164. The *two first* is a meaningless expression, for it implies that two things may be first. We should say "the *first two*.”
The first two chapters of the novel are rather dull.
The first two boys were awarded gold medals.

165. *Few* and *a few* have different meanings.
*Few* is negative, and equivalent to *not many, hardly any.*
*A few* is positive, and equivalent to *some.*
*Few* persons can keep a secret.
*A few* words spoken in earnest will convince him.
Similarly *little* = not much; *a little* = some, though not much.
There is *little* hope of his recovery.
*A little* tact would have saved the situation.

*Latter* is often wrongly used for *last.* Use *latter* when there are two only, *last* when there are more.
Of the three, tea, coffee and cocoa, the *last* (not *latter*) is his favourite.

167. *Verbal* is often wrongly used for *oral.*
*Verbal* means ‘of or pertaining to *words*’; *oral* means, ‘delivered by word of mouth,’ *not written.*
Hence the opposite of *written* is *oral,* not *verbal.*
His *written* statement differs in several important respects from his *oral* (not *verbal*) statement.
The lad was sent with an *oral* message to the doctor.
There are a few *verbal* differences in the two manuscripts (i.e., differences in *words,* not in sense).
The photograph will give the reader a far better notion of the structure than any *verbal* description.
Were your instructions *oral* or *written*?

168. Do not say ‘our *mutual* friend.’ The proper expression is ‘our *common* friend.’
They were introduced to each other by a *common* (not *mutual*) friend.
We happened to meet at the house of a *common* friend.

Exercise 122. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:
- 1. The driver stood at the extremest verge of the cliff. *`
- 2. These kind of oranges are very sweet.
- 3. They are a bad pair, but she is the worst of the two.
- 4. Of the two I think him to be the best.
- 5. He is the chiepest among ten thousand.
6. The love of drink is of all other follies the most pernicious.
7. Shakespeare is greater than any dramatist.
8. I do not like those kind of things.
9. Of Calcutta and Madras, the former is the wealthiest.
10. He is stronger than any man living.
11. Of all other men he is the strongest.
12. There were no less than five persons concerned.
13. Who are the two first in the class? [ability.
14. No one, or at any rate a few, have equalled him in
15. This map is the best of the two.
16. That land is much more hotter.
17. Iron is the most useful of any metal.
18. Iron is more useful than any metal.
19. Bombay is more crowded than any town in India.
20. I saw not less than fifty beggars to-day.
21. Solomon was wiser than all men.
22. I need not here repeat that which I stated verbally on
   the occasion of our interview.
23. He wrote a most complete account of his travels.
24. There were less people there than I expected.
25. I always delight in overthowing those kind of schemes.
26. This course of action is more preferable than the other.
27. Even the most perfect legislation will displease some
   persons.
28. He is the chiefest offender in this respect.
29. The wealth of London is greater than Paris.
30. Nelson was greater than any sailor of his time.
31. He is the younger of a family of five.
32. He is much the cleverest of the two.
33. Those sort of things are of no use to me. [in England.
34. Salisbury cathedral has a taller spire than any cathedral
35. The streets of Bombay are cleaner than Ahmedabad.
36. The Indian Mail has a larger circulation than any Indian
   paper.
37. The eldest of the two boys has been hurt.
38. The Prince of Wales has done more for the British
   Empire idea than any living man.
39. This is the least tiresome of the two. [evening paper.
40. The Voice of India has the largest circulation of any
41. Few people attended, and they were disappointed.
42. He has done the best work of any student in his year.
43. She was the youngest of the two daughters.
44. These flowers smell very sweetly.
45. The climate of this country is as good as Italy.
46. We will now make three general remarks, of which the
   latter is the most important.
47. Not less than fifty men perished in the fight.
48. Knowledge is even more preferable to riches.
CHAPTER XX.

ARTICLES.

169. As a general rule, an Article is used before a Common noun, singular number; as,
Fight like a hero.

170. The choice between an and a is determined by sound.
(1) Before a word beginning with a vowel sound an is used; as,
an ass, an enemy, an inkstand, an orange, an umbrella;
an hour, an honest man, an heir.
Note.—The words, hour, honest, heir, begin with a vowel sound, the initial consonant h being silent.
(2) Before a word beginning with a consonant sound a is used; as,
a boy, a woman, a yard, a horse, a hole;
a university, a European, a ewe, a unicorn, a useful article;
a one-rupee note, such a one, a one-eyed man.
Note 1.—The words, university, European, etc., begin with a consonant sound, that of yu.
Note 2.—One begins with the consonant sound of w.
(3) Before words beginning with h and not accented on the first syllable, an is often used; as,
an historical novel, an hotel.

171. The Definite Article the is used—
(1) When we speak of a particular person or thing, or one already referred to, or known to the speaker; as,
The book you mention is out of print.
I dislike the fellow.
Let us go to the club.
(2) When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class; as,
The lion is the king of beasts.
The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.
(3) With names of gulfs, rivers, seas, oceans, groups of islands, and mountain-ranges; as,
The Persian Gulf.
The Ganges is considered holy by the Hindus.
London is on the Thames.

'14.
The Laccadive Islands.
The Himalayas lie to the north of India. The Alps.
(4) Before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind; as,
the sun, the moon, the sky, the ocean, the sea, the earth.
(5) With Superlatives; as,
The darkest cloud has a silver lining.
(6) Before an adjective when the noun is understood; as,
The poor are always with us.
(7) Before a noun (with emphasis), to give the force of a superlative; as,
The Verb is the word (= the chief word) in a sentence.
He is the violinist of the day.
(8) As an Adverb with Comparatives; as,
The more the merrier.
(= By how much more, by so much merrier.)
The more they get the more they want.

172. The Indefinite Article is used—
(1) In its original numerical sense of one; as,
Twelve inches make a foot.
Not a word was said.
Wait a minute.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
(2) In the vague sense of a certain; as,
One evening a beggar came to my door.
(3) In the sense of any, to single out an individual as the representative of a class; as,
A pupil should obey his teacher.
A cow is a useful animal.
(4) To make a common noun of a proper noun; as,
A Daniel come to judgment. (A Daniel = a very wise man.)

173. The article is omitted—
(1) Before a noun used in its widest sense; as,
Man is mortal.
What kind of flower is it?
(2) Before names of materials; as,
Gold is a precious metal.
Cotton grows in India, America and Egypt.
(3) Before proper nouns; as,
Bombay is a big city.
(4) Before abstract nouns used in a general sense; as,
Falsehood is odious.
Honesty is the best policy.
Virtue is its own reward.
(5) In certain phrases consisting of a transitive verb
followed by its object; as,
to catch fire, to take breath, to give battle, to cast anchor, to
send word, to bring word, to give ear, to leave school, to
lay siege, to set sail.
(6) In certain phrases consisting of a preposition
followed by its object; as,
at home, in hand, in debt, in bed, at school, to school, by day,
by night, at daybreak, at sunset, on earth, by land, by
water, on horseback, under ground, to prison, in jail, in
jest, to market, at dinner.
(7) Before the noun following 'kind of'.
What kind of man is he? (Not kind of a man.)

Exercise 123. Complete the following sentences by
filling in 'a' or 'an' or 'the' as may be suitable:—
1. —— cow is —— useful animal.
2. —— rose is —— beautiful flower.
3. He is —— poor man. 4. He is —— honest man.
5. Honest men speak —— truth.
6. Rustom is —— young Parsee.
7. Do you see —— blue sky? 8. Benares is —— holy city.
9. Aladdin had —— wonderful lamp.
10. The world is —— happy place.
11. He returned after —— hour.
12. —— school will shortly close for the Puja holidays.
13. —— sun shines brightly.
15. Yesterday —— European called at my office.
18. horse is —— noble animal.
20. Sanskrit is —— difficult language.
21. Ganges is —— sacred river.
22. —— lion is —— king of beasts.
23. You are —— fool to say that.
24. French is —— easy language.
25. —— French defeated the Germans.
26. Which is —— longest river in India?
27. Rama has come without —— umbrella.
28. Bombay is —— very dear place to live in.
29. She is —— untidy girl.
30. The children found—egg in the nest.
31. I bought—horse,—ox, and—buffalo.
32. If you see him, give him—message.
34. Man, thou art—wonderful animal!
35. Bosphorus and—Hellespont are—two gates of Constantinople.
36. He looks as stupid as—owl.

Exercise 124. Insert Articles where necessary:—
1. While there is life there is hope. [Jewess.
2. Her knowledge of medicine had been acquired under aged
3. Sun rises in east.
4. The brave soldier lost arm in battle.
5. The doctor says it is hopeless case.
6. I like to live in open air.
7. Get pound of sugar from nearest grocer.
8. Set back clock; it is hour too fast.
9. The poor woman has not anna. 10. Sun melts snow.
11. Eskimos make houses of snow and ice.
12. Where did you buy umbrella?
13. Have you never seen elephant?
14. Draw map of India.
15. Do not look gift horse in mouth.
16. Have you told him about accident?
17. Livingstone was great explorer.
18. How blue sky looks!
19. Who wishes to take walk with me?
20. What beautiful scene this is!
21. The musician was old Mussalman.
22. The river was spanned by iron bridge.
23. Moon did not rise till after ten.
24. Like true sportsmen they would give enemy fair play.
25. They never fail who die in great cause.
26. There is nothing like staying at home for comfort.
27. He likes to picture himself original thinker.
28. It is never thankful office to offer advice.
29. Umbrella is of no avail against thunderstorm.
30. I have not seen him since he was child.
31. Brutus is honourable man.
32. Shamrock is national emblem of Ireland. [one.
33. Man has no more right to say uncivil thing than to act
34. We started late in afternoon. [about sky.
35. It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know
36. Scheme failed for want of support.
37. Tiger, animal equal to lion in size, is native of Asia.
38. Time makes worst enemies friends.
39. My favourite flower is rose.
40. Time we live ought not to be computed by number of years, but by use that has been made of them.
41. John Bright once said that safest place in England was first-class carriage in express train. [is now.
42. Life in Madras in time of Clive was different from what it
43. I do not use that sort of pen.

174. When two or more descriptive adjectives qualifying the same noun are connected by and, the Article is used before the first adjective only; as,
   Here is a French and English dictionary.
The red and white rose. (One rose.)

175. When two or more adjectives qualify different nouns, expressed or understood, the Article is used before each adjective; as,
The inner and the outer wall were both strongly defended.
The red and the white rose. (Two roses, the one red and the other white.)
The first and the second chapter.
The French and the English language.

Note 1.—The repetition is not considered to be necessary when the noun is put in the plural; as,
The first and second chapters.
The French and English languages.

Note 2.—The second Article is often dropped even where the reference is to different individuals or things, provided the thought would not in any way be impaired.
Until we receive the early and later rain.

