native place to begin life afresh.

34. Lord Ripon was a famous Viceroy. He was a man of broad and liberal views. He was a benefactor of India. He is affectionately remembered in this country.

35. He could not finish his work. He had no opportunity. He could not do much of it in fact. He was very often ill. He was frequently absent.

36. The criminal was a man of his own caste. He was an ungrateful and incorrigible wretch. He had often helped him.

37. He went for a walk one day. He saw a wounded bird. He picked it up. He brought it home. He carefully tended it for some time. It completely recovered. This gave him great joy.

38. I knew a boy at school. He is now famous as a soldier. He is known to the tribesmen as the "Sleepless One". He is greatly feared by them.

39. The water had boiled. The tea was made. The food was ready. The table was spread. They sat down to eat and drink.

40. He deserves my thanks. He found my purse. He returned it to me. He took nothing out of it.

41. I saw a dog. It had three legs. It had only one ear. It was a terrier. It was a well-bred little animal.

42. He must clean all the silver. He must put it away. He must lock it up. He must bring me the key of the box. These were my orders to him.
43. The horse had many of the points of a racer. It had
slim legs. It had high withers. It had powerful quarters.
It had a tremendous stride.
44. He was a great statesman. He had worked well for his
country. He was very popular. He was accorded a tomb in
Westminster Abbey.
45. Wood was collected. Camp fires were lighted. Food
was cooked. Food was eaten. The army lay down to sleep.
46. He alienated his friends. His conduct was disgraceful.
He was put in gaol.
47. Rama had a wide knowledge of the business. Krishna
had the necessary capital. They combined resources. They
entered into partnership.
48. Their father had a large sum of money. He divided it
equally between them by his will. The daughters were
eagerly sought in marriage.
49. The ground is soft and marshy. There are many frogs.
Snakes abound there. They are the enemies of mankind.
50. His hopes are high. His superiors are pleased with him.
He is justified in hoping.
51. He rode along for hours. He did not strike his horse.
He did not spur it.
52. I have some advice. I must give it to you. I must im-
press it strongly upon you.
53. I hear rumours about Luxman. He is an old pupil of
mine. He is a good cricketer. He is a good football player.
He is not a steady worker.
54. He was delighted with the intelligence and brightness
of the scholars. He overlooked the fact of their knowing few
things by heart.
55. He built a house. It had many large doors. It had
many large windows. It had wide verandahs. It had a gen-
eral air of coolness and comfort.
56. He told a story. It was about a man. The man had
great strength. He was a famous warrior.
57. He came to Bombay. He wished to see his father. He
had some business to settle.
58. After the storm the boat had no mast. It could not
keep before the wind. It could not return to port.
59. The cage contains a tiger. The cage was strongly built.
It was so built for this purpose.
60. The ancient myths of India have been preserved in the
minds of the people. They have been preserved with great
care. This has been done by the priests. It has also been
done by the learned men. These are the guardians of the
lamp of learning.
CHAPTER XIII.

SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES. (Contd.)

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Compound sentence.

93. Simple sentences may be combined to form Compound sentences by the use of Co-ordinative Conjunctions. These are of four kinds—Cumulative, Adversative, Alternative; and Illative.

A. 1. Night came on. The room grew dark.
   Night came on and the room grew dark.

   2. He is a fool. He is a knave.
   He is a fool and a knave.

   [Or] He is both a fool and a knave.
   [Or] He is not only a fool but also a knave.
   [Or] He is a fool as well as a knave.

   3. The wind blew. The rain fell. The lightning flashed.
   The wind blew, the rain fell, and the lightning flashed.

   It will be noticed that the conjunction and simply adds one statement to another.

   The conjunctions both...and, not only...but also, as well as are emphatic forms of and and do the same work.

   Conjunctions which merely add one statement to another are called Cumulative.

B. 1. He is slow. He is sure.
   He is slow but he is sure.

   2. I was annoyed. I kept quiet.
   I was annoyed, still (or yet) I kept quiet.

   3. He failed. He persevered.
   He failed, nevertheless he persevered.

   4. I shall not oppose your design. I cannot approve of it.
   I shall not oppose your design; I cannot, however, approve of it.

   5. He was all right. He was fatigued.
   He was all right; only he was fatigued.

   It will be noticed that the conjunctions but, still, yet, nevertheless, however, express a contrast between one sentence and the other. Some of these conjunctions (still, yet, however, nevertheless) are more emphatic than but.
Conjunctions which express opposition or contrast between two statements are called **Adversative**.

C. 1. Make haste. You will be late.  
Make haste or you will be late.
2. Come in. Go out.  
Come in or go out.  
[Or, more emphatically.] *Either* come in or go out.
3. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.  
Do not be a borrower or a lender.  
[Or, more emphatically.] *Neither* a borrower *nor* a lender be.

It will be noticed that the conjunctions *or*, *either*...  
.........or, *neither*.........*nor*, express a *choice* between two alternatives.

Conjunctions which express a *choice* between two alternatives are called **Alternative**.

D. 1. He was obstinate. He was punished.  
He was obstinate; *therefore* he was punished.
2. I cannot see. It is very dark.  
I cannot see, *for* it is very dark.
3. It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.  
It is raining heavily, *so* I will take an umbrella with me.

It will be noticed that the conjunctions *therefore*, *for*, *so*, etc., join sentences in which one statement is *inferred* from the other.

Conjunctions which express an *inference* are called **Illative**.

1. Abdul is ill. He cannot study. He still attends school.  
Abdul is ill and cannot study, yet he still attends school.
2. He saw the boy in the street. He stopped to speak to him. He gave him a rupee.  
Seeing the boy in the street, he stopped to speak to him and gave him a rupee.

**Exercise 101.** *Combine each set of Simple sentences into one Compound sentence* :—

1. He does well. He is nervous at the start.
2. The way was long. The wind was cold.
3. It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.
4. The harvest truly is plenteous. The labourers are few.
5. It was a stormy night. We ventured out.
6. Football is vigorous and healthy game. Every boy should play it.
7. He is foolish. He is also obstinate.
8. I am in the right. You are in the wrong.
9. We can travel by land. We can travel by water.
10. The train was wrecked. No one was hurt.
11. The paper is good. The binding is very bad.
12. We must hasten. The robbers will overtake us.
13. The prince married the beautiful princess. They lived happily ever after.
14. The river is deep and swift. I am afraid to dive into it.
15. He was fined. He was sent to prison.
16. You may go to the theatre. Rama may go to the theatre.
17. Bruce was lying on his bed. He looked up to the roof. He saw a spider.
18. I cried out sadly. I beat my head and breast. I threw myself down on the ground.
19. You may play hockey. You may play football. You must do one of the two.
20. You may be wrong. Rashid may be wrong. You cannot both be right.
21. I got up. I looked about everywhere. I could not perceive my companions.
23. A is equal to B. B is equal to C. A is equal to C.
24. Most of the rebels were slain. A few escaped. They hid in the woods and marshes. The rebellion was quickly suppressed.
25. He was my school-fellow. He has become a great man. He has grown proud. He forgets his old friends.
26. I did not see you. I should have spoken to you. I had important news. Delay was dangerous.
27. Make haste. You will be late. There is no other train till midnight. That train is a slow one.
28. Their boats are made of a kind of bark. They are very light. They can easily be carried on the shoulders.
29. The emu, or Australian ostrich, does not sit on its eggs. It covers them up with leaves and grass. It leaves them to be hatched by the heat of the sun.
30. We must catch the 9 o'clock train. There is only half an hour left. We must start without further delay.
31. A timid dog is dangerous. He always suspects ill-treatment. He tries to protect himself by snapping.
32. A husbandman had sown some corn in his fields. He had only recently done so. Cranes came to eat the corn. The husbandman fixed a net in his fields to catch the cranes.
33. The monsoon failed. The tanks became almost empty. No grain could be sown. A famine was feared. The ryots looked anxiously for the next monsoon. It proved unusually abundant. The danger was averted.
34. The second carriage is full. We may pay first class fare. We may wait for the next train. We must do one of these things. We may not travel first class with second class tickets. That is forbidden.

35. He is a rich man. He did not earn his wealth. He does not appreciate the value of money. He squanders it.

36. He beat me in the race. He is a year older. He naturally runs faster. Next year I may do better.

37. The storm abated. The sun shone. The ship-wrecked mariners could see no sign of land. They were adrift in mid-ocean.

38. Generally your conduct is good. You have been guilty of an act of folly. You will not be punished. I advise you to be more prudent in future.

39. I lost my way. I asked a policeman to direct me. He was new to his work. He could not help me. He called a gentleman passing by to my assistance.

40. The engine-driver saw the danger. He applied the brakes. The line was greasy. The brakes failed to act quickly. The train crashed into the gates at the crossing. The engine left the rails.

41. The rain fell steadily for several days. The river overflowed its banks. The terrified villagers abandoned their homes. They fled to the higher ground. Soon the floods retired. The villagers were able to return.

CHAPTER XIV.

SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES. (Contd.)

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Complex sentence.

I. SUBORDINATE CLAUSE A NOUN CLAUSE.

94. In the following examples the Subordinate clause is a Noun clause:—

1. You are drunk. That aggravates your offence.
   That you are drunk aggravates your offence.

2. He will be late. That is certain.
   It is certain that he will be late.

3. You are repentant. I will not forget it.
   I will not forget that you are repentant.

4. He may be innocent. I do not know.
   I do not know whether he is innocent.

5. He is short-sighted. Otherwise he is fit for the post.
   Except that he is short-sighted he is fit for the post.
6. The clouds would disperse. That was our hope. Our hope was cheering.
   Our hope, that the clouds would disperse, was cheering.
7. The game was lost. It was the consequence of his carelessness.
   The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.