176. When two or more connected nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Article is ordinarily used before the first only; as,
   They dismissed the secretary and accountant. (Same person holding two offices.)
   He is the guardian and natural protector of the lad.
   Note.—Sometimes, however, the Article is repeated for emphasis even when the reference is to one person; as,
   He was the orator and the statesman of his age.

177. When two or more connected nouns refer to different persons or things, the Article is used before each; as,
   They dismissed the secretary and the accountant.
The teacher and the guardian of the lad were discussing his case.

The rule, however, is not strictly followed.

"He bent over the child and mother." (Thackeray.)

178. In expressing a comparison, if two nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Article is used before the first noun only; as,

Wellington was a greater soldier than statesman.

But if the two nouns refer to different persons or things, the Article must be used with each noun; as,

He is a better soldier than a statesman (i.e., than a statesman would make).

Exercise 125. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:—

1. He sent a letter to Mr. Sen, the secretary and the treasurer of the society.
2. The Atlantic separates the Old and New World.
3. A hot and cold spring were found near each other.
4. I have read the second and third chapter.
5. A versifier and poet are two different things.
6. They possessed both the civil and criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XXI.

VERBS.

179. The subject of the sentence should not be left without a verb.

The following sentence is incorrect:

He who has suffered most in the cause, let him speak.

Recast as shown below:

Let him who has suffered most in the cause speak.

[Or] He who has suffered most in the cause should speak.

180. A verb should agree with its subject, and not with the complement; as,

What is (not are) wanted are not large houses with modern conveniences, but small cottages.

The details are matter for future consideration.

Our followers are but a handful.

181. In a compound sentence a single verb can be made to do duty for two subjects, only when the form of the verb is such as to permit of it; as,
Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note [was heard].
But the following sentence is incorrect, because the subjects are not in the same number:
His diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent.
We should rewrite it as follows:
His diet was abstemious, his prayers were long and fervent.
[In a sentence like this, Mr. Fowler regards the ellipsis as permissible.]

182. Two auxiliaries can be used with one principal verb, only when the form of the principal verb is appropriate to both the auxiliaries; as,
I never have hurt anybody, and never will.
No state can or will adopt this drastic measure.
But the following sentence is incorrect:
He never has, and never will, take such strong measures.
Rewrite it as follows:
He never has taken, and never will take, such strong measures.

183. When there is only one auxiliary to two principal verbs, it should be such that it may be correctly associated with both; as,
Ten rioters have been sentenced and five acquitted.
But the following sentence is incorrect:
Ten new members have been enrolled, and seven resigned.
Rewrite it as follows:
Ten new members have been enrolled, and seven have resigned.

184. Carefully distinguish between the verbs lay and lie. The verb lay is transitive and is always followed by an object; the verb lie is intransitive and cannot have an object.
Lay, laid, laid.
Lay the child down to sleep.
I laid the book on the table.
The hen has laid an egg.
Lie, lay, lain.
Let me lie here.
He lay under that pipal-tree.
He has lain there for hours.

185. The Split Infinitive—that is to say, the placing of an adverb or adverbial phrase between to and the verbal part of the Infinitive—is generally condemned as contrary to established precedent.
Do not say:
It is time to immediately put the work in hand.
The time has come to once again voice the general discontent.

Say:
It is time to put the work in hand immediately.
The time has come once again to voice the general discontent.

186. An Infinitive should be in the present tense unless it represents action prior to that of the governing verb; as,
I should have liked to go (not to have gone).
But we correctly say—
He seems to have enjoyed his stay at Mahbleshwar.

187. A common blunder is to leave the Participle without proper agreement, or with no agreement at all; as,
Sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.
Here the word "scorpidn" to which the Participle "sitting" refers grammatically is not that with which it is meant to be connected in sense; in other words, the Participle is left without proper agreement.
We should therefore recast it as shown below:—
Sitting on the gate, he was stung by a scorpion.
[ Or ] While he was sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.
Now read the following sentence where the Participle is left with no agreement at all:
Being a very hot day, I remained in my tent.
Here the sentence contains no word to which the Participle can possibly refer. We should therefore write:
It being a very hot day, I remained in my tent.

188. Usage however permits in certain cases constructions like the following:—
Considering his abilities, he should have done better.
Roughly speaking, the distance from here to the nearest railway station is two miles.
Taking everything into consideration, his lot is a happy one.
It will be noticed that in each sentence the unexpressed subject is indefinite. Thus:—
Taking everything into consideration = If one should take everything into consideration.
189. A present participle should not be used to express an action which is not contemporaneous with the action of the principal verb.

The following sentence is therefore incorrect:
He sailed for New York on Monday, arriving there on Saturday.

Rewrite it as follows:
He sailed for New York on Monday, and arrived there on Saturday.

190. The pronoun governing a Gerund should be put in the Possessive case; as,
Everything depends on his (not him) receiving the reply in time.
What is the use of his (not him) going there?
It is of no use your (not you) saying so.
Please excuse my (not me) being late.
The noun governing a Gerund should also be put in the Possessive case, with 's, if it is of such a kind as to take that inflection, and if, it is not too far removed from the Gerund; as,
He had no recollection of Rustam's mentioning the case to him.
I was unprepared for your friend's coming.

191. The Subjunctive Mood is sometimes wrongly used for the Indicative. When the statement introduced by if or though is an actual fact, or what is assumed as a fact, the proper Mood to be used is the Indicative and not the Subjunctive.

Though the war is over, there is much discontent.
If he was there, he must have heard the talk.
But the Subjunctive is correctly used in the following sentences:—
If I were you [but I am not], I should agree.
If he were here, he would support me.
Though he were King of England, I would say the same.

Exercise 126. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:—

1. I have lived in that house up till June last.
2. I expected to have had a reply to my letter.
3. He was forsook by his friends.
4. But you will bear it as you have so many things.
5. I shall have great pleasure in accepting your invitation.
6. If you had went earlier all would have been well.
7. Walking in the garden, the gate suddenly opened.
8. Having entered the garden, a dog sprang at us.
9. I wish he was here.
10. We must try and learn the poem by heart.
11. Nobody knew of Mr. Patel going away.
12. We determined to at once write to Mr. Smith.
13. The ringleader was hanged and his followers imprisoned.
14. If he was here, he would protest.
15. Though he was my only child, I would punish him.
16. Wherever I went, I have seen nothing but misery.
17. I see no reason for him refusing to do this.
18. While digging the foundations for a new house, a piece of the Roman wall was discovered.
19. You have weakened instead of strengthened your case.
20. I should be really pleased to hear of him being elected.
21. While walking in my garden, an idea suddenly occurred to me.
22. I hoped to immediately succeed.
23. What is the use of you talking like that?
24. As Gulliver could not see his way, he laid down and fell into a heavy sleep.
25. He was angry at me asking him the question.
26. This is the greatest misfortune that ever has or could happen to me.
27. The fact of you having said so, is enough for me.
28. He was a patriot, but all the rest traitors.
29. You ought to easily be able to do that.
30. There let him lay.
31. I planned to have visited Agra last April.
32. I thought I may see him, if I came. [sights.
33. As I never visited Agra before, I was interested in the
34. Having finished the chapter the volume was shut.
35. I said that I will go there as soon as possible.
36. I am sorry that a previous engagement will prevent me
being present on Monday evening. [nine o'clock.
37. Having gone to bed very late, the sun woke me at about
38. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung.
39. If I was you I should stay at home to-day.
40. The question is one which no one has answered or ever will.
41. On Thursday he left for Calcutta, arriving there on Saturday. [me.
42. Having come of age, I took my son into partnership with
43. A special feature of the exhibition were the workshops.

Exercise 127. Recast the following sentences:

1. Being condemned to death, the scaffold was erected for his execution. [Bombay.
2. Born in Surat, a part of his education was received in
3. Observing the house on fire, the engines were sent for.
4. Being a wet day, I wore my mackintosh.
5. Having gone to bed very late, the sun woke me at about nine o'clock.
6. Referring to your esteemed inquiry, the prices of the articles are as follows.
7. Standing on the top of the hill, the eye roams over a beautiful landscape.
8. Having failed in the first attempt, no further attempts were made.
9. Bearing this in mind, no particular difficulty will be found.
10. Travelling from Karjat to Khandalla, the line is most beautifully laid.
11. Being his sole companion, he naturally addressed himself to me.
12. Crossing the channel, a heavy storm arose.
13. Hoping to hear from you soon, yours sincerely.
14. Calling upon him yesterday, he subscribed a handsome sum to the Famine Relief Fund.
15. "Going up the hill, an old temple was seen.
16. Resting in cool shelter, the hours were beguiled with desultory talk.
17. Having obtained information, he was arrested for complicity in the plot.
18. Weary with travelling, the destination seemed a hundred miles away.
19. Meeting my friend in the park, he told me all the news.
20. Entering the room, the light was quite dazzling.

Uses of the Tenses.

192. The Present Indefinite is used—
(1) To express what is actually taking place at the present moment; as,
   See, how it rains!
(2) To express general truths; as,
   The sun rises in the east.
   Honey is sweet.
   Honesty is the best policy.
   Heat expands, cold contracts.
(3) To express a habitual action; as,
   He drinks tea every morning.
   My watch keeps good time.
(4) In vivid narrative as a substitute for the Past Tense; as,
   Sohrab now rushes forward and deals a heavy blow to Rustum.
   *At this news the Sultan hurries to his capital.
   [ This is called the Historic Present. ]
(5) Instead of the Future Tense, when futurity is indicated by the context; as,
We go to Lahore next week.
They leave for London by the next mail.
We sail for America next Saturday.

193. The Present Continuous represents an action as going on at the time of speaking; as,
She is singing.
The boys are playing hockey.

194. The Present Perfect denotes an action completed at the time of speaking; as,
There, I have written my exercise.
He has worked the sum.
The Present Perfect is also used, instead of a past tense, to represent a past action as continuing to the present, at least in its consequences; as,
We have lived here ten years.

195. Note the difference between—
(1) We have lived here ten years.
(2) We lived here ten years.
Sentence 1 shows that we are still living here.
Sentence 2 shows that we are living there no longer.
Note.—Such a sentence as, "We have written to you yesterday about this matter" is incorrect because it is qualified by an adverb denoting past time and excluding present. It should be, "We wrote to you yesterday about this matter."

196. The Past Indefinite is used—
(1) To denote a single act in the past; as,
Rama scored twenty runs.
The steamer sailed yesterday.
(2) To denote an action actually in progress at the time stated; as,
While they danced (= were dancing) we sang (= were singing).
(3) To denote a habitual action in the past; as,
He studied (= used to study) many hours every day.
Scottish kings were crowned at Scone.

197. The Past Continuous represents an action as going on at some point in past time; as,
When I saw him, he was playing chess.
I was writing, when he called upon me.
198. The **Past Perfect** (also called the **Pluperfect**) denotes an action completed at some point in past time before another action was commenced; as,
   The rain *had stopped* when we came out.
   I *had done* my exercise, when Hari came to see me.
   I *had written* the letter before he arrived.

199. The **Future Indefinite** is used of a single act that has still to take place; as,
   I *shall see* him to-morrow.

200. The **Future Continuous** represents an action as going on at some point in future time; as,
   I *shall be reading* the paper, then.

201. The **Future Perfect** denotes an action that will be completed at some point in future time; as,
   I *shall have written* my exercise, by that time.

202. Do not confuse the **Past Tense** and the **Past Participle**. Be particularly careful in conjugating verbs of the type *ring, rang, rung*.
   He has not yet *begun* (not *began*) his exercise.
   He stopped and *rang* (not *rung*) the bell.
   She has often *sung* (not *sang*) that song.
   The treasure *sank* (not *sunk*) to the bottom and was lost.
   He has *drunk* (not *drank*) four cups of coffee.
   Darcy had been used to having every attention *shown* (not *showed*) him.
   The river has *overflowed* (not *overflown*) its banks.
   He was *awakened* (not *awoke*) by the sound of drums.
   He was *hanged* (not *hung*) early in the morning.
   He removed his coat and *hung* (not *hanged*) it on a nail.
   The cart *loaded* (not *laden*) with hay, went slowly along.

**Exercise 128.** *Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of the verb given:*

- **fall.** Of late the custom has —— into disuse. The lot —— upon him.
- **drink.** The toast was —— with great enthusiasm.
- **wear.** My patience —— out at last. The inscription has —— away in several places.
- **tear.** In a fit of rage she —— up the letter. The country is —— by factions.
- **sting.** He has been —— by a scorpion. The remark —— him.
run. You look as if you had — all the way home. He — for his life.

forget. Once Sydney Smith, being asked his name by a servant, found to his dismay that he had — his own name.

bite. The old beggar was — by a mad dog. A mad dog — him.

swim. A woman has — the English Channel. A cloud — slowly across the moon.

lay. He — the book on the table. He had not — finger on him. They — their heads together.

lie. We — beneath a spreading oak. He has long- — under suspicion.

take. A beautiful shot from cover-point — off the mails. He has — a fancy to the boy.

go. Recently the price of sugar has — up. The argument — home.

begin. He had — his speech before we arrived. He — to talk nonsense.

bid. Do as you are —. He — us good-bye.

ring. Has the warning-bell —? I — him up on the telephone.

steal. Some one has — my purse. She — his heart.

sow. You must reap what you have —

drive. Poor fellow! he was very hard — They say he — a hard bargain.

sing. It seemed to me that she had never — so well. Our bugles — truce.

shake. He was much — by the news. His voice — as he spoke.

eat. He is — up with pride. In the end he — his words.

freeze. The explorers were — to death. The blood — in their veins.

shoe. Go, ask the ferrier whether he has — the horses yet.

strew. His path was — with flowers.

sink. His voice gradually — to a whisper. And thousands had — to the ground overpower'd.

Exercise 129. Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of the verb given:—

rise. He has — from the ranks. His expenses — as his income increased.

beat. He — the Afghans in a bloody battle. It was not —

get. He has — hold of the wrong end of the stick.

lead. The faithful dog — his blind master.
awake. And his disciples came to him, and — him. I was soon — from this disagreeable reverie.

bear. I was — away by an impulse.

stand. It has — the test of time.

sit. He has — for the examination.

know. He says he has never — sickness.

bind. The prisoner was — hand and foot.

break. He has — his collar-bone.

breed. What is — in the bone will not wear out of the flesh.

strive. I — with none, for none was worth my strife.

weep. I have — a million tears.

spin. The story is tediously — oft.

mean. I — it for a joke. He was — for a lawyer.

arise. Suddenly the wind —. There never has — a great man who has not been misunderstood.

draw. Who — the first prize? He has — a wrong inference.

understand. I am afraid I did not make myself —.

shoot. He was accidentally — in the arm.

shrink. He is not known ever to have — from an encounter.

There was no cruelty from which the robber chief

cost. Often a lie has — a life. His folly — him years of poverty.

crow. His enemies — over his fall.

deal. He — unfairly with his partner. The first great blow to the Persians was — by the Arabs.

lose. His rashness — him his life. The man who yields to the fascination of the gaming-table is —.

find. Sir, I have — you an argument; but I am not obliged to find you an understanding. The picture — its way to the auction-room.

sleep. It is said of Akbar that he rarely — more than three hours at a time.

seek. His company is greatly — after. It might be truly said of him that he never — honour.

hide. Adam and his wife — themselves from the presence of the Lord God.

fall. A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and — among thieves. The mercury has — to zero.

set. He has — his heart on success. He — matters right.

grow. Three years she — in sun and shower. Some of these wars have — out of commercial considerations.
Uses of Shall and Will.

203. Shall is used in the first person, to express simple future time; as,
I shall start to-morrow.
I shall be there at six o'clock.
We shall be late.
When shall is used in the second or third person, it usually expresses—
(1) A command; as,
Thou shalt not steal.
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.
(2) A promise; as,
You shall have a holiday to-morrow.
(3) A threat; as,
You shall be punished for this.
You shall pay for that.
(4) Determination; as,
You shall apologize for that.
You shall go this instant.
I mean it; nothing shall stop me.
He shall leave the house instantly.
He shall obey, whether he likes it or not.

204. Will is used in the second and third persons, to express simple future time; as,
You will meet him on the road.
It will be a long time before I see you again.
Anyone will tell you the way if you ask.
Will is used in the first person to express—
(1) Willingness; as,
I will lend you my camera.
(2) A promise; as,
I'll do it for you.
I will try to do better the next time.
(3) A threat; as,
I will avenge her.
I will punish you if you do that again.
(4) Determination; as,
I'll never give my consent to that.
I will succeed or die in the attempt.
I will go out, although you forbid me.

205. In asking questions, shall is used in the first person, and will in the third person.
Shall I ring the bell?
Shall we have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow?
Will he come to-morrow? [next?]
What shall I do next? (= What do you want me to do)
In the second person shall and will are used accord-
ing to the answer expected; as,
Shall you come to-morrow? (Answer: I shall come to-
morrow.)
Will you do this for me? (Answer: I will do it for you.)
Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?
(Answer: I will.)

Exercise 130. Fill up the blanks with ‘shall’ or ‘will,’
as required. If in any sentence you could insert
either, explain the difference in meaning.
1. We — be late.
2. I — succeed or die in the attempt.
3. — you lend me your camera?
4. I — come if possible.
5. Surely you — not desert me.
6. I — not be dictated to.
7. — we go to the theatre to-night?
8. — we go if it rains? .
9. Alas! I — be drowned and nobody — help me.
10. He fears that he — be too late.
11. No matter what you say, I — not go another step.
12. You — be twenty to-morrow. [ errand.
13. Unless they are fools, they — not go on any such
14. He — obey, whether he likes it or not.
15. I — have my own way.
16. If you eat too much you — be ill.
17. He — not hear you unless you shout.
18. An obedient boy — always do as he is commanded.
19. If you do not hurry you — miss the train.
20. I — play cricket and no one — stop me.
21. You — do that work before you leave this room.
22. You — obey me, whether you like it or not.
23. He — die soon.
24. “Rascal,” said the king, “you — die.”
25. I think we — win the match.
26. You say you — not obey me and I say you —.
27. I — go to the concert if I can get a ticket.
28. We hope we — be able to come next week.
29. I believe he — succeed in his enterprise.
30. I expect we — get a telegram from him.
31. I — be delighted if you come.
32. We — not let this matter rest here.
33. You — leave the room at once.
34. If it is raining, I — not go.
35. If you have great talents, industry — improve them.
Exercise 131. Fill up the blanks with 'shall' or 'will,' as required. If in any sentence you could insert either, explain the difference in meaning.

1. I—— be happy to meet you at any time.
2. I do not know what father—— say about it. [again.
3. You are excused this time; I hope it—— not happen
4. —— you not take my word in this matter?
5. When—— we get there? 6. Thou—— not steal.
7. The time—— come when you—— be ashamed of this deed.
8. I—— be surprised if we win the next match.
9. I don't think I—— be able to go.
10. I don't think he—— be able to go.
11. Thou—— not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
12. We—— not have this man to reign over us.
13. You—— not stir; I forbid it.
15. I—— probably get a cool reception there; but I—— go, whatever happens.
16. I—— not be trifled with.
17. To-morrow—— be a holiday.
18. Cophetua sware a royal oath:
    "This beggar maid—— be my queen!"
19. I—— do it, and you—— not stop me.
20. You—— do it, for I—— make you.
23. I—— go if the weather permits. [day.
24. I—— not move from here. 25. We—— all die some
26. When—— we three meet again?
27. I hope we—— be in time to get good seats.
28. I—— be fifteen in April.
29. Do you think we—— have rain?
30. He—— repent of his folly when it is too late.
31. He fears that he—— be too late.
32. If I am not careful, I—— fall.
33. Even if my watch is right we—— be late. [venience.
34. I—— be much obliged if you—— reply at your early con-
35. Not until a just peace is signed—— we have any guarantee that the war—— not break out again?

Uses of Should and Would.

206. In indirect speech and in subordinate clauses généralement after a past tense it is usual to use should and would, according as shall and will appear in the original or in the present tense.

I told him I should start to-morrow.
HE was afraid he should be drowned.
She said he would come.
You flattered yourself you would win the prize.

207. In ordinary direct speech should, in the sense of ought to, is used in all three persons; and would, with the idea of intention, determination, is used in all three persons.
I should have attended the meeting this afternoon, but I forgot it.
We should help the poor.
You should keep your promise.
He should have answered the letter yesterday.
Children should obey their parents.
He would have his own way.

208. Should is also used in all three persons when it follows lest; as,
I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.
He fled lest he should be killed.

209. Would is sometimes used to signify habitual action; as,
The 'Squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of my sermon.

**Exercise 132. Fill up the blanks with 'should' or 'would':**
1. You— go instantly.
2. I warned you, but you— do it.
3. I— like to know who he is.
4. You— not do that.
5. He— be sorry to miss his train.
7. I— feel hurt if he— abuse my hospitality in that
8. Who am I that I— advise?
9. We— do the duty that lies nearest.
10. Though I— die for it, yet— I do it.
11. If I had known it, I— not have gone.
12. If it — rain, we — not start.
13. I— be greatly disappointed if he did not come
14. He really — go.
15. — we go under any circumstances?
16. I was afraid that we— freeze to death.
17. I—, if I could.
18. It— be foolish to underrate the danger.
19. Whatsoever things ye— that men— do unto you, do ye even so unto them.
20. I——take it kindly of you if you——answer my letter.
21. He——do it if he knew how.
22. I told him point-blank it——not do.
23. He promised that it——not occur again.
24. I said nothing lest she——feel hurt.
25. You——try to do better.
26. If he were here he——tell us.
27. You——be sorry for your rudeness.
28. If I had not fallen I——not have been hurt.
29. I realized at last that I——never succeed.
30. I——go if I were you.
31. He——read for hours every day.
32. We——always tell the truth.
33. I——imagine that you are older than I.
34. If he——call I will write to you at once.
35. Even if I knew, I——not tell.
36. Had he seen us, he——have come.