II. Subordinate Clause an Adjective Clause.

95. On the following examples the Subordinate clause is an Adjective clause:—

1. A fox once met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before.
   A fox who had never seen a lion before met him.
2. She keeps her ornaments in a safe. This is the safe.
   This is the safe where she keeps her ornaments.
3. A cottager and his wife had a hen. The hen laid an egg every day. The egg was golden.
   A cottager and his wife had a hen which laid a golden egg every day.

III. Subordinate Clause an Adverb Clause.

96. In the following examples the Subordinate clause is an Adverb clause:—

1. Queen Victoria died in 1901. The Prince of Wales thereafter became king.
   When Queen Victoria died in 1901, the Prince of Wales became king.
2. I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.
   I waited for my friend until he came.
3. He fled somewhere. His pursuers could not follow him.
   He fled where his pursuers could not follow him.
4. Let men sow anything. They will reap its fruit.
   As men sow, so shall they reap.
5. You are strong. I am equally strong.
   I am as strong as you are.
6. He was not there. I spoke to his brother for that reason.
   As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
7. We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.
   We eat that we may live.
8. He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.
   He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.
9. Don't eat too much. You will be ill.
   If you eat too much you will be ill.
10. He began late. He finished first.
    He finished first though he began late.
11. I shall come. My being alone is a condition. I shall come if I am alone.
12. I must know all the facts. I cannot help you otherwise. Before I can help you, I must know all the facts.
13. He is superstitious. He is equally wicked. He is as superstitious as he is wicked.

**Exercise 102. Combine each set of Simple sentences into one Complex sentence containing a Noun clause:**

1. He is wrong. I am sure of it.
2. You deceived him. That was his complaint. [time?]
3. The train will arrive at a certain time. Do you know the
4. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar in 1805 saved England from a French invasion. I have often told you this fact.
5. He will waste his time. That is certain.
6. Where have you put my hat? Tell me.
7. He is short-tempered. I like him all the same.
8. Is it time for the train to start? Ask the guard.
9. It is going to rain. I am sure of it.
10. Something may be worth doing. It is only worth doing well.
11. He is a sincere worker. No one can doubt this fact.
12. He said something. I did not hear it.
13. How did you find that out? Tell me.
14. You have made a mistake. I think so.
15. Who wrote *Sakuntala*? Can you tell me that?
16. You stole the purse. Do you deny it?
17. I am very sorry. I cannot adequately express my sorrow.
18. We have been deceived. That is the truth.
19. The German army was no longer to be considered as invincible. This was apparent to all the world.
20. He will succeed. We expect it.
21. What have you done? Tell me.
22. We wished to know. We were going somewhere.
23. We were nearing some waterfall. It was evident from the distant roar of water.
24. A certain number of the enemy escaped. We do not know this number.
25. The two friends quarrelled. I want to know the reason.
26. He is a great orator. This fact cannot be denied.
27. Columbus made an egg stand on its end. I will show you his method.
28. I have seen this man somewhere before. I cannot remember the place. [arrival.
29. He will arrive some time. I do not know the time of his
30. He distrusts his own sons. It is difficult to understand the reason.
Exercise 103. Combine each set of Simple sentences into one Complex sentence containing an Adjective clause:—

1. The theft was committed last night. The man has been caught.
2. The French and the Italian languages are different forms of the Latin language. This language was once spoken in almost every part of Europe.
3. The time was six o’clock. The accident happened then.
4. You are not keeping good health lately. Can you tell me the reason?
5. He has many plans for earning money quickly. All of them have failed.
6. A lion was proud of his strength. He despised the weakness of the mouse.
7. The grapes hung over the garden wall. The fox saw the grapes.
8. That is the school. I was taught there.
9. You put it somewhere. Show me the place.
10. My travelling companion was an old gentleman. His name is Mr. Haq. I met him in Basra.

Exercise 104. Combine each set of Simple sentences into one Complex sentence containing an Adverb clause:—

1. The nurse must be very tired. She had no sleep last night.
2. A gentleman may call. Please ask him to wait.
3. He ran so quickly. He soon overtook me.
4. I will get ready. Do not go till then.
5. He spoke in a very low voice. Nobody could hear him.
6. I wound my watch this morning. It has stopped.
7. It was very stuffy last night. I could not sleep.
8. The monsoon may break this month. Otherwise the wells will run dry.
9. I may help you. I may not help you. You are sure to lose the game.
10. The fireman came out of the house. The roof collapsed that very moment.
11. Success attends hard work. Failure attends bad work.
12. You must hurry. You will miss the train otherwise.
13. The delegates arrived. The discussion was resumed.
14. He is very old. He enjoys good health.
15. No more funds are available. The work has been stopped.
16. He saw me coming. He immediately took to his heels.
17. I may be blunt. I am at least honest.
18. He was contradicted. He was annoyed.
19. He bled profusely. He died.
20. This may be true of some. It is not true of all.
21. He ran quickly. He soon overtook me.
22. I had left home. Your letter arrived afterwards.
23. He saw us. He disappeared immediately.
24. He will not go out in the rain. He is afraid of getting wet.
25. The bandits fought desperately. They could not bear the idea of being taken alive.
26. The sailors cast anchor. They did so to prevent the ship drifting on the rocks.
27. You make a good deal of noise. I cannot work.
28. We may sail to-morrow. It depends on the weather.
29. It is very simple. Even a child can understand it.
30. He was returning from school. He was caught in a shower.
31. Robinson Crusoe discovered the print of a foot on the sand. He was puzzled.
32. He finished the work. Just then the clock struck five.
33. He is being lionized. He still keeps a level head.
34. Why do you keep your eye on me like this? Have you turned detective?
35. We travelled together as far as Calcutta. We parted company there.
36. He is a rich man. No other man in our community is equally rich.
37. You may wish to do the work. You may not wish to do the work. You must still do it.
38. He was sick. He remained at home.
39. You have tears. Prepare to shed them now.
40. He may slay me. I will trust him.
41. He saw me. He ran away then.
42. He came to my house. I was out.
43. His father died. He has been very poor from that time.
44. He grew weaker and weaker. He died.
45. We take off our clothes. We go to bed.
46. He was hanged. He had committed murder.
47. All will respect you. Your being honest is a condition.
48. He is old. He cannot walk.
49. He won the race. He was the swiftest. [time.
50. Life lasts a certain time. Let us be honest during that
51. The wolf is larger. The jackal is smaller.
52. Arjun is clever. His cleverness equals Rama's.

97. Carefully study the following sentences:—
   1. He had read Milton. He had it in a prose translation.
      He had read it when he was fourteen. He told us this.
      He told us that he had read Milton, in a prose translation, when he was fourteen.
2. A bachelor may be surrounded with all sorts of luxuries. In spite of that he will always find his happiness incomplete. He must have a wife and children. With whatever luxuries a bachelor may be surrounded, he will always find his happiness incomplete, unless he has a wife and children.

3. Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden. Through his whole life he praised him with unvaried liberality. He did so whenever an opportunity was presented. Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, whom, whenever an opportunity was presented, he praised through his whole life with unvaried liberality.

4. Milton did not educate his daughters in the languages. He said that one tongue was enough for a woman. Milton said that he did not educate his daughters in the languages, because one tongue was enough for a woman.

5. I sank into the water. I felt confused. Nothing can describe that confusion. Nothing can describe the confusion of thought which I felt when I sank into the water.

6. We had in this village an idiot boy. I well remember that boy. From a child he showed a strong propensity for bees. This was some twenty years ago. We had in this village, some twenty years ago, an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who from a child showed a strong propensity for bees.

Exercise 105. Combine each of the following sets of Simple sentences into one Complex sentence:—

1. That is the man. He gave me a dog. It went mad.
2. Rama will not play in the match. The notion is foolish. He is the best player in the school.
3. I wrote the letter. It contained the truth. He praised me
4. Honesty is the best policy. Have you never heard it?
5. He came to see me. He wanted to tell me something. His father was dead. He had been ill for a long time.
6. The horse has killed a man. I wished to sell it to you. The man was trying to steal it.
7. He took the medicine. He then felt better. It cured his
8. He gave an order. He is obeyed. They fear to offend him.
9. The absence of the girl from her home was unusual. Inquiries were made. They led to no result.
10. Your conduct is very peculiar. I am unable to understand it. It has been described to me.
11. He played exceedingly well in the match. His team won in consequence. The match was played yesterday.

12. He wrote a letter. He wrote it for a certain reason. He wrote it to his superior. He told me about this.

13. I visited his garden. In it there were some beautiful rose-trees. The trees were full of bloom. These were red and white in colour.

14. He forsook his dishonest ways. No one would give him work. His dishonest ways had brought him to the depths of poverty.

15. He is sure to receive his pay. It is due to him. Why then does he worry?

16. He has very bad health. He lives very carefully. It is inexplicable to the doctor. The doctor has attended him for years. He told me this.

17. His servants disliked him. They flattered him. He was very harsh to them.

18. I carefully sighted the rifle. I did not wish to miss. A miss might have cost me my life.

19. The speed of the boat was remarkable. It was going against the current. It was going against the wind. These facts should be kept in mind.

20. He stole a book. It had the owner's name written in it. I was told this. The name was well known to him.

21. They had marched the whole journey at top speed. They wished to surprise the enemy. The journey was very long.

22. My friend is going to Europe. He has got long leave. His brother is already there. He wishes to become a doctor.

23. Rama will not play against the Hindu School. It has a very strong team. He has declared this to be his intention. He does not wish to tire himself before the cup-match. It takes place on the next day.

24. The man talks most. That man does least. This very often happens.

25. A man did this. He must have been very strong. There is no doubt of it. Our father says so.

26. He paid a sum of money for the information. He paid it to a certain person. He paid it for some reason. I should like to know the sum, the person and the reason. I could then prosecute him.

27. They had the treasure in some place. The treasure was very valuable. The place was never discovered. They feared pursuit and capture. They hid it in a jungle.

28. He endeavoured to hide the traces of the crime. He had committed it. The reason is not difficult to see.

29. He had not learned to read and write. He was very ignorant. He could not even talk fluently. Such a man should not pretend to be a doctor.
30. The boy had many accomplishments. The father fully described a large number of these to the teacher. He wished to get him admitted to the school.
31. The jackal was pursued by the dogs. It was very hungry. They were well fed. It was caught.
32. He waited longer. He got more angry. He had ordered them to be punctual.
33. You may like it. You may not like it. In either case I shall send you there. It is my duty to do so.
34. Your father succeeded well. Would you like to succeed equally well? He worked hard. You must work equally hard.
35. You have failed. I am sorry to hear it. You deserved to pass. I think it.
36. You will be allowed to enter for the examination. Your working hard is a condition. The orders are to that effect. They were issued by the Principal.
37. Rama is more clever. Krishna is less clever. I think it. I judge by the results of the examination.
38. There is a will. There is a way too. This is generally true.
39. I heard the news. I went to the hospital. I wished to discover the extent of his injuries. The hospital is not far from my house.
40. You may please him. You may displease him. He will promote you sooner or later accordingly. This is only right.
41. You sow in a certain way. You will reap in the same way. The proverb says this.
42. You may look everywhere. There you will see signs of industry. These signs speak well for the prosperity of the people.
43. I have done much sword-play. The sight of a sword gives pleasure to a man like me. This is undeniable.
44. They played the game very skilfully. No one could have played it more skilfully. They had been thoroughly well trained.
45. He is an idle and careless boy. The other boys in the school are not equally idle and careless. The report was to this effect. His father received the report. He was very grieved to receive it.

Exercise 106. Combine each of the following groups of sentences into one Compound or one Complex sentence in any way you like:—
1. I offered him help. He needed help. He persisted in refusing help. I left him to his fate.
2. A famished traveller was toiling over the desert. He found a bag. He was highly delighted. He opened the bag. He found nothing but pearls.

4. The English nation honours the name of Wellington. He won the battle of Waterloo. He won many other great battles in the service of his country.

5. Once an oarsman was rowing by himself. He did not look behind him. He met another boat. He crashed into it. He was upset.

6. A dog was running away with a piece of meat. He passed some deep still water. He saw there the reflected image of the meat. He dropped the meat into the deep water. He snatched in vain at the shadow.

7. A fox saw a crow sitting on a tree with a piece of cheese in his mouth. The fox praised the crow's singing. The crow was pleased by the flattery. The crow began to sing. The crow dropped the cheese.

8. A lion was proud of his strength. He despised the weakness of the mouse. He was caught in a net. He could not escape from the net. He was set free by the exertions of the mouse.

9. John signed. John was King of England. He signed a document called the Magna Carta. He was afraid of his barons. He did not care about liberty. He signed the document at Runnymede. Runnymede is on the Thames. It is not far from Windsor.

10. The train ran down the incline. The train attained great speed. The train turned a sharp curve at the bottom. The train oscillated under the influence of the brakes. The train threw all the passengers into a panic.

11. A half-starved mouse managed to creep into a basket of corn. The mouse rejoiced in his good fortune. The mouse fed greedily on the corn. The mouse tried to get out of the basket. His body was now too big to pass through the hole.

12. The Amir of Afghanistan has written a most interesting book. In it he tells the story of his life. Part of his life was spent in banishment from his own country. In that country he is now absolute master.

13. A band of ruffians entered a village. The ruffians were well armed. They entered the village at night. Some of the ruffians were escaped convicts. The ruffians stole the cattle of the villagers. The villagers were asleep.

14. Suez Canal is not likely to be obstructed or closed. Treaties have been signed between the principal nations of Europe. These provide against the occurrence of war. Even in times of war all vessels shall be permitted to pass unhindered.
15. Mungo Park explored the interior regions of Africa. He was employed by the African association. The undertaking was hazardous. He suffered many distresses. Those distresses were often alleviated by the compassion of the negroes.

16. A lion was drinking in a clear pool. His stately mane was reflected by the pool. The lion saw the reflection. He greatly admired his mane. He was afterwards pursued by hunters with their guns. He was pursued through a thick wood. He then found his mane useless and of no avail.

17. The King ordered me to go to a distant village. It was not possible to disobey. I set off for the village. There I was mortified to find no one willing to admit me into his house. I was regarded with astonishment and fear. I was obliged to sit the whole day without victuals. A tree protected me against the heat and the sun.

18. The night was very threatening. The wind rose. There were heavy rain clouds. The wild beasts were numerous thereabout. To escape them it would have been necessary to climb a tree and sit among the branches.

19. The sun set. I was preparing to pass the night in a tree. A negro woman stopped to observe me. She was returning from the labour of the field. She perceived my weariness and dejection. She inquired into my situation. I briefly explained it to her. With a look of compassion she told me to follow her.

20. She conducted me to her hut. She told me to remain there for the night. Then she found me hungry. She procured from outside a fine fish. She caused it to be half boiled upon some embers. She then gave it to me for supper.

21. He had made war on Saxony. He had set the Roman crown upon his own head. He had become famous throughout the whole world. But his fame had not prevented his hair from becoming grey.

22. Augustus probably died a natural death. He was in his seventy-eighth year. He had been reduced to despondency by the disaster in Germany. He was travelling at an unhealthy time of the year. He had exposed himself imprudently to the night air. And all the other particulars are quite opposed to the poison theory.

23. This is not the least part of our happiness. We enjoy the remotest products of the north and south. At the same time we are free from extremities of the weather. Our eyes are refreshed with the green fields of Britain. At the same time our palates are refreshed with tropical fruits.

24. He was a man of haughty and vehement temper. He was treated very ungraciously by the court. He was supported very enthusiastically by the people. He would eagerly take the first opportunity of showing his power and gratifying his resentment. This might be expected.
25. Bonaparte was born a Corsican. He distinguished himself at school. He joined the republican army. He started as a corporal. His bravery was remarkable. His mental powers were great. He became the head of the army of Italy. He conquered Egypt. He set aside the republic. He was proclaimed Emperor.

26. He is now gone to his final reward. He was full of years and honours. These honours were especially dear to his heart for the following reasons. They were gratefully bestowed by his pupils. They bound him to the interests of that school. He had been educated in that school. His whole life had been dedicated to its service.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

98. The Sequence of Tenses is the principle in accordance with which the Tense of the verb in a subordinate clause follows the Tense of the verb in the principal clause. (Sequence is connected with the Latin verb sequor, follow.)

The Sequence of Tenses applies chiefly to Adverb Clauses of Purpose and Noun Clauses.

99. A Past Tense in the principal clause is followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause; as,

He hinted that he wanted money.
She replied that she felt better.
I found out that he was guilty.
He saw that the clock had stopped.
He replied that he would come.
I never thought that I should see him again.
I took care that he should not hear me.
They climbed higher that they might get a better view.
I worked hard that I might succeed.

There are, however, two exceptions to this rule:—

(i) A Past Tense in the principal clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth; as,

Newton discovered that the force of gravitation makes apples fall.
Galileo maintained that the earth moves round the sun.

Euclid proved that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

He said that honesty is always the best policy.
(ii) When the subordinate clause is introduced by \textit{than}, even if there is a Past Tense in the principal clause it may be followed by \textit{any} Tense required by the sense in the subordinate clause; as,

He \textit{liked} you better than he \textit{likes} me.
He \textit{helped} him more than he \textit{helps} his own children.
I then \textit{saw} him oftener than I \textit{see} him now.
He \textit{valued} his friendship more than he \textit{values} mine.

100. A Present or Future Tense in the principal clause may be followed by \textit{any} Tense required by the sense; as,

He \textit{thinks} that she \textit{is} there.
He \textit{thinks} that she \textit{was} there.
He \textit{thinks} that she \textit{will be} there.

He \textit{will think} that she \textit{is} there.
He \textit{will think} that she \textit{was} there.
He \textit{will think} that she \textit{will be} there.

But in sentences where the subordinate clause denotes \textit{purpose}, if the verb in the principal clause is Present or Future, the verb in the subordinate clause must be Present; as,

I \textit{eat} that I \textit{may} live.
I \textit{shall nurse} him that he \textit{may} live.