CHAPTER XXII.

ADVERBS.

210. Adverbs should be so placed in a sentence as to make it quite clear which word or words they are intended to modify. Hence Adverbs should come, if possible, next to the word, or words, they modify.

He had got almost to the top when the rope broke.

211. Do not misplace the adverb only in a sentence so as to cause ambiguity. As a general rule, it should be placed immediately before the word it is intended to modify; as,

I worked only two sums.

Only Balu succeeded in scoring a century.

I praise him only when he deserves it.

212. The adverbs ever, never, scarcely ever, are often misplaced, as in the following sentence:

Quite the most remarkable article we ever remember to have read. [Say: we remember ever . . . . . .]

213. Two negatives destroy each other. Hence two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we wish to make an affirmation. We should say:

I haven’t got any (not none).
I could not find it anywhere (not nowhere).
I have not got any (not no) paper for my exercise.
I can't see any (not no) wit in her.
Scarcely any one believes in such ghost stories nowadays.
(Not, No one scarcely believes......)

214. Adjectives should not be used for Adverbs.
We should say, for instance:
He returned more quickly (not quicker) than I expected.
He will pay dearly (not dear) for his mistake.

215. In an enumeration say first, secondly, thirdly, etc.
First, being itself an adverb, does not need the—ly
that is frequently added. ['But, according to Mr.
Fowler, "it is the pedant that begins his list with first.”]

216. Ever is sometimes misused for never.
We seldom or never (not ever) see those forsaken who trust
in God.
Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or never
(not ever) used in this country.
Note.—Seldom or never and seldom if ever are both
correct; but seldom or ever is incorrect.

217. Else should be followed by but.
It is nothing else but (not than) pride.

218. The use of never for not is incorrect.
We met the other day, but he never referred to the matter.
[Say: he did not ever refer ......]
Kipling was never born in London. [Say: Kipling was not
born......]
I never remember having met him. [Say: I do not re-
member ever having met him.]

219. Except colloquially, so as an adverb of degree
must not be used absolutely (i.e., without a correla-
tive). We should say:
He is very (not so) weak.
Cricket is very (not so) uncertain.
I was very (not so) lonely.

220. That should not be used instead of so as an
adverb. We should say:
He went only so (not that) far.
He was so (not that) tired that he could scarcely stand.
He was so (not that) angry that he slammed the book on the table.

221. The adverb too means "more than enough," and should not be used instead of very or much. In the following sentences too is used correctly:
The news is too good to be true.
My heart is too full for words.
The work is too much for any man to do single-handed.
He is too much exhausted to speak.

222. With Present Participles used as Adjectives, the adverb very is used; with Past Participles, the adverb much is used.
It is very surprising.
He was much surprised by the news.
I am much interested in your project.
I was much inconvenienced.
Note.—A few Past Participles take very before them; as,
I am very pleased to hear this.
I was very tired.

223. Of course is often loosely used for certainly, undoubtedly. Strictly speaking of course should be used to denote a natural or an inevitable consequence. Does she sing well? Certainly (not of course) she does.

224. Do not use quite in the sense of "very" or "to a considerable degree."
I am very (not quite) sorry to hear the sad news.

Exercise 133. Correct the following sentences and state your reasons for so doing:—

1. It was bitter cold.
2. I couldn't help not laughing at the joke.
3. I never remember to have seen a more excited football match.
4. He only wrote on one side of the paper.
5. I am very annoyed to hear it.
6. My friend said he never remembered having read a more enjoyable book.
7. This hardly won liberty was not to be lightly abandoned.
8. I am very delighted to see you.
9. No one can write as neat as he does.
10. I cannot by no means allow you to do so.
11. The flowers smell sweetly.
12. I don't know nothing whatever of the matter.
CHAPTER XXIII.

PREPOSITIONS.

225. Sometimes a preposition is wrongly inserted; as,

It would not suit the rules of art, nor [of] my own feel-
ings, to write in that style.
His success was given much prominence [to] in the local
newspapers.
The Congress could occupy itself with no more important
question than [with] this.

226. Sometimes a necessary preposition is omitted.
She is a wonder and a monument of what a human being
in firm or infirm health is capable of. [threats.
Tell me whether he influenced you with promises or with

227. The use of a preposition at the end of a sen-
tence is awkward and is admissible only when it com-
bines with a preceding intransitive verb to form a
compound transitive verb; as,

He dislikes being talked about.
Such a result cannot be wondered at.

Mr. Fowler rejects this orthodox view and main-
tains "the legitimacy of the prepositional ending in
literary English." He further remarks: "The re-
markable freedom enjoyed by English in putting its
prepositions late and omitting its relatives is an im-
portant element in the flexibility of the language. The
power of saying 'A state of dejection such as they
are absolute strangers to' instead of 'A state of dejec-
tion of an intensity to which they are absolute
strangers' is not one to be lightly surrendered." (Modern English Usage.)

Note 1.—When the object of the preposition is the
relative pronoun that, the preposition is always placed
at the end; as,

Here is the book that you asked for.
This is the house that he came to.

Note 2.—The preposition is frequently placed at the
end when the object is an interrogative pronoun or a
relative pronoun understood; as,

What are you looking at?
That is the boy [whom] I was speaking of.
228. *In* is used with names of *countries* and *large towns*; *at* is more often used when speaking of *small towns* and *villages*; as,

He is *in* America. They live *in* Delhi.
He lives *at* Andheri *in* Salsette.

229. *In* and *at* are used in speaking of things *at rest*; *to* and *into* are used in speaking of things *in motion*; as,

He is *in* bed. He is *at* the top of the class.
He ran *to* school. He jumped *into* the river.
The snake crawled *into* its hole.

230. *On* is often used in speaking of things *at rest*, and *upon* of things *in motion*; as,

He sat on a chair. The cat sprang *upon* the table.

231. *Till* is used of *time*, and *to* is used of *place*; as,

I slept *till* eight o'clock.
He walked *to* the end of the street.

232. *With* often denotes the *instrument*, and by the *agent*; as,

He killed two birds *with* one shot.
He was stabbed *by* a lunatic *with* a dagger.

233. *Since* is used before a noun or phrase denoting some *point* of time, and is preceded by a verb in some *perfect tense*; as,

I have eaten nothing *since* yesterday.
He has been ill *since* Monday last.
I have not seen him *since* last week.
He has been here *since* nine o'clock.

234. *From* is also used before a noun or phrase denoting some *point* of time, but, unlike *since*, is used will *all* the tenses; as,

I commenced work *from* 1st January.
I shall take rest *from* May.
He will join school *from* to-morrow.

235. *In* before a noun denoting a period of time, means *at the end of*; *within* means *before the end of*; as,

I shall return *in* an hour.
I shall return *within* an hour.

236. *Between* is used with *two* persons or things, *among* with *more than two*; as,
PREPOSITIONS.

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose.
The two robbers shared the booty between themselves.
The Rajputs were a martial people; but they quarrelled among themselves.
Polyandry still exists among certain tribes.

237. Beside means by the side of, while besides means in addition to; as,
Beside the ungathered rice he lay.
Besides his children, there were present his nephews and nieces.
Besides being fined, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Be careful not to use beside for besides.

Exercise 134. Fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. He was born — a small village — Malabar.
2. We started — six — the morning.
3. He hanged himself — a piece of cloth.
4. The portrait was painted — a famous artist who flourished — the sixteenth century.
5. I must start — dawn to reach the station in time.
6. I hope to reach the station — an hour at the outside.
7. The child has been missing — yesterday.
8. The caravan must reach its destination — sunset.
9. The mail train is due — 3 P.M.
10. He travelled seven miles — two hours.
11. He rushed — my room, panting for breath.
12. He does not leave his house — nine o'clock.
13. The Express departs — 3 P.M. — Delhi.
14. An old feud existed — the two families.
15. Human sacrifices were practised — the Nagas. [ing.
16. I received his message — eight o'clock — the morn-
17. — last month I have seen him but once.
18. — rice they had curry.
19. The fever has taken a turn for the better — yesterday.
20. He has spent his life — Calcutta.
22. Come and sit — me.
23. Nobody — you knows the truth.
24. While I was — Delhi he was — Bombay.
25. He was killed — the robber — a hatchet.
26. We shall stay three months — America.
27. Divide this rupee — Rama and Govind.
28. — Rustum and Sohrab, there were three other boys present.
29. — a Ford, he has a Fiat car.
CHAPTER XXIV.

CONJUNCTIONS.

238. *Except* is not now used as a conjunction equivalent to *unless*.

I shall not come *unless* (not *except*) you need me.
Do not trouble yourself about writing to me, *unless* (not *except*) you are quite in the humour for it.

239. The use of *without* as a conjunction equivalent to *unless* is now bad English.

*Unless* (no. *without*) you apologize I shall punish you.
I shall not go *unless* (not *without*) you do.

240. The adverb *like* is often wrongly used as a conjunction instead of *like as* or *as*.

He speaks *as* (not *like*) his father does.
But it is quite correct to say:
He speaks *like* his father. [*Like* is here a preposition.]

241. *Directly* should not be used as a conjunction, where *as soon as* would in every way be better.

As soon as [not *directly*] the session of 1926 commenced,
the Government was pressed to do something for the unemployed.

According to Fowler "the conjunctival use of *directly* is quite defensible, but is chiefly colloquial."

242. The conjunction *that* is sometimes redundantly repeated; as,
He must remember that, although the first people in Europe would like his society, and place him on an equality with themselves, [ *that* ] none of them would either give or lend him a farthing.

243. Instead of repeating the conjunction used in the preceding clause, some writers have a trick of introducing a subsequent clause by *that*; as,
If I do not speak of them it is *because* they do not come within my subject, and not *that* they are lightly esteemed by me.
[ Use *because* instead of *that*. ]

244. *Scarcely* should be followed by *when*, and not by *than*.

*Scarcely* had he gone, *when* (not *than*) a policeman knocked at the door.
245. No sooner is followed by than, and not by but. No sooner had he returned than (not but) he was off again.

246. The phrase "seldom or ever" is meaningless. We should say "seldom or never". [§ 216.] Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or never used in this country.

247. Say:
I gave no more than I could not help (not than I could help).

248. Examine the following sentence:
This is as good if not better than that.
You will notice that as is omitted after "as good".
This is as good as, if not better than, that.
But the best way to correct the sentence is to recast it, thus:
This is as good as that, if not better.