Exercise 107. \textit{Insert the correct tense of the verb in the following:—}

1. I waited \textit{for my friend} until he ——. (To come.)
2. So long as the rain ——, I stayed at home. (To continue.)
3. I did not know it until you ——. (To speak.)
4. He speaks as one who ——. (To know.)
5. He ran as quickly as he ——. (Can or could?)
6. He went where he —— find work. (Can or could?)
7. Wherever there is coal you —— find iron. (Will or would?)
8. He behaves as one —— expect him to do. (May or might?)
9. He ran away because he —— afraid. (To be.)
10. He fled where his pursuers —— not follow. (Can or could?)
11. As he —— not there, I spoke to his brother. (To be.)
12. The notice was published in order that all —— know the facts. (May or might?)
13. He was so tired that he —— scarcely stand. (Can or could?)
14. You make such a noise that I —— not work. (Can or could?)
15. He finished first though he—— late. (To begin.)
16. His health has improved since he—— India. (To leave.)
17. As soon as he—— the news he wrote to me. (To hear.)
18. After the shower—— over, the sun shone out again. (To be.)
19. Whenever we—— we talk of old times. (To meet.)
20. Answer the first question before you—— further. (To proceed.)
21. Just as he—— the room the clock struck. (To enter.)
22. Now that we—— safe we stopped to take breath. (To feel.)
23. Wherever he—— the people* gathered to listen. (To preach.)
24. He speaks as though he—— very angry. (To be.)
25. He ran because he—— in a hurry. (To be.)
26. I do it because I—— to. (To choose.)
27. He cannot see unless he—— glasses. (To wear.)
28. He advanced as far as he——. (To dare.)
29. He lost more than he—— afford. (Can or could?)
30. He eats as much as he——. (Can or could?)
31. He rode as swiftly as he——. (Can or could?)
32. He locked the papers up that they—— be safe. (May or might?)
33. He walks as though he—— slightly lame. (To be.)
34. He stayed at home because he—— feeling ill. (To be.)
35. I forgive you since you——. (To repent.) [might?]
36. He labours hard that he—— become rich. (May or might?)
37. We shall wait here until you——. (To come.)
38. He rested his horse for it——. (To limp.)
39. You may sit wherever you——. (To like.) [might?]
40. He went to Calcutta that he—— find work. (May or might?)
41. I would die before I——. (To lie.) [could?]
42. They come to see us as often as they——. (Can or might?)
43. I studied hard in order that I—— succeed. (May or might?)
44. He—— so hard that he is certain to succeed. (To work.)
45. She told me that she—— come. (Will or would?)
46. He would succeed if he——. (To try.)
47. I asked him what I—— do. (Can or could?)
48. He came oftener than we——. (To expect.)
49. I would not attempt it if you—— me. (To ask.)
50. He walked so fast that I—— not overtake him. (Can or could?)

Exercise 108. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate auxiliary. (Remember to observe the sequence of tenses.)
1. He died that he — save the flag. [known.
2. They erected signposts in order that the road — be
3. We eat that we — live.
4. Even if he paid me to do so, I — not live in his house.
5. You — only go if you have permission.
6. On the understanding that you return soon, you — go
out.
7. A bridge was built in order that the dangerous ferry —
be avoided.
8. He begs from door to door that he — keep body and
soul together.
9. He was so tired that he — scarcely stand.
10. He went to England in order that he — become a
barrister.
11. You make such a noise that I — not work.
12. He asked again whether supper — be ready soon.
13. In order that he — learn the language quickly, he en-
gaged a teacher.
14. He said that he — do it.
15. The thieves stole whatevever they — find in the house.
16. He begged that we — pardon him.
17. I wished that I — come earlier.
18. He said that he — try again.
19. He worked hard that he — win the prize.
20. We ran that we — arrive in time.
21. He said that he — give an early reply.

Exercise 109. Supply Verbs in correct concord in the
following complex sentences:—
1. They sold the house because it — old.
2. He solemnly assured them that they — quite mistaken.
3. I came home when it — to rain.
4. The soldiers advanced when the bugle —.
5. I asked him what his name —.
6. He had a cow that — enormous quantities of milk.
7. When the sun set he — home.
8. He told them that they — wrong.
9. I heard that there — a disturbance in the city.
10. Could you doubt that there — a God?

CHAPTER XVI.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.

101. We may report the words of a speaker in two
ways:—
(i) We may quote his actual words. This is called Direct Speech.
(ii) We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This is called Indirect (or Reported) Speech.

Direct. Rama said, "I am very busy now."
Indirect. Rama said that he was very busy then.

It will be noticed that in Direct Speech, we use inverted commas to mark off the exact words of the speaker. In Indirect Speech we do not.

It will be further noticed that in changing the above Direct Speech into Indirect certain changes have been made. Thus:
(i) We have used the conjunction that before the Indirect statement.
(ii) The pronoun I is changed to he. (The Pronoun is changed in Person.)
(iii) The verb am is changed to was. (Present Tense is changed to Past.)
(iv) The adverb now is changed to then.

Rules for changing Direct Speech into Indirect.

102. When the reporting or principal verb is Third Person and in the Past Tense, the following rules are observed in changing Direct Speech into Indirect.

103. All Present tenses of the Direct are changed into the corresponding Past tenses. Thus:—
(a) A simple present becomes a simple past.
Direct. He said, "I am unwell."
Indirect. He said that he was unwell.
(b) A present imperfect becomes a past imperfect.
Direct. He said, "My master is writing letters."
Indirect. He said that his master was writing letters.
(c) A present perfect becomes a past perfect.
Direct. He said, "I have passed the examination."
Indirect. He said that he had passed the examination.

Note.—The shall of the Future Tense is changed into should.
The will of the Future Tense is changed into would or should.
The Past Tense remains unchanged.

Direct. He said, "I lived many years in China."
Indirect. He said that he lived many years in China.

Sometimes the simple past in the Direct becomes the past perfect in the Indirect.

Direct. He said, "The horse died in the night."
Indirect. He said that the horse had died in the night.

104. Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives, of the First and Second Persons, are changed to the Third Person.

Direct. He said, "I am unwell."
Indirect. He said that he was unwell.

Direct. The gentleman said to the beggar, "I know you."
Indirect. The gentleman told the beggar that he knew him.

Direct. The man said to the girl, "I know you and your father."
Indirect. The man told the girl that he knew her and her father.

Note, however, that if the person addressed reports the speech, second persons are changed to first.

Direct. He said to me, "You are getting indolent."
Indirect. He told me that I was getting indolent.

105. Words expressing nearness are generally changed into words expressing distance. Thus:—

now becomes then  |  thus becomes so
this " that    |  to-day    ,  that day
these " those  |  to-morrow " ,  the next day
here " there    |  yesterday " ,  the day before
ago " before   |  last night " ,  the night before

Direct. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
Indirect. He said that he was glad to be there that evening.

Questions.

106. In reporting questions the Indirect Speech is introduced by some such verbs as asked, inquired, etc. When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if.

Direct. He said to me, "What are you doing?"
Indirect. He asked me what I was doing.

Direct. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger of Alice.
Indirect. The stranger enquired of Alice where she lived.
DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.

Direct. The policeman said to the man, "Where are you going?"

Indirect. The policeman enquired of the man where he was going.

Direct. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"

Indirect. He asked them whether they would listen to such a man.

[Or] Would they, he asked, listen to such a man?

Direct. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother.

Indirect. His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his own father.

COMMANDS AND REQUESTS.

107. In reporting commands and requests, the Indirect Speech is introduced by some verb expressing command or request, and the Imperative mood is changed into the Infinitive.

Direct. Rama said to Arjun, "Go away."

Indirect. Rama ordered Arjun to go away.

Direct. He said to him, "Please wait here till I return."

Indirect. He requested him to wait there till he returned.

Direct. "Call the first witness," said the King.

Indirect. The King commanded them to call the first witness.

Direct. He shouted, "Let me go."

Indirect. He shouted to them to let him go.

Direct. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

Indirect. He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.

EXCLAMATIONS AND WISHES.

108. In reporting exclamations and wishes the Indirect Speech is introduced by some verb expressing exclamation or wish.

Direct. He said, "Alas! I am undone."

Indirect. He exclaimed that he was undone.

Direct. Alice said, "How clever I am!"

Indirect. Alice said that she was very clever.

Direct. He said, "Bravo! You have done well."

Indirect. He applauded him, saying that he had done well.

Direct. "So help me Heaven!" he cried, "I will never steal again."

Indirect. He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.
Exercise 110. Report the following in indirect speech:

1. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
2. "You have all done it very badly," remarked the teacher.
3. They wrote, "It is time we thought about settling this matter."
4. The teacher promised, "If you will come before school to-morrow, I will explain it."
5. She wrote, "I am waiting and watching and longing for my son's return."
6. The examiner's orders were, "No one is to bring books into the room nor ask me questions about what I have told you to do."
7. The dwarf said to her, "Promise me that when you are Queen you will give me your first-born child."
8. "That is my horse," said he, "and if I do not prove it in a few minutes I will give up my claim."
9. "I will avenge your wrongs," he cried. "I will not enter Athens until I have punished the king who had so cruelly treated you."
10. He wrote and said, "I am unable to come just now because I am ill, but I will certainly start as soon as I am well enough to do so."
11. One day he sent for Cassim and said to him, "You are now old enough to earn your living, so you must set off, and make your own way in the world."

Exercise 111. Report the following in indirect speech:

1. "What do you want?" he said to her.
2. He said, "How's your father?"
3. "Are you coming home with me?" he asked.
4. He enquired, "When do you intend to pay me?"
5. He said to us, "Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?"
6. "Do you really come from China?" said the prince.
7. The poor man exclaimed, "Will none of you help me?"
8. "Which way did she go?" asked the young Rakshas.
9. Aladdin said to the magician, "What have I done to deserve so severe a blow?"
10. "Don't you know the way home?" asked I.
11. "Do you write a good hand?" said the Baronet.
12. "Have you anything to say in behalf of the prisoner?" said the Judge, finally.
13. "Which is the proper way to answer this question, father?" the boy enquired.
14. “Have you anything to tell me, little bird?” asked Ulysses.
15. The young sparrow said, “Mother, what is that queer object?”
16. Then aloud he said, “Tell me, boy, is the miller within?”
17. “Who are you, sir, and what do you want?” they cried.
18. “Dear bird,” she said, stroking its feathers, “have you come to comfort me in my sorrow?”
19. The Rajah was deeply grieved, and said to his wife, “What can I do for you?”
20. When the sun got low, the king’s son said, “Jack, since we have no money, where can we lodge this night?”
21. She said to him, “What is it that makes you so much stronger and braver than any other man?”
22. When the Brahmin approached, the first thief said, “Why do you carry a dog on your back? Are you not ashamed?”

**Exercise 112. Report the following in INDIRECT SPEECH:**

1. “Bring me a drink of milk,” said the swami to the villagers.
2. “Sit down, boys,” said the teacher.
3. “Halt!” shouted the officer to his men.
4. “Take off your hat,” the king said to the Hatter.
5. The teacher said to him, “Do not read so fast.”
6. He said to me, “Wait until I come.”
7. “Hurry up,” he said to his servant, “do not waste time.”
8. “Run away, children,” said their mother.
9. He said, “Daughter, take my golden jug, and fetch me some water from the well.”
10. “Go down to the bazaar. Bring me some oil and a lump of ice,” ordered his master.

**Exercise 113. Report the following in INDIRECT SPEECH:**

1. “What a rare article milk is, to be sure, in London!” said Mr. Squeers with a sigh.
2. “What a stupid fellow you are!” he angrily remarked.
3. He said, “My God! I am ruined.”
4. He said, “Alas! our foes are too strong.”
5. He said, “What a lazy boy you are! How badly you have done your work.”
6. “Saint George strike for us!” exclaimed the Knight.
7. He said, “Oh! that’s a nuisance.”
8. He said, “How cruel of him!”
9. He said, “What a pity you did not come!”
10. “Ah me!” exclaimed the Queen. “What a rash and bloody deed you have done.”
Conversion of Indirect into Direct.

109. The conversion of Indirect into Direct generally presents no special difficulties, as the following examples will show:—

*Indirect.* He inquired whether his name was not Ahmed.

*Direct.* He said to him, "Is not your name Ahmed?"

*Indirect.* As the stranger entered the town he was met by a policeman who asked him if he was a traveller. He replied carelessly that it would appear so.

*Direct.* As the stranger entered the town he was met by a policeman, who asked, "Are you a traveller?" "So it would appear," he answered carelessly.

*Indirect.* She asked how she, a girl, who could not ride or use sword or lance, could be of any help? Rather would she stay at home and spin beside her dear mother.

*Direct.* She said, "How can I, a girl, who cannot ride or use sword or lance, be of any help? Rather would I stay at home and spin beside my dear mother."

Exercise 114. Report the following in direct speech:—

1. He asked Rama to go with him.
2. Rama replied that he could not do so.
3. He asked his father when the next letter would come.
4. His father replied that there might not be another that year.
5. Rama asked me what had become of Hari.
6. I told him that I had not seen him for months.
7. The master requested that they would attend carefully to what he was saying.
8. I wrote that I would visit him next day.
9. He observed that he had never liked doing that.
10. I told them to be quiet.
11. He asked me if I had anything to say.
12. Rama asked Hari if he would change places with him.
13. He said that he was tired, and that he wished to go to bed.
14. An old mouse asked who would bell the cat.
15. John said that he wanted to be a soldier.
16. He asked me where I was going.
17. He asked me what I wanted.
18. Abdul said that he had seen that picture.
19. The boy said that he would go with us.
20. He said that the earth moves round the sun.
21. The stranger asked Alice where she lived.
22. I asked Mary if she would lend me a pencil.
23. He told us that he had waited an hour.
24. The lady inquired if he was now quite well again.
25. He said that he had come to see them.
26. He said that though he had come, it was against his will.
27. The speaker said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening.
28. He asked them whether they would listen to such a man.
29. He asked me if I would accompany him. [return.
30. He ordered him to leave the room and forbade him to
31. The mother asked her boy where he had been all the
afternoon.
32. Hari asked Rama if he had read the letter.
33. The King asked the philosopher whom he considered the
happiest man living.
34. The magistrate asked the prisoner what he was doing
with his hand in the gentleman’s pocket.
35. The fox cried out to the goat that a thought had just
come into his head.
36. He advised his sons not to quarrel amongst themselves
when he was dead but to remain united.
37. The lion told the fox that he was very weak, that his
teeth had fallen out, and that he had no appetite.
38. He replied that he had promised to reward his soldiers,
and that he had kept his word.

110. Study the following examples, and in each case
carefully note the changes made while turning from
Direct into Indirect Speech:—
Direct. The Prince said, “It gives me great pleasure to be
here this evening.”
Indirect. The Prince said that it gave him great pleasure to
be there that evening.

Direct. He said, “I shall go as soon as it is possible.”
Indirect. He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.

Direct. He said, “I do not wish to see any of you; go away.”
Indirect. He said that he did not wish to see any of them
and ordered them to go away.

Direct. My teacher often says to me, “If you don’t work
hard, you will fail.”
Indirect. My teacher often says to me that if I don’t work
hard I shall fail.

Direct. He said, “We are all sinners.”
Indirect. He said that we are all sinners.

Direct. The lecturer said, “Akbar won the respect of all
races and classes by his justice.”
Indirect. The lecturer said that Akbar won the respect of all
races and classes by his justice.
Direct. He said, "Let us wait for the award."
Indirect. He proposed that they should wait for the award.
Direct. "Saint George strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight, "do the false yeomen give way?"
Indirect. The Knight prayed that Saint George might strike for them and asked whether the false yeomen gave way.
Direct. "Curse it!" exclaimed the driver. "Who could have foreseen such ill-luck? But for the accident we should have caught the train easily."
Indirect. The driver exclaimed with an oath that nobody could have foreseen such ill-luck. But for the accident they would have caught the train easily.
Direct. The general, addressing his mutinous troops, said, "You have brought disgrace upon a famous regiment. If you had grievances why did you not lay them before your own officers? Now, you must first suffer punishment for your offence before your complaints can be heard."
Indirect. The general told his mutinous troops that they had brought disgrace upon a famous regiment. If they had grievances, why had they not laid them before their own officers? Now they must suffer punishment for their offence before their complaints could be heard.
Direct. The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" "Yes," said the peasant; "do you want one in which you can spend the night?" "No," replied the traveller; "I only want a meal."
Indirect. The traveller enquired of the peasant if he could tell him the way to the nearest inn. The peasant replied that he could, and asked whether the traveller wanted one in which he could spend the night. The traveller answered that he did not wish to stay there, but only wanted a meal.

Remark.—It will be noticed that we have avoided the ugly phrases "replied in the affirmative" and "replied in the negative."

Exercise 115. Report the following in INDIRECT SPEECH:—
1. "Cheer up, mother, I'll go and get work somewhere," said Jack.
2. But the sea-god cried, "Do not be afraid, noble prince. I have taken pity on you and will help you."
3. "No," said the child; "I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new breeches."

4. "What a horse are they losing for want of skill and spirit to manage him!" exclaimed Alexander.

5. Telemachus replied, "How can I drive away the mother, who bore me and nourished me?"

6. "Call no man happy," was the reply of the philosopher, "until he has ended his life in a fitting manner."

7. Then said the wolf to the fox, "Now either yield thyself as vanquished, or else certainly I will kill thee."

8. "I believe," said he, "that we are in this country among a people whom we like and who like us."

9. He said, "Take that bird away. Its gilded cage reminds me of my father whom I imprisoned."

10. "I have just one word to say to you," said the dealer. "Either make your purchase, or walk out of my shop."

11. "My hour is come," thought he. "Let me meet death like a man."

12. "Be not cast down," said Mentor, "remember whose son thou art, and all shall be well with thee."

13. Bhisma said: "Boys! boys! remember you play a game. If it be Arjuna's turn let him have it."

14. "Friends," said the old man, "sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench. My good wife Baucis has gone to see what you can have for supper."

15. "Ah! you don't know what these beans are," said the man; "if you plant them over-night, by morning they grow right up to the sky."

16. "How clever I am!" he said, "All my life I have been talking prose without knowing it."

17. "I am old and lonely," said she. "Hast thou no pity on my loneliness? Stay with me, my best son, for thou art yet more boy than man."

18. "I do not practise," Goldsmith once said; "I make it a rule to prescribe only for my friends." "Pray, dear doctor," said Beauclerk, "alter your rule, and prescribe only for your enemies."

19. He said: "Who are you to speak to me like this? I am the master. Why should I help you? It is your work, not mine, to draw the cart."

20. "I cannot hope to see these trees which I am planting come in perfection," said the duke, "but it is right for me to plant for the benefit of my successors."

21. "Are you angry, my friends," said the king, "because you have lost your leader? I am your king; I will be your leader."
22. Said an old Crab to a young one, "Why do you walk so crooked, child? Walk straight!" "Mother," said the young Crab, "show me the way, will you?"

23. "Who are you?" said the Deer. The Jackal replied: "I am Kshudrabuddhi the Jackal. I live in this forest all by myself; I have neither friend nor relation."