249. Care should be taken, when using correlative conjunctions, such as either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, that they are followed by the same part of speech; as,
He lost not only his ticket, but also his luggage.
But the following is incorrect:
He not only lost his ticket, but also his luggage.

250. Neither is followed by nor, not by or. He washed neither his hands nor (not or) his face.

Exercise 135. Correct the following sentences, and give reasons for your corrections:—
1. Do it like I do.
2. I can both see Hari and his father.
3. He was as rich or even richer than his father.
4. Nobody will miss her like I shall.
5. He is not only known for his riches, but also for his wisdom.
6. There is no doubt but the boys will return safely.
7. My copy is as good or even better than yours.
8. Outdoor games are not only good for the body but also for the mind.
9. He had scarcely read the letter than a telegram arrived.
10. He finished the work like he had been ordered to do.
11. This binocular is superior and more expensive than that.
12. I am not a meddler, like you are.
Exercise 136. (Miscellaneous.) Correct the following sentences, and give reasons for your corrections:—

(a)
1. Homer was not only the maker of a nation but of a language.
2. Whom do you think the cleverest of the two?
3. Perhaps it is a more tenderer word.
4. Your Englishman is just as serious in his sports as in any act of his life.
5. Our only guide were the stars.
6. My friend and myself walked to the foot of the mountain.
7. Everyone present except he guessed the reason.
8. There were present Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Williams, the latter as full as ever of good spirits.
9. Homer is remarkably concise, which renders him lively and agreeable.
10. The ship with all its passengers were lost.
11. My mother and myself are going into the country.
12. I am one of those who cannot describe what I feel.
13. I insist upon him going at once.
14. Being tired I laid down and fell asleep; and so he went away without me ever knowing he had called.
15. Of Bath and Manchester the former is the most beautiful.
16. It's no good them coming here.
17. The Prime Minister has not, and probably will not introduce the Bill.
18. He was tried for high treason and hung.
19. I will be glad to see you to-morrow.
20. I haven't done nothing.

(b)
21. A detachment of 300 men were immediately sent.
22. Such expressions sound harshly.
23. A few hours consideration are quite enough.
24. Neither of the five suit me.
25. He knows his Homer better than any living man.
26. He was laying stretched on the ground.
27. He is the cleverest of the two.
28. Either the young man or his guardian have acted wrongly.
29. I expected to have returned last week.
30. The main part of this machine are the large rollers.
31. We left without any one knowing.
32. I don't believe I will be able to go.
33. It was not necessary for you to have gone.
34. I always remember you saying that.
35. She was smaller than either of her three cousins.
36. Gold has flown into the treasury.
37. As Gulliver could not see his way, he laid down and fell into a heavy sleep.
38. He said he would not go without I did too.
39. He only came to school this term.
40. Those kind of mistakes ought to be strongly condemned.

(c)
41. Nobody but him could find their way home in the fog.
42. I remember him laying in bed all day.
43. As for you and I, one of us have done what they shouldn't.
44. While waiting on the platform, a luggage truck sprained his ankle.
45. Nothing will prevent me doing what I ought to.
46. Between you and I, neither of us were right.
47. He only died last week.
48. I will be pleased to accept of your kind invitation.
49. Trusted servants like you and I cannot afford to lay down and do nothing.
50. Who did you say was the oldest of the two?
51. Each of the various parties insist on appointing their own chairman.
52. I hope you don't mind me coming in.
53. Enjoy yourself like he does.
54. The number of visitors were large.
55. They are neither unkind or thoughtless.
56. It is best to always do one's duty.
57. Health is more preferable than riches.
58. Who shall decide between you and I?
59. They object to him joining the club.
60. I cannot do it without you agree.

(d)
61. These sort of hats are fashionable.
62. Somebody left it, we do not know whom.
63. The airship with all the crew have landed.
64. Except he, all failed.
65. Milk and soda are a refreshing drink.
66. Nobody never thinks nothing of such people.
67. He rung the bell and bid the servant open the door.
68. This was him who they knew.
69. We will be delighted to see you to-morrow.
70. Every one of them think that they suffer for conscience sake.
71. I was hoping that you will come to dinner.
72. The reasons why he could neither learn to run or to jump are as follow.
73. My father, that is sixty years old, can run quicker than many young men.
74. Do you object to Hari leaving early?
75. They sung the same song twice.
76. He is one of the cleverest boys that has passed through the school.
77. She told you and me that she will come.
78. Each of the girls went to their separate rooms to rest and calm themselves.
79. It was my own stupid pride prevented me going.
80. You won't catch the train without you run.

(e)
81. Having failed in this experiment, no further trial was made.
82. If I were old enough to marry, I am old enough to manage my own house.
83. No one but his friend and he were admitted.
84. He is a man whom I know is trustworthy.
85. The two first pages are lost.
86. Hardly had he arrived than he was taken ill.
87. He was more beloved, but not so much admired as his brother.
88. I cannot work this sum without you help me.
89. Too great a variety of studies distract the mind.
90. This has happened just like I said it would.
91. Exercise strengthens instead of weakens the body.
92. The last of the wagons are turning the corner.
93. I cannot help but think that you are wrong.
94. Do not waste your time, like your friend does.
95. On attempting to extract the ball the patient began rapidly to sink.
96. I don't know who I can trust.
97. I shall have great pleasure in accepting your invitation.
98. He would neither apologize or withdraw.
99. Every one was ready but he.
100. If such a thing was possible, it should be done.

(f)
101. He promised to thoroughly sift the matter.
102. This is the largest gorilla which have ever been captured alive.
103. It is hard to say whether he will like it or no.
104. Enjoy yourself like he does.
105. Lions are both found in Asia and in Africa.
106. Surely this is the best of the two.
107. They are more stupid and inferior to their cousins.
108. He was that tired that he fainted.
109. He made a toy steam-engine, and which was much admired.
110. He promised to promptly pay the sum.
111. The cheetah is swifter than any animal.
112. He has painted a portrait of Mr. Gokhale and which is a good likeness.
113. Those sort of people are a nuisance.
114. The old order of things have changed.
115. Turning now to the evidence, it appears very hazy.
116. I have no doubt but that in the end we shall win.
117. What sort of a man is he? *
118. Nelson rejoined his ship, that was still under repair.
119. It is not likely I will ever see him.
120. That was what he told my brother and I.

(g)

121. *Choose only such friends whom you can trust.
122. Boswell's Life of Johnson is better than any biography in English.
123. He not only went to Delphi, but also to Peshawar. *
124. You ought not to wilfully do it.
125. Leaving London in the morning, Edinburgh can be reached the same day.
126. Did you hear of him being killed?
127. The dog would not leave the spot without his master called him.
128. He cannot forgive me beating him in class.
129. I can't hardly do it.
130. His brother is richer than him.
131. He laid in bed all day with a cold.
132. He seldom or ever arrives in time.
133. While ploughing the field the treasure was found.
134. This kind of berries are dangerous to eat.
135. It was his brother who they blamed.
136. I seldom or ever take medicine.
137. One should not boast of his success.
138. Mazzini did more for the emancipation of Italy than any living man of his own time.
139. The trees have cast their leaves a month ago.
140. He is as rich or even richer than his brother.
141. More than one emperor prided himself upon his skill as a swordsman.
142. He drew a line of about six inches long.
143. They seemed to be nearly dressed alike.
144. He is not only famous for his riches, but for his wisdom.
145. He did no more than it was his duty to have done.
146. My friend, him whom I had treated like a brother, has turned against me.
147. He was angry at me asking him the question.
148. Having finished the chapter the volume was shut.
149. What signifies promises without performance?
150. What is the use of you talking like that?

CHAPTER XXV.

ORDER OF WORDS.

251. In English, owing to the fewness of the inflexions, the order (or arrangement) of the words in a sentence is of the first importance.

The following is the usual order of words in an English sentence:—

(1) The subject usually comes before the verb; as,
The dog bit the horse.
The people rang the bells for joy.
(2) The object usually comes after the verb; as,
The horse bit the dog.
The King wears a crown.
(3) When there is an indirect object and also a direct object, the indirect precedes the direct; as,
Lend me your ears.
(4) When the adjective is used attributively it comes before the noun which it qualifies; as,
Few cats like cold water.
I like the little pedlar who has a crooked nose.
King Francis was a hearty king, and loved a royal sport.
(5) When the adjective is used predicatively it comes after the noun; as,
The child is asleep.
The horse became restive.
(6) The adjective phrase comes immediately after the noun; as,
Old Tubal Cain was a man of might.
The tops of the mountains were covered with snow.
(7) The adverb is generally placed close to the word which it modifies; as,
Nothing ever happens by chance.
John is a rather lazy boy.
He worked only two sums.
He never tells a lie.
Note.—When an adverb is intended to modify the sentence as a whole, it is placed at the beginning of a sentence; as,

Certainly he made a fool of himself.

(8) All qualifying clauses are placed as close as possible to the words which they qualify; as,

He died in the village where he was born.
The dog that bites does not bark.
People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

252. The normal order of words in a sentence is sometimes altered for emphasis; as,

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Monkeys I detest.
Money you shall have.
Blessed are the merciful.
Great is Diana of the Ephesians.
Great is the struggle, and great is also the prize.
Just and true are all Thy ways.
Fallen, fallen is Babylon!
Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee.

253. Owing to faulty arrangement of words a sentence may be ambiguous, or obscure in meaning, or it may be turned into perfect nonsense; as,

Few people learn anything that is worth learning easily.
He blew out his brains after bidding his wife goodbye with a gun.

A gentleman has a dog to sell who wishes to go abroad.
It is therefore essential that all qualifying words, phrases and clauses should be placed as near as possible to the words to which they refer. [Vide § 185, 210, 211, 212, 227, 249.]

Exercise 137. Rewrite the following sentences, improving the arrangement:

1. For sale, a piano, the property of a musician, with carved legs.
2. He tore up the tender letter which his mother had written him in a fit of peevish vexation.
3. The captain took the things which the gods provided with thankful good humour.
4. Sometimes you will see an alligator lying in the sunshine on the bank eight feet long.
5. All the courtiers told the Queen how beautiful she was all the day long.

H. S. E. G. & C.
6. Mrs. Jeremy Daud was sitting with her husband on the steps of the hotel when Amy and Dulce came up, with her lap full of newspapers.
7. The man ought to be brought before a magistrate who utters such threats.
8. He visited the battlefield where Napoleon was defeated in his holidays.
9. He killed the sparrow which was eating some crumbs with a gun.
10. No magnanimous victor would treat those whom the fortune of war had put in his power so cruelly.
11. The constable said that the prisoner seizing a bolster full of rage and fury had knocked the prosecutor down. [old.
12. A nurse maid is wanted for a baby about twenty years
13. I spent the three last days of my holiday in a chair with a swollen leg.
14. This monument has been erected to the memory of John Brown who was accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of affection. [lost.
15. In thirty-seven wrecks only five lives were fortunately
16. The following verses were written by a young man who has long since been dead for his own amusement.
17. Many works must close if the strike lasts over the weekend owing to lack of fuel.
18. There will be a meeting of all boys who play cricket and football in the long-room at 4 o'clock.
19. These acts were pushed through Parliament in spite of opposition with but little modification.
20. The beaux of that day painted their faces as well as the women.
21. He saw countless number of the dead riding across the field of battle.
22. They only work when they have no money.
23. He refused to relieve the beggar with a frown on his face.
24. His body was found floating lifeless on the water at a short distance from where the boat was upset by a fisherman.
25. He was very fond of her; he thought of marrying her more than once.
26. It is proposed to construct a bath for males 99 feet long.
27. One day the bird did not perform certain tricks which he had taught it to his satisfaction.
28. I have lately received permission to print the following tale from the author's son.
29. They left the hotel where they had been staying in a motor-car.
30. The Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate 500 students three stories high.
31. He spoke of the notion that the national debt might be repudiated with absolute contempt.
32. One of the combatants was unhurt, and the other sustained a wound in the arm of no importance.
33. Girl wanted for telephone of nice manners and appearance.
34. He repeated the whole poem after he had read it only once with perfect accuracy.
35. He was shot by a secretary under notice to quit with whom he was finding fault very fortunately without effect.
36. A clever judge would see whether a witness was deliberately lying a great deal better than a stupid jury.
37. I was rather impressed by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
38. He was driving away from the church where he had been married in a coach and six.
39. Stories have often been related of these animals which are of an entirely fictitious character.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS.

254. Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by particular Prepositions
Read the following sentences, noting the correct usage.
Jaunpur is famous for its perfumes.
The goat subsists on the coarsest of food.
Ibrahim Adil Shah was fond of architecture.
India is a noble, gorgeous land, teeming with natural wealth.
Being apprised of our approach, the whole neighbourhood came out to meet their minister.
In the classical age the ideal life of the Brahman was divided into four stages or asrams.
It is natural in every man to wish for distinction.
Lord Curzon was endowed with gifts fitted to win eminence in any field of human activity.
The writer is evidently enamoured of the subject.
The House of Commons was then almost inaccessible to strangers.
Ambition does not always conduce to ultimate happiness.
The true gentleman is courteous and affable to his neighbours.
Newly acquired freedom is sometimes liable to abuse.
Little Jack proved quite a match for the giant.
The African elephant is now confined to Central Africa.
Camels are peculiarly adapted to life in the desert.
He is a man of deep learning, but totally ignorant of life and manners.
The income derived from the ownership of land is commonly called rent.
The Moors were famous for their learning and their skill in all kinds of industries.
Alexander profited by the dissensions of the Punjab Rajas.
Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.
Ancient India was largely indebted to Iranian ideas and practices.
Asoka, although tolerant of competing creeds, was personally an ardent Buddhist.
The celebrated grammarian Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
Ivory readily adapts itself to the carver's art.
Coleridge's poetry is remarkable for the perfection of its execution.
The holly tree is associated with scenes of goodwill and rejoicing.
Every quality peculiar to the Saxons was hateful to the Britons.
The Assyrians were acquainted with the art of inlaying.
His duties were of a kind ill-suited to his ardent and daring character.
Man is entirely different from other animals in the utter helplessness of his babyhood.
A residence of eight years in Ceylon had inured his system to the tropical climate.
The ancient Greeks, though born in a warm climate, seem to have been much addicted to the bottle.
He (Dr. Johnson) was somewhat susceptible to flattery.
A man who always connives at the faults of his children is their worst enemy.
Naples was then destitute of what are now, perhaps, its chief attractions.
The cat appears to have originated in Egypt or in the East.
Judged by its results the policy of Hastings was eminently successful.
In his work Charak often hints at the value of sweet oil.
Quinine acts as a preventive of malaria.
It was formerly supposed that malaria was due to poisonous exhalations.
They were averse from (or to) the life of camps.
Let us not confuse liberty with license.
The majority of the English people were in favour of the Stuarts.
The Hotri priests were supposed to be thoroughly versed in the ancient Vedic poetry.
Inconsistency consists in a change of conduct when there is no change of circumstances which justify it. The fashions of dress are generally capricious and irreducible to rule. Have nothing to do with one who jests at what you or others think sacred. The Jesuits have always been famous for learning. There is little doubt that the horse was indigenous to Central Asia. Steady application to work is the healthiest training for every individual. The untaught valour of the Britons yielded to the arms and discipline of the Romans. The male Japanese is more chivalrous to woman than any other Asiatic. I fear God, yet am not afraid of Him; His mercies make me ashamed of my sins, before His judgments afraid thereof. He always ascribed to his wit that laughter which was lavished at his simplicity. The conqueror of Gaul aspired to the glory of adding Britain to the dominions of Rome.
Many diseases were formerly attributed to witchcraft. The duty of the augurs was to inquire into the divine will. The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labour. The progress of a nation from barbarism to civilization produces a change similar to that which takes place during the progress of an individual from infancy to mature age. Columbus was not ignorant of the mutinous disposition of his crew, but he still maintained a serene and steady countenance. The fondness of Henry VIII for pomp and pageantry was at all times excessive. Compare an American boy at eighteen with a German or even an English boy of the same age. There is a general impression in England that the people of the United States are inimical to the parent country. Shakespeare's "As You Like It" is instinct with woodland associations. A young shepherd-dog delights in driving and running round a flock of sheep, but not in worrying them. I have been trying all my life to like Scotchmen, and am obliged to desist from the experiment in despair. Socrates had a strong burly figure, prominent and crab-like eyes, a flat nose with broad open nostrils, a large and thick-lipped mouth, and a forehead indicative of great mental power.
The public is indebted to Tennyson for a restoration of precious Saxon words, too long forgotten.

Every one who carries a watch owes to the Babylonians the division of the hour into sixty minutes.

In the Turkish Empire the title of Ghazi implies something similar to our "Field Marshal."

To a little child, not only are all living creatures endowed with human intelligence, but everything is alive.

Nature is seldom lavish of her intellectual gifts.

Trust in nothing but in Providence and your own efforts.

The human ear is capable of appreciating sounds which arise from about twenty-four thousand vibrations in a second.

Milton's prose writings abound with passages compared with which the finest declamations of Burke sink into insignificance.

The modern club is simply a more refined substitute for the old-fashioned tavern.

Few of us ever discover bigots among those who agree with us.

When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, I think the best atonement he can make for it, is to warn others not to fall into the like.

The accidents which occur from burning charcoal in a stove in a small room are due to the inhalation of carbonic oxide formed by incomplete combustion.

The position of the face immediately beneath the brain is peculiarly characteristic of man.

The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the phantom of a moving, undulating, water surface.

This is a strange, fantastic world, where each one pursues his own golden bubble and laughs at his neighbour for doing the same.

The whole country was suffering from a financial crisis of intense severity.

The rites of Bacchus, being accompanied by gross and scandalous obscenity, were suppressed.

None of the Malayan races have the oblique eyes which are characteristic of the more typical Mongols.

Women, like men, can obtain whatever they show themselves fit for.

A priory differed from an abbey in that the superior bore the name of prior instead of abbot.

**Exercise 138. Complete the following:**

1. He showed a mark distate ——.

2. I do not like to intrude ——.

3. I will not acquiesce ——.

4. No man is indifferent ——.
WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS.

5. He is an adept —.  6. This book is replete —.
7. His conduct does not accord —.
8. That boy is not amenable —.
9. His father connived —.
10. He has considerable influence —.
11. He is ineligible —.
12. He soon became reconciled —.
13. Alcohol is injurious —.  14. Pay great attention —.
15. Do not associate —.
16. The British Parliament is composed —.
17. He stood surety —.  18. His face reminds me —.
19. He is conscious —.  20. He is deficient —.
21. He is weak —.  22. He is unfit —.
23. He is married —.  24. His friends condoled —.
25. God has conferred —.  26. I am quite aware —.
27. The child is afraid —.  28. He was accused —.
29. I am very much indebted —.
30. The house is infested —.
31. He has great influence —.
32. The Headmaster is popular —.
33. The police suspect him —.
34. That ship is bound —.
35. That old man is blind —.  36. Will you accede —?
37. Will you comply —?  38. He died —.
39. He is well versed —.  40. I have no taste —.
41. I am very sensible —.
42. We are responsible —.
43. He is a relation —.  44. He is related —.
45. I have a great regard —.  46. I am anxious —.
47. He is a great authority —.
48. He begged a favour —.
49. I will not hide the truth —.
50. Never impute motives —.

Exercise 139. Construct sentences containing the following expressions:

Afflicted with leprosy; sanguine of success; commit to memory; specific for malaria; allowance for short weight; appropriate to the occasion; abstain from animal food; anti-pathy to dogs; convulsed with laughter; contrary to expectation; infested with vermin; touched with pity; subversive of discipline; beneficial to health; tantamount to a refusal; worthy of praise; beset with difficulties; accountable to God; atone for misdeeds; addicted to opium; entitled to considera-
tion; heedless of consequences; deaf to entreaties; aptitude for business; incentive to hard work; sensitive to criticism; indifferent to praise or blame.
Exercise 140. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—
1. The Nizam subscribed a handsome sum — the Flood Relief Fund. 2. His friends condoled — him — his bereavement. 3. He quarrelled — me — a trifle. 4. He readily complied — my request. 5. He dispensed — the services of his dishonest clerk. 6. He yielded — superior force. 7. He despaired — success. 8. He supplied the poor — clothing. 9. His friends disagreed — him on that point. 10. He acceded — my request. 11. He abstains — liquor. 12. He was found guilty — manslaughter. 13. He is incapable — doing good work. 14. He is married — my cousin. 15. He is sensible — your kindness. 16. He is true — his king. 17. He is involved — difficulties. 18. The auditor is entitled — his remuneration. 19. I prefer tea — coffee. 20. I don't concur — you — that opinion. 21. There is no exception — this rule. 22. I am obliged — you — your kindness. 23. I am not envious — his success. 24. I am convinced — the necessity of prudence. 25. We should rely — our own efforts. 26. I inquired — the servant if his master was at home. 27. I purposely refrained — saying more. 28. I insisted — going. 29. I exchanged — him my gramophone — a camera. 30. I assented — his proposal. 31. I am not satisfied — your explanation. 32. You must conform — the regulations. 33. He did not profit — experience. 34. We should all aim — excellence. 35. Alcohol is injurious — health. 36. He is innocent — the crime. 37. The stories in that book are full — interest. 38. Don't associate — disreputable people. 39. Do not indulge — strong language. 40. He is dependent — his parents. 41. He is abstemious — eating and drinking. 42. He is grateful — his master — many favours. 43. He is prompt — carrying out orders. 44. He is vain — his attainments. 45. He is deficient — common sense. 46. He is vexed — me. 47. He is indifferent — his own interests. 48. He is proficient — mathematics. 49. He is not ashamed — his conduct. 50. He is devoid — sense. 51. He is suspicious — all his neighbours. 52. He has a passion — arguing. 53. Recently there has been a reduction — the price of milk. 54. He proved false — his friend. 55. A square may be equivalent — a triangle. 56. The avaricious man is greedy — gain. 57. He is very different — his brother. 58. The head-dress of the Cossacks is similar — that of the ancient Persians. 59. He was born — humble parents in Nasik. 60. His views do not accord — mine.