24. One summer some elephants were very much distressed by the heat, and said to their leader: "We are absolutely perishing for want of water. The smaller animals have bathing-places, but we have none. What are we to do? Where are we to go?"

25. When the king saw him coming he said, "Pray who are you, and what do you want?" The Rabbit said, "I am an ambassador from his majesty Chandra—the Moon." The Elephant King replied, "Declare your errand."

26. A young Rajah once said to his Vizier, "How is it that I am so often ill? I take great care of myself; I never go cut in the rain; I wear warm clothes; I eat good food. Yet I am always catching cold, or getting fever."

27. "My sons," said he, "a great treasure lies hidden in the estate I am about to leave you." "Where is it hid?" said the sons. "I am about to tell you," said the old man; "but you must dig for it."

28. "How very well you speak French!" Lady Grizzel said. "I ought to know it," Becky modestly said. "I taught it in a school, and my mother was a Frenchwoman."

29. "What are you going to do with the tinder-box?" asked the soldier. "That's no business of yours," said the witch; "you've got your money; give me my tinder-box!"

30. "My name is Noman," said Ulysses, "my kindred and friends in my own country call me Noman." "Then," said the Cyclops, "this is the kindness I will show thee, Noman; I will eat thee last of all thy friends."

31. "I am a dead man, Hardy," said Nelson; "I am going fast; it will be all over with me soon. Come nearer to me. Let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me."

32. He said to the shoemaker: "You are a big blockhead; you have done the reverse of what I desired you. I told you to make one of the shoes larger than the other, and, instead of that, you have made one of them smaller than the other."

33. "I can extend no other mercy to you," said the Raja, "except permitting you to choose what kind of death you wish to die. Decide immediately, for the sentence must be carried out." "I admire your kindness, noble Prince," said the jester; "I choose to die of old age."
34. Her mother said: "You must go straight to your grandmother's cottage and not loiter on the way. There is a wolf in the wood through which you are going; but if you keep to the road he won't do you any harm. Now, will you be a good girl and do as I tell you?"

35. Next morning at breakfast his wife said to him "George, I think I can tell what is amiss with our clock." "Well, what is it?" he sharply asked. "It wants winding up," said his partner.

36. A Fawn one day said to her mother, "Mother, you are bigger than a dog, and swifter and better minded, and you have horns to defend yourself; how is it that you are so afraid of the hounds?" She smiled and said, "All this, my child, I know full well; but no sooner do I hear a dog bark, than, somehow or other, my heels take me off as fast as they can carry me."

37. Said a young Mole to her mother, "Mother, I can see." So her mother put a lump of frankincense before her, and asked her what it was. "A stone," said the young one. "O, my child!" said the mother, "not only do you not see, but you cannot even smell."

38. "What are you doing, good old woman?" said the princess. "I'm spinning, my pretty child." "Ah, how charming! Let me try if I can spin also."

39. "You say," said the judge, "that the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds." "Yes, your honour," replied the miser. "Then as this one contains one hundred pounds it cannot be yours."

40. He answered slowly, "Alas! my dear son, why do you ask the one thing I cannot grant you? Your hands are too weak to rein those fiery beasts; you do not know the path. Come, ask something else, anything but that."

41. The speaker said, "I entirely object to the proposal. I object to it as founded on a wrong principle, and I object to it as highly inconvenient at this time. Have you considered all that this proposal involves? Gentlemen, I entreat you to be cautious."

42. Kausalya said to Rama, "Do not desire, O my child, to possess the moon, because it is thousands of miles off, and it is not a plaything for children and no child ever got it. If you wish I will bring some jewels that are brighter than the moon, and you can play with them."

43. The hen bird was just about to lay, and she said to her mate: "Cannot you find me some place convenient for laying my eggs?" "And is not this," he replied, "a very good place for the purpose?" "No," she answered, "for it is continually overflowed by the tide." "Am I, then, become so feeble," he
exclaimed, "that the eggs laid in my house are to be carried away by the sea?" The hen bird laughed and said, "There is some considerable difference between you and the sea."

44. A cat hearing that a hen was laid up sick in her nest, paid her a visit of condolence, and creeping up to her, said: "How are you, my dear friend? What can I do for you? What are you in want of? Only tell me. Is there anything in the world that I can bring you? Keep up your spirits, and do not be alarmed." "Thank you," said the hen. "Do you be good enough to leave me, and I have no fear but I shall soon be well."

45. "Sweet child," he answered, "do not fret, for I can make you happier here than ever you could have been on the earth; I will give you beautiful things to play with, which a queen would envy. Rubies and diamonds shall be your toys, and your plates shall be of solid gold. All the beautiful things you see, belong to me, for I am king of this rich underworld." But she only replied, "I was happy playing with the pebbles on the sea-shore, and I care only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand. Here there are no flowers, no sun," and she wept anew.
PART II.
CORRECT USAGE.
CHAPTER XVII.
AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT.

111. A Verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person.

Often, by what is called the "Error of Proximity," the verb is made to agree in number with a noun near it instead of with its proper subject. This should be avoided as shown in the following examples:—

The quality of the mangoes was not good.
The introduction of tea and coffee and such other beverages has not been without some effect.
His knowledge of Indian vernaculars is far beyond the common.
The state of his affairs was such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
If it were possible to get near when one of the volcanic eruptions takes place, we should see a grand sight.
The results of the recognition of this fact are seen in the gradual improvement of the diet of the poor.

112. Two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by and require a plural verb; as,

Gold and silver are precious metals.
Fire and water do not agree.
Knowledge and Wisdom have oft-times no connection.
Are your father and mother at home?
In him were centred their love and their ambition.
He and I were playing.

But if the nouns suggest one idea to the mind, or refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular; as,

Time and tide waits for no man.
The horse and carriage is at the door.
Bread and butter is his only food.
Honour and glory is his reward.
The rise and fall of the tide is due to lunar influence. My friend and benefactor has come. The novelist and poet is dead.

113. Words joined to a singular subject by with, as well as, etc., are parenthetical. The verb should therefore be put in the singular; as,
   The house, with its contents, was insured.
   The King, with his ministers, is to be present.
   The ship, with its crew, was lost.
   Silver, as well as cotton, has fallen in price.
   Sanskrit, as well as Arabic, was taught there.
   Justice, as well as mercy, allows it.
   The guidance, as well as the love of a mother, was wanting.

114. Two or more singular subjects connected by or or nor require a singular verb; as,
   No nook or corner was left unexplored.
   Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.
   Either the cat or the dog has been here.
   Neither food nor water was to be found there.
   Neither praise nor blame seems to affect him.
   But when one of the subjects joined by or or nor is plural, the verb must be plural, and the plural subject should be placed nearest the verb; as,
   Neither the King nor his ministers desire war.

115. When the subjects joined by or or nor are of different persons, the verb agrees with the nearer; as,
   Either he or I am mistaken.
   Either you or he is mistaken.
   Neither you nor he is to blame.
   Neither my friend nor I am to blame.
   But it is better to avoid these constructions, and to write:—
   He is mistaken or else I am.
   You are mistaken, or else he is.
   He is not to blame, nor are you.
   My friend is not to blame, nor am I.

116. Either, neither, each, every one, many a, must be followed by a singular verb; as,
   He asked me whether either of the applicants was suitable.
   Neither of the two men was very strong.
   Each of these substances is found in India.
   Every one of the prisons is full.
Every one of the boys loves to ride.
Many a man has done so.
Many a man does not know his own good deeds.
Many a man has succumbed to this temptation.

117. Two nouns qualified by each or every, even though connected by and, require a singular verb; as,
Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.

118. Some nouns which are plural in form, but singular in meaning, take a singular verb; as,
The news is true.
Politics was with him the business of his life.
The wages of sin is death.
Mathematics is a branch of study in every school.

119. Pains and means take either the singular or the plural verb, but the construction must be consistent; as,
Great pains have been taken.
Much pains has been taken.
All possible means have been tried.
The means employed by you is sufficient.
In the sense of income, the word means always takes a plural verb; as,
My means were much reduced owing to that heavy loss.
His means are ample.

120. Some nouns which are singular in form, but plural in meaning, take a plural verb; as,
According to the present market rate twelve dozen cost one hundred rupees.

121. None, though properly singular, commonly takes a plural verb (see § 136); as,
None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
Cows are amongst the gentlest of breathing creatures; none show more passionate tenderness to their young.

122. A Collective noun takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as one whole; a plural verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of; as,
The Committee has issued its report.
The Committee were divided on one minor point.
But we must be consistent. Thus, we should say:
The Committee has appended a note to its (not their) report.
123. When the plural noun is a proper name for some single object or some collective unit, it must be followed by a singular verb; as,

The Arabian Nights is still a great favourite.
The United States has a big navy.
Plutarch’s Lives is an interesting book.
Gulliver’s Travels was written by Swift.

124. When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular; as,

Sixteen annas is equal to one rupee.
Six miles is a long distance.
Fifty thousand rupees is a large sum.
Three parts of the business is left for me to do.

Exercise 116. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:—

1. Neither of them have returned.
2. He, with his father, were among the first to arrive.
3. He asked whether either of the ladies were at home.
4. Their lives, their liberties, and their religion is in danger.
5. Mr. Smith, with his wife and children, live next door.
6. The fleet are under orders to sail.
7. On this question there is likely to be acute differences among the various political parties.
8. Nothing but grave and serious studies delight him.
9. Neither he nor I are in the wrong.
10. Neither of us were present.
11. Humanity, as well as expediency, demand it.
12. The king with his army were encamped on the river bank.
13. Neither he nor his brother were trained for the medical profession.
14. No sound but their own voices were heard.
15. Later in the day a large force of Pathans were seen to be advancing upon the cliffs.
16. Profusion as well as parsimony are to be avoided.
17. The state of his affairs were such as to make his creditors uneasy.
18. Neither of them were invited to the party.
19. What terms Bulgaria may be ultimately given rest with the Peace Conference.
20. Neither of the interpretations are correct.

Exercise 117. In each of the following sentences supply a Verb in agreement with its Subject:—

1. To take pay and then not to do work—dishonest.
2. The cost of all these articles — risen.
3. The jury — divided in their opinions.
4. That night every one of the boat’s crew — down with fever.
5. One or the other of those fellows — stolen the watch.
6. The strain of all the difficulties and vexations and anxieties — more than he could bear.
7. No news — good news.
8. The accountant and the cashier — absconded.
9. A good man and useful citizen — passed away.
10. The famous juggler and conjurer — too unwell to perform.
11. The Three Musketeers — written by Dumas.
12. Each of the suspected men — arrested.
13. The ebb and flow of the tides — explained by Newton.
14. There — present Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, and Mr Day.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

125. The use of the Possessive (or Genitive) Case should be confined to the following: —
(1) Names of living beings and personified objects; as,
   The Governor’s bodyguards; the lion’s mane; Nature’s laws; Fortune’s favourite;
(2) A few stereotyped phrases; as,
   For conscience’ sake, for goodness’ sake, at his fingers’ ends, out of harm’s way, the boat’s crew.
(3) Nouns of space or time denoting an amount of something; as,
   A day’s work, a hand’s breadth, in a year’s time.

126. When two nouns in the possessive case are in apposition the apostrophe with s is added to the last only; as,
   This is my uncle, the engineer’s, office.
   My brother Harry’s watch.
   For thy servant David’s sake.

127. When one noun is qualified by two possessive nouns both must have the possessive sign, unless joint possession is indicated.
   The King and Queen’s journey to India.
   Huntley and Palmer’s biscuits.
128. The Complement of the verb to be, when it is expressed by a Pronoun, should be in the Nominative form; as,

It was he (not him.)
I am she whom you want.
If I were he I wouldn't do it.
It is I (not me) that give the prizes away.
It might have been he (not him).

Note, however, that "It's me" is used even by educated people, instead of "It is I."

129. The Object of a verb or of a preposition, when it is a Pronoun, should be in the Objective form; as,

Between you and me (not I) affairs look dark.
There is really no difference between you and me.
Let you and me (not I) do it.
Please let Jack and me go to the theatre.
Her (not she), who had been the apple of his eye, he now began to regard with something like distrust.

Him (not he), who had always inspired in her a respect which almost overcame her affection, she now saw the object of open pleasantry.

He has given great trouble to my father and me (not I).

130. The Case of a pronoun following than is determined by mentally supplying the verb.

He is taller than I [am].
He is better than I [am].
Tom swims better than I [do].
You are a great deal wiser than I [am].
I like you better than he [likes you].
I like you better than [I like] him.
He loves you more than I [love you].
He loves you more than [he loves] me.
I answered more questions than he [did].

But a relative after than always stands in the Accusative Case.

Beelzebub.......than whom none higher sat.
We will follow Brutus than whom Rome knows no nobler son.
For a while, Clive thought himself in love with his cousin; than whom no more beautiful girl could be seen.

Ganpat, than whom I have no better mechanic, will do it for you.

It is better, however, to avoid this construction, and say:

Ganpat, one of the best mechanics I have, will do it for you.
131. The Case of a pronoun following the conjunction as is also determined by mentally supplying the verb.

I am as good as he [is].
He is as good a bowler as I [am].
They gave him as much as [they gave] me.
They gave him as much as I [gave him].
They like her as much as [they like] me.
They like her as much as I [like her].
They know it as well as I [do].
She is not even as big as I [am].

132. Guard against the incorrect use of the Reflexive Pronoun.
I do not know that Mr. Smith and I (not myself) ever enjoyed anything more.
Mrs. Watts and I (not myself) were there.
Rustam and I (not myself) intend to spend a month at Mahableshwar.
He came with Harry and me (not myself).

133. A Pronoun must agree with its Antecedent in person, number, and gender.
All passengers must show their tickets.
Every man must bear his own burden.
Each of the girls gave her own version of the affair.
I am not one of those who believe everything they (not I) hear.

134. In referring to anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each, etc., the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the context; as,
I shall be glad to help every one of my boys in his studies.
But when the sex is not determined, we use the pronoun of the masculine gender, as there is no singular pronoun of the third person to represent both male and female; as,
If anybody knows the truth, let him tell it.
Everybody is discontented with his lot in life.
Everyone likes to have his way.
He hoped everyone had enjoyed himself very much.
Anyone can do this if he tries.
If anyone has been overlooked he may raise his hand.
Each must do his best.
Each contributed what he could.
Each thought of the woman he loved the best.
Many good writers, however, prefer the use of the pronoun of the third person plural; as,
_Everybody_ is discontented with _their_ lot in life.
He hoped _everyone_ had enjoyed _themselves_ very much.

135. The indefinite pronoun _one_ should be used throughout, if used at all.
_One_ cannot be too careful about what _one_ (not _he_) says.
_One_ cannot be too careful of _one’s_ (not _his_) good name.
_One_ does not like to have _one’s_ word doubted.
_One_ must not boast of _one’s_ own success.
_One_ must use _one’s_ best efforts if _one_ wishes to succeed.
Cannot _one_ do what _one_ likes with _one’s_ own?
It is better to change the form of the sentence than to keep on repeating _one_.

136. _None_ is construed in the singular or plural as the sense may require; as,
_Did you buy any mangoes?_ There _were none_ in the market.
_Have you brought me a letter?_ There _was none_ for you.
When the singular or plural equally well expresses the sense, plural is commonly used; as,
_None_ of these words _are_ now current.
_None_ of his poems _are_ well known.
_None_ but fools _have_ believed it.

137. _Anyone_ should be used when _more than two_ persons or things are spoken of; as,
_She was taller than anyone_ (not _either_) of her five sisters.

138. _Each other_ should be used in speaking of _two_ persons or things, _one another_ in speaking of _more than two_; as,
_When we two parted, we vowed to each other._
_How these Christians love one another!_
_Note._—The above rule is not strictly observed even by the best writers.

139. _Each, either, and neither_ are distributive pronouns calling attention to the individuals forming a collection, and must accordingly be followed by verbs in the singular.
_Each_ of the scholars _has_ (not _have_) done well.
_Each of the men_ _was_ (not _were_) paid a rupee.
_Neither of them_ _was_ invited to the party.
_Neither of the accusations_ _is_ true.
_Either_ of the roads _leads_ to the railway station.
He asked whether _either_ of the brothers _was_ at home.
140. Be careful to use who (Nominative) and whom (Objective) correctly.

There's Mr. Dutt, who (not whom) they say is the best portrait painter in the town.

Who (not whom) they were I really cannot specify.

I was the man who (not whom) they thought was dead.

He was the man who (not whom) they determined should be the next mayor.

There are some who (not whom) I think are clever.

There are many who (not whom) we know quite well are honest.

One evening of each week was set apart by him for the reception of whosoever (not whomsoever) chose to visit him.

Who (not whom) did you say was there?

Who (not whom) do you think she is? [to excite.

They were a people whom (not who) it was not advisable

The student, whom (not who) you thought so highly of, has failed to win the first prize.

Whom (not who) do you wish to see?

Whom (not who) do you believe him to be?

In conversation, the interrogative who is often used for whom even by educated people; as, "Who did you see?" instead of "Whom did you see?"

It is however advisable to use the correct forms in written composition.

141. When the subject of a 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; as,

This is one of the most interesting novels that have (not has) appeared this year.

[The antecedent of that is novels, not one.]

He is one of the cleverest boys that have passed through the school.

One of the greatest judges that have ever lived laid this down as law.

It was one of the best speeches that have ever been made in the House of Commons.

This is the only one of his poems that is (not are) worth reading.

[Here the antecedent of that is one. "Of his poems this is the only one that is worth reading.

142. The relative which must not as a rule be used without a definite word as its antecedent. Thus in the
sentence, "His foot slipped, which caused him to fall heavily," there is no antecedent to the relative pronoun. We must say:

His foot slipped, and this caused him to fall heavily.

Similarly we must say:

I went home for my umbrella, and this (not which) prevented me from being in time.
I gave him a sovereign, and this left me penniless.
He fell heavily, and this caused him great pain.

143. And which, but which.—The relative itself fulfils the purpose of a conjunction; hence no conjunction should be placed before it except to join together two relative clauses referring to the same antecedent; as,

He possessed a sandalwood table which was of excellent workmanship, and which had been in his family for generations.

But the following sentences are incorrect:—

He has a wardrobe of wonderful carving, and which has been in his family for generations.
They wished me to drink with them, but which I declined.

144. According to modern usage that is used wherever possible for the defining relative, who or which for the relative that simply adds a new fact.

My sister that is in Delhi, sent me a present.
[Which one of my several sisters?] My mother, who is in Delhi, sent me a present.
[The clause who is in Delhi merely adds a piece of information.]