Exercise 141. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—
1. Temperance and employment are conducive — health. 2. A policeman rescued the child — danger. 3. Dogs have antipathy — cats. 4. He promised not to do anything repugnant —
the wishes of his parents. 5. He is not the man to allow anyone to encroach—his rights. 6. Some of the members of the Assembly complained—increased military expenditure. 7. Even his enemies admit that he is endowed—rare talents. 8. He inspires respect—his friends. 9. Our path is beset—difficulties. 10. He was not able to give a satisfactory explanation—his absence. 11. His illness is a mere pretext—his absence. 12. He has been very much indulgent—his children. 13. This discussion is hardly relevant—the subject. 14. Contentment is essential—happiness. 15. Early rising is beneficial—health. 16. He is not likely to do anything detrimental—our interests. 17. His benefactions must redound—his credit. 18. Only graduates are eligible—the post. 19. He is capable as a leader, but intolerant—opposition. 20. Boys over sixteen are debarred—competing. 21. Father Damien consecrated his life—ameliorating the lot of lepers. 22. That rule is not applicable—your case. 23. A public man should be tolerant—criticism. 24. He is willing to make a concession—the demands of his employees. 25. I often find him absorbed—thought. 26. The accommodation is adequate—our needs. 27. The hotel is adjacent—the station. 28. The authorship of the book is wrongly ascribed—him. 29. Never do anything that is not compatible—public safety. 30. His father often connives—his follies. 31. Some public men are very sensitive—criticism. 32. He is addicted—gambling. 33. You need not be afraid—being late. 34. Death is preferable—disgrace. 35. Cats are tenacious—life. 36. It is not true that the study of sciences tends—atheism. 37. Some modern novels tend—encourage vice. 38. He was angry—me, because he thought my remark was aimed—him. 39. The climate of Rangoon does not agree—him. 40. His plans are adverse—my interests. 41. The question of unemployment bristles—difficulties. 42. Although he was bred—the law, he became a successful journalist. 43. Generally, the rich are more covetous—money than the poor. 44. He is still smarting—rebuke. 45. He scoffed—the idea of a revolution. 46. He has reverted—his former post. 47. The battle resulted—a victory for the allies. 48. He restored the article—its rightful owner. 49. The whole theory rests—no firmer foundation than mere conjecture. 50. The ultimate decision rests—the board of directors. 51. Only when persuasion failed the police resorted—force. 52. Superstitious fears preyed—his mind and made him miserable. 53. He piques himself—his artistic taste. 54. They now jeered—him whom they had once acclaimed as their hero. 55. His followers now began to intrigue—his adversary. 56. She interceded—her husband on behalf of the people. 57. It is not easy to infer—his account the real state of affairs. 58. He died
without imparting — anyone the secret of his process. 59. His statement was tantamount — a confession. 60. The facts point — a different explanation. 61. His friends prevailed — him to withdraw his resignation. 62. Few boys are not amenable — discipline.

Exercise 142. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions :

1. Silkworms feed — mulberry trees. 2. Pavlova excels — dancing. 3. The wild boar abounds — some parts of Europe. 4. He has no special liking — mathematics. 5. Asoka is worthy — remembrance. 6. The godown is infested — rats. 7. There is no exception — this rule. 8. Nothing conduces — happiness so much as contentment. 9. Alcohol is injurious — health. 10. Oil is good — burns. 11. Invalids are not capable — continued exertion. 12. The British Parliament is composed — two Houses. 13. Do not confide your secrets — everyone. 14. He is abstemious — his habits. 15. He is ignorant — what he pretends to know. 16. My brother is weak — mathematics. 17. He has conceived an aversion — all kinds of profitable labour. 18. Birbal is celebrated — his witty sayings. 19. The avaricious man is greedy — gain. 20. The Atlantic separates Europe — America. 21. Adam assigned — every creature a name peculiar — its nature. 22. Temperance and employment are conducive — health. 23. A brave boy rescued the child — danger. 24. Liége was the key Belgium. 25. Marshal Foch covered himself — glory. 26. Elizabeth knew how to inspire her soldiers — hope. 27. Long indulgence — vice impaired his once robust constitution. 28. Early rising is beneficial — health. 29. We should live in a style suited — our condition. 30. Examinations act as an incentive — diligence. 31. Hard work and perseverance are indispensable — success in life. 32. He is too miserly to part — his money. 33. He is a clever man, but unfortunately diffident — his powers. 34. Suddenly we were enveloped — dense fog. 35. Many aspire — greatness, but few attain it. 36. His income is not adequate — his wants. 37. The soil of Poona is favourable — roses. 38. I am sick — the whole business. 39. A car will be a great convenience — a busy man like him. 40. Whoever acts contrary — nature does not go unpunished. 41. The authorship of the Letters of Junius has been attributed — no less than fifty different persons. 42. The battle resulted — a victory for the allies. 43. The Germans were called baby-killers and their methods of warfare were stigmatized as a reproach — civilization. 44. The mule was partially relieved — the load. 45. America has raised a tariff wall to protect home industries — foreign competition. 46. The facts point — a different conclusion. 47. Your wish is tantamount — a command. 48. The United
States is committed — the policy of total prohibition. 49. One is sure — what one sees. 50. He is indifferent alike — praise and blame.

**Exercise 143. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:**

1. No doubt he has achieved much, but I cannot give him credit — all that he boasts —. 2. The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance — human achievement. 3. He is indebted — his friend — a large sum. 4. What Dr. Arnold mainly aimed —, was to promote the self-development of the young minds committed — his charge. 5. He was so much enamoured — her that he forgot his duties — his children. 6. It is difficult to agree — those critics who ascribe the works of Shakespeare — Bacon. 7. In his autobiography he refers — his abhorrence — animal diet. 8. He conversed — us — subjects — varied interest. 9. The accident happened — him — a late hour and — an out-of-the-way place. 10. A cashier is liable — render account — the money received — him. 11. The soldiers — the fort were provided — provisions to last them a year. 12. We are accountable — God — our actions. 13. Let us vie — one another — doing good. 14. His thirst — knowledge left him no leisure — anything else. 15. The rich and the poor alike nobly responded — the call — further funds. 16. For those who suffer — nerves the remedy lies — perfect rest. 17. A slave lies — the necessity — obeying his master’s orders. 18. The heir — the throne was free — physical or moral taint. 19. He impressed — them that sorcery was vital — their success. 20. Methylated spirit is spirit of wine made undrinkable by mixing it — methyl to exempt it — duty. 21. To love our country, to be interested — its concerns, is natural — all men. 22. He complained — his weak eyes and lamented the necessity — spectacles. 23. Samudragupta was known — his skill — music and song; he was equally proficient — the allied art of poetry. 24. It is the grasping of power combined — the thirst — fame which constitutes ambition. 25. It would be well for us to admire what is worthy — admiration in such a people, rather than to carp — their errors. 26. The common fallacy is, that intimacy dispenses — the necessity of politeness. The truth is just the opposite — this. 27. The title Master was originally prefixed — the name of a person of rank or learning; it is now restricted — boys. 28. Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled — all the praise which his contemporaries lavished — him. 29. History, as well as daily experience, furnishes instances of men endowed — the strongest capacity — business and affairs, who have all their lives crouched under slavery to the grossest superstition. 30. He has no liking — cards, and lately he has taken a dislike — outdoor exercise. 31. At first
Turkey refused to acquiesce—the new arrangement, but ultimately yielded—the logic of facts. 32. The hippopotamus feeds chiefly—aquatic plants, but also seeks its food on land and is sometimes destructive—cultivated crops. 33. Learning is knowledge especially as acquired—study; it is frequently contrasted—knowledge or wisdom gained—experience. 34. At the eleventh hour he retired—the contest, leaving the field open—his opponent. 35. Coriolanus, with all his greatness, was entirely devoid—all sympathy—the people. 36. From this time he became habitually depressed and moody, and addicted—the frequent use—chloral. 37. The first acts of the new administration were characterized rather—vigour than—judgment. 38. They were statesmen accustomed—the management—great affairs. 39. Measure yourself—your equals; and learn—frequent competition the place which nature has allotted—you. 40. Contrary—my instructions, he went—his depth and would certainly have met—a fatal mishap but for the timely help rendered—him.

Exercise 144. Correct:—
1. This matter must be considered in every point of view.
2. I cannot agree with your proposal.
3. People should make it a rule never to interfere with the affairs of others.
4. I certainly differ with you in this matter.
5. Please connect the one to the other.
6. He preferred death rather than imprisonment.
7. He has profited from my loss.
8. The guardian of the child cannot be absolved of his responsibilities.
9. I greatly prefer hearing you than speaking myself.
10. He was presented with a testimonial of his worth.
11. He is ill from typhoid.
12. This pen is different to that.

255. Sometimes a word takes a certain Preposition after it in one context and a different Preposition in another context.

We should accommodate ourselves to circumstances. My friend accommodated me with a loan.
I differ with you on this question. Your car differs from mine in several respects.
I am anxious about the result. I am anxious to avoid misunderstanding. Her parents are anxious for her safety.
He has retired from business. He has retired into private life.
He has great influence over his disciples. He has hardly any influence with the Vizier. The remarks of his critics had considerable influence on his writings.
All his life he laboured for the good of humanity. He is labouring under a misapprehension. He laboured at his dictionary for twelve years.

Trespassers are liable to a fine of Rs. 50. He is liable for his wife's debts.

**Exercise 145. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:**

1. A child is not able to distinguish good—evil. Death does not distinguish—the rich and the poor. Sir Roland Ross is distinguished—his medical researches. Punch is distinguished—his hunchback. (between, by, for, from.)

2. On account of his age he is disqualified—competing. Ill health disqualifies the body—labour and the mind—study. (for, from.)

3. Innocence is not proof—scandal. He was discharged as there was no proof—his guilt. (against, of.)

4. He has no good cause—complaint. Darkness was the cause—his losing his way. (for, of.)

5. True charity does not consist—indiscriminate almsgiving. Brass consists—copper and zinc. (in, of.)

6. I am not concerned—his affairs. I am not concerned—him—that business. He was much concerned—hearing the sad news. His parents are naturally concerned—his safety. (about, at, for, in, with.)

7. He parted—his friends in high spirits. He parted—his property and went on pilgrimage to Dwarka. (from, with.)

8. He acted—fear. He acted—my suggestion. He acted—compulsion. (from, under, upon.)

9. He succeeded—the throne of his uncle. He succeeded—his object. (in, to.)

10. He agreed—my proposal. He agreed—me on that question. They could not agree—themselves. (among, to, with.)

11. The patient is now free—danger. He is free—his money. The goods were passed free—duty. (from, of, with.)

12. I prevailed—him to join our Union. He prevailed—me in the dispute. The peculiar custom prevails—the Todas. (among, over, upon.)

13. He deals—Indian goods only. Our firm deals—several leading merchants. He deals generously—his subordinates. (by, in, with.)

14. The city is well provided—corn. We should provide—risk of fire by insuring our goods. He has provided—his children. (against, for, with.)

15. The police is entrusted—the enforcement of law and order. The children were entrusted—the care of their uncle. (to, with.)
16. This edition of Ivanhoe is adapted — Indian boys. The form and structure of nests are adapted — the wants and habits of each species. Many Urdu plays are adapted — English. (for, from, to.)
17. We are all slaves — convention. No man should be a slave — his passions. (of, to.)
18. He is blind — one eye. Are you blind — your own instincts? (of, to.)
19. There is no exception — this rule. All ministers were present at the function with the exception — Mr. Smith. He took exception — the presence of an outsider. (against, of, to.)
20. His creditors became impatient — payment. Impatient — delay, he knocked at the door rather loudly. The people became impatient — the burden of heavy taxation. (at, for, under.)

**Exercise 146.** Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:

1. He invested his patrimony — jute shares. The Police Commissioner is invested — magisterial powers. (in, with.)
2. Let us talk — something else. For a while they talked — politics. I will talk — my son respecting his conduct (about, of, to.)
3. He takes no interest — politics. What you say has no interest — me. I have no interest — the agents of the firm. (for, in, with.)
4. He has a reputation — honesty. He has the reputation — being a good teacher. (for, of.)
5. He exercises complete authority — his followers. There is no authority — this use. I say this on the authority — the Oxford English Dictionary. Dr. Bridges is an authority — English prosody. (for, of, on, over.)
6. He fell a victim — his own avarice. The victims — cholera were mostly poor people. (of, to.)
7. I have no use — it. He has lost the use — his right arm.
8. There are some diseases that proceed — dirt. After visiting Agra we proceed — Delhi. Let us proceed — the work in hand. (from, to, with.)
9. He supplied the poor — clothing. He supplied clothing — the poor. (to, with.)
10. She was greatly afflicted — the loss of her only child. The old man is afflicted — gout. (at, with.)
11. The teacher impressed — us the value of discipline. We were impressed — what he said. (on, with.)
12. The operation was accompanied — little or no pain. She was accompanied — her brother. (by, with.)
13. The English allied themselves — the French. Elementary Algebra is allied — Arithmetic. (to, with.)
14. Napoleon had a genius — military tactics. Without doubt he is a genius — mathematics. (for, in.)
15. The idea originated—him while he was travelling in Japan. The fire originated—a haystack. (in, with.)
16. He jumped—a conclusion not warranted by facts. The child jumped—joy when I gave him sweets. He jumped—my offer. (at, for, to.)
17. He is negligent—whatever he does. He is negligent—his duties. (in, of.)
18. Contentment is requisite—happiness. He is told that prolonged treatment is requisite—effecting a cure. (for, to.)
19. His shattered health is the result—intemperance. Jealousy results—unhappiness. No good is likely to result—this union. (from, in, of.)
20. It does not rest—the Collector to order his release. His whole case rests—alibi. (on, with.)
21. Most of the roads in that district are not suitable—motor-cars. He lives in a style suitable—his position. (for, to.)
22. He responded—the ladies in a humorous speech. The boy immediately responded—a blow. He responded—his toast in a neat little speech. (for, to, with.)

256. Some related words take different Prepositions after them.
I acted according to his advice.
In accordance with his advice I took quinine.
She has great affection for her grandchildren.
The old lady is affectionate to all.
The flood and ebb tides alternate with each other.
The alternative to submission is death.
It is all due to his ambition for fame.
He is ambitious of fame.
He is capable of anything.
He has not the requisite capacity for his work.
He has great confidence in his assistant.
He is quite confident of success.
What a contrast to his brother!
What a contrast between them!
The present speech is mild contrasted with his past utterances on the same subject.
It is not likely to derogate from his merit.
He never said or did anything derogatory to his high position.
He is descended from a noble family.
He is a descendant of the former Nawab of Oudh.
He has no desire for fame.
He is desirous of visiting Agra.
He was equal to the occasion.
He is to be blamed equally with his brother.
The coat fits me well except for the collar.
I take exception to your remark.
The child is fond of sweets.
She has great fondness for children.
The drama is founded on an episode in the Ramayana.
It has however no foundation in fact.
He hindered me from going.
Child-marriage is a great hindrance to progress.
He is quite infatuated with her.
His infatuation for that girl led him astray.
He has no liking for cards.
His dislike to her continued to increase.
He is neglectful of his dress.
I have often found him negligent in this work.
They say he is partial to his friends.
Children show a partiality for sweetmeats.
I have no prejudice against foreigners.
Such a step will be prejudicial to your interests.
He is prepared for anything.
Preparatory to taking extreme measures, his father once again warned him.
Pursuant to our conversation, I now send you a cheque for Rs. 500 as my contribution to the fund.
In pursuance of your instructions, we are writing to-day to the Collector.
I am of opinion that he is qualified for the post.
He is qualified to grant death-certificates.
He is disqualified from practising as a pleader.
As a result of the injury received by him, he died of tetanus.
It is said that nothing resulted from the conference.
I have great respect for his learning.
He is respectful to his superiors, without being servile.
He seized upon the opportunity offered to him.
The seizure of his property was carried out under direct orders from the Rajah.
I assure you that I am sensible of your kindness.
His paralysed arm is insensible to feeling.
Subsequent to the meeting he wrote a letter to The Mail.
Consequent upon this letter, the agents of the company filed a suit against him for defamation.
Trust in God and do what is right.
His distrust of his assistants is perhaps unfounded.
The country suffers for want of skilled labour.
He is wanting in a little common sense.
257. Sometimes a verb is followed by a preposition; sometimes no preposition follows it. The meaning however is not always the same in both cases.

I call that mean. I called on him at his office. [straw. I don’t catch your meaning. A drowning man catches at a
This closed the proceedings. After a little higgling he closed
with my offer.
He commenced life as a shop-assistant. The proceedings
commenced with a song. [co-operation.
Have you counted the cost? I count upon your advice and
He dealt unfairly in this matter. He deals in cotton and
cloth.
The compounder dispenses medicines. His master dispensed
with his services.
He gained his object by persuasion. He gained upon his
rich uncle by his suave manners.
He grasped the meaning of the passage in no time. Like a
shrewd man of business he grasped at the opportunity.
I met him on my way to the station. His appeals for funds
met with a poor response.
He always prepares his speech. Our soldiers prepared
themselves for the offensive.
The police searched the house of the suspect. We searched
for the lost article.

258. Do not use the infinitive with certain words which require a preposition followed by a gerund or
by a verbal noun.

He is addicted to gambling. [Not: to gamble.]
Let us aim at doing good. [Not: to do good.]
I assisted her in climbing the hill.
He is averse to playing cards.
I do not believe in pampering servants.
I am bent on attending the meeting.
He has hardly any chance of succeeding.
He is confident of securing the first prize.
The custom of tipping is prevalent everywhere.
He is desirous of visiting Japan.
He despaired of achieving his object.
There is some difficulty in perceiving his meaning.
Hereafter he is disqualified for holding any government post
Remember the duty of helping the poor.
Pavlova excels in dancing.
You can have no excuse for talking bluntly.
He is expert in inventing stories.

I am fond of reading novels.
The firm was fortunate in securing the Rajah’s patronage.
What hindered you from visiting the Museum?
He was disappointed in the hope of being rewarded.
He felt the humiliation of withdrawing his words.
We should be indefatigable in doing good.
I insisted on having my say.
He is intent on visiting Norway.
You were not justified in imputing motives to him.
He has a knack of doing it.
He appreciated the necessity of acting promptly.
He persisted in disobeying the orders.
He lacks the power of imparting, although he is a good mathematical scholar.
The practice of cramming is rightly regarded as an evil.
It was only a pretext for delaying the matter.
What is there to prevent him from leaving Madras?
I had the privilege of knowing him intimately.
They were prohibited from entering the village.
I refrained from hurting his feelings.
You were right in suspecting him.
There is little satisfaction in sitting idle.
He has no scruple in begging.
He succeeded in convincing his critics.
He thought of eluding his pursuers.
I am tired of writing letters to him.

Note.—Sometimes both constructions are allowable; e.g.,
He was afraid of telling the truth.
He was afraid to tell the truth.
He at last got the opportunity of meeting him.
He at last got the opportunity to meet him.

259. On the other hand certain words always take the infinitive after them; as,
He advised us to desist from that attempt.
I decline to say anything further.
I expect to meet opposition.
It is hard to get access to him.
He hopes to win the first prize.
We are all inclined to judge of others as we find them.
He intends to compile a Marathi dictionary.

CHAPTER XXVII.

IDIOMS.

260. Idioms may be defined as expressions peculiar to a language. They play an important part in all languages.
261. Many verbs, when followed by various prepositions, or adverbs, acquire an idiomatic sense; as,
He backed up (supported) his friend's claim.
The present disturbances will soon blow over (pass off).
The police produced evidence to bear out (substantiate) the
charge of murder.
You must not build up (rely upon) his promises.
The matter has been cleared up (explained).
I readily closed with (accepted) his offer.
He is ready to dispose of (sell) his car for Rs. 1,500.
Rust has eaten away (corroded) the plate.
They fixed upon (chose) him to do the work.
My good behaviour so far gained on (won the favour of) the
emperor that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.
The habit of chewing tobacco has been growing upon (is
having stronger and stronger hold over) him.
Please hear me out (i.e., hear me to the end).
I have hit upon (found) a good plan to get rid of him
About an hour ago I saw a fellow hanging about (loitering
about) our bungalow.
These events led up to (culminated in) the establishment
of a republic.
During excavations one of the workmen lighted upon
(chanced to find, discovered) a gold idol.
During her long illness she often longed for (desired) death.
I could not prevail on (persuade, induce) him to attend the
meeting.
For years I could not shake off (get rid of) my malaria.
I threatened to show him up (expose