The relative should be placed as close as possible to its antecedent. This rule applies to all subordinate clauses.

Exercise 118. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:—

1. Call at Smith's the bookseller's.
2. I little thought it was him.
3. Loose relation of antecedent and relative pronoun is a common fault, and which must be carefully avoided.
4. You are a greater loser than me.
5. Is he older than her?
6. Nobody in their senses would have done that.
7. The University of Calcutta hopes to have ready their new Bengali dictionary in July.
8. We feed children whom we think are hungry.
9. She sings better than me.
10. Between you and I, he is a great fraud.
11. Will someone lend me their pencil?
12. It was him who did it.
13. My friend, him whom I had treated like a brother, has turned against me.
14. He is a man whom I think deserves encouragement.
15. If everyone swept before their own doors, the street would be clean.
16. You and me will take a walk.
17. Let you and I take a walk.
18. Everybody has their faults.
19. Everyone must make up their own minds on the questions.
20. All doubts are cleared between you and I.
21. He was one of the wisest men that has ever lived.
22. Between you and I, I think he was wrong.
23. He stood up for those who he thought to be true.
24." It is you that needs a holiday, not me.
25. To this gas he gave the name "fixed air," and which we now call carbon dioxide.
26. Let you and he be witnesses.
27. It is quite one of the brightest productions that has been seen for a long time.
28. Each of the men had their allowance.
29. It is possible that it might have been her. [I meet.
30. I am not one of those who makes friends with everyone
31. Somebody told me, I forget whom.
32. I heard that from somebody or other, I forget who.
33. I am writing on behalf of Mr. Dey, whom I understand was once your tutor. [been played.
34. That was one of the most exciting matches that has ever
35. A prophet mightier than him has arisen.
36. He is a man whom I know is trustworthy.
37. He is one of those people that knows everything.
38. Sohrab and myself will be present.
39. I know it to be he.
40. Peru embodies one of the oldest civilizations that is to be found in the world.
41. I would not do that if I were him.
42. Who do you think I met this morning?
43. They were all there but I.
44. This is one of the most interesting books that has
appeared on the subject.
45. It is I who is responsible for this.
46. One cannot always hide his faults.
47. He is not one of those who interferes in matters that do not concern him.
48. He is a man who I know to be trustworthy.
Exercise 119. Fill up each blank with "who" or "whom":—
1. I met a man to-day—I had just heard was on the continent.
2. Any of you may take it; I don’t care—.
3. ——did you give that letter to?
4. The man—I thought was my friend deceived me.
5. There was no doubt as to—the speaker meant.
6. The vacancy was filled by Mr. Rao—the manager said ought to be promoted.
7. The vacancy was filled by Mr. Rao—the manager thought worthy of promotion.
8. It is Sohrab—I think is the better of the two at swimming.
9. Ali was the man—they intended should be our captain next year.
10. ——do you think is the better of the two at tennis?
11. Enoch Arden, ——his wife thought had died many years before, suddenly reappeared.
12. The boy—I trusted proved worthy of my confidence.
13. ——do you take me for? 14. ——are you speaking to?
15. ——do men declare me to be?
16. A boy—I believed to be him just passed this way.
17. I,—am most concerned, was not consulted.
18. The man—you wished to see is here.
19. Where is the boy about—you were speaking?

Exercise 120. Tell which of the italicized forms is right, and give the reason:—
1. She is one of the best mothers that (has or have) ever lived.
2. You are not the first man that (has or have) been deceived by appearances.
3. One of his many good traits that (comes or come) to my mind was his modesty.
4. This is one of the things that (kills or kill) ambition.
5. Treasure Island is one of the best pirate stories that (was or were) ever written.
6. Ambition is one of those passions that (is or are) never
7. This is one of the songs that (was or were) most popular.
8. We lament the excessive delicacy of his ideas, which (prevents or prevent) one from grasping them.
9. Tyranny is one of those evils which (tends or tend) to perpetuate (itself or themselves).

Exercise 121. Fill up the blanks:—
1. It was—who did it. (he, him.)
2. All failed except—. (he, him.)
3. That is a matter between you and—. (I, me.)
4. She did it better than ——. (he, him.)
5. It wasn’t —— that did it. (I, me.)
6. Leave Nell and —— to toil alone. (I, me.)
7. It is not —— who are to blame. (we, us.)
8. She is not so clever as ——. (he, him.)
9. He is happier than ——. (I, me.)
10. Are they better qualified than —— to judge? (we, us.)
11. I can do it as well as ——. (they, them.)
12. You and —— are invited to tea this morning. (I, me.)

145. Sometimes a Pronoun is inserted where it is not required; as,

The applicant, being a householder, he is entitled to a vote. (Incorrect.)

Here the Pronoun he is not required.

146. A noun or pronoun in the Possessive case should not be used as the antecedent to a relative pronoun; as,

Do not forget his enthusiasm who brought this movement so far. (Incorrect.)

Change the construction to ——
Do not forget the enthusiasm of him who brought this movement so far. (Correct.)

147. The relative pronoun is sometimes wrongly omitted when it is the Subject of the clause; as,

He has an impudence would carry him through anything. (Incorrect.)

Say: ——

He has an impudence that would carry him through anything. (Correct.)

148. When the antecedent is same, the consequent should be as or that; when the antecedent is such, the consequent should be as; as,

That is the same man that (or as) we saw yesterday.
I played with the same bat that you did.
His answer was such as I expected him to give.

149. Pronouns of the third person plural should not be used as antecedents to who and that; as,

They that are whole have no need of a physician.
Here those is to be preferred to they.

150. Avoid the use of same as a substitute for the personal pronoun.

When you have examined these patterns, please return them (not same) to us.
CHAPTER XIX.

ADJECTIVES.

151. The Adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject, rather than of the action of the verb, is to be expressed; as,
The flowers smell sweet (not sweetly).
She looks dainty.
That statement sounds queer.
It tastes sour.
He feels sad.

As a general rule, if any phrase denoting manner could be substituted, the Adverb should be used; but if some part of the verb to be could be employed as a connective, the Adjective is required.
The ship appeared suddenly.
The decision appears unjust.
His friends now began to look coldly upon him.
He looks cold.
We feel warmly on the subject.
We feel warm.
He spoke angrily.
He looked angry.

152. The plural forms these and those are often wrongly used with the singular nouns kind and sort; as,
These kind of things.
Such a form of expression is, however, constantly heard and occurs in good writers.
Some grammarians insist that we should say:—
“This kind of things” or, better, “Things of this kind.”

153. The words, superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior and posterior, take to instead of than; as,
As a novelist Jane Austen is superior to Mrs. Henry Wood.
Hari is inferior to Rama in intelligence.
The death of King Edward was prior to the Great War.
He is senior to me.

154. In comparing two things or classes of things, the Comparative should be used; as,
Of Bombay and Madras, the former is the wealthier.
Of two evils, choose the less (not least).
Which is the better (not best) of the two?
He is the taller of the two.
This rule is, however, not strictly observed even by good writers, and is often disregarded in everyday speech.
"Put your best foot foremost" is an idiomatic expression.

155. When a comparison is instituted by means of a Comparative followed by than, the thing compared must be always excluded from the class of things with which it is compared, by using other or some such word; as,
He is stronger than any other man living.
[ The sentence "He is stronger than any man living" suggests that the person referred to is stronger than himself, which is, of course, absurd.]
Mazzini may be said to have done more for the unity of Italy than any other man.
The Nile is said to be longer than all other rivers in the eastern hemisphere.
The Taj is more beautiful than all other mausoleums.
Solomon was wiser than all other men.

156. In a comparison by means of a Superlative, the latter term should include the former; as,
Solomon was the wisest of all men (not all other men).
The crocodile is the largest of all reptiles.
The Amazon is the largest of all rivers.
Of all men he is the strongest.

157. Of any is often used incorrectly in conjunction with a Superlative; as,
He has the lightest touch of any musician.
This should be rewritten as follows:—
He has a lighter touch than any other musician.
[ Or ] No other musician has so light a touch.

158. A very common form of error is exemplified in the following sentence:—
The population of London is greater than any town in India.
Say:
The population of London is greater than that of any town in India.
The comparison is between:

(i) the population of London
and (ii) the population of any town in India.

159. Double Comparatives and Superlatives are to be avoided, though their use was once common in English. Thus, we have in Shakespeare—
It was the most unkindest cut of all.
The following sentence is incorrect:—
Seldom had the little town seen a more costlier funeral.
[ Omit more. ]
But lesser (a double comparative) is used even by the best authors.
The lesser of the two evils.

160. Preferable has the force of a Comparative, and is followed by to. We must not say more preferable.
He has a scheme of his own which he thinks preferable to that of any other person.

161. Do not use less when fewer is required. Less can refer to quantity only, whereas fewer denotes number.
No fewer (not less) than fifty miners were killed in the explosion.
We do not sell less than ten pounds of tea.

162. Certain adjectives do not really admit of comparison because their meaning is already superlative; as,
Unique, ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, full, square, round.
Do not therefore say:—
Most unique, quite unique, chiefest, extremest, fullest.
But we still say, for instance:
This is the most perfect specimen I have seen.

163. Older and oldest may be said either of persons or of things, while elder and eldest apply to persons only, and are besides, strictly speaking, confined to members of the same family.
Gladstone was older than Morley.
He will succeed to the title in the event of the death of his elder brother.
Patricia is the eldest of the Vicar’s family.
Old Farmer Giles is the oldest inhabitant in our village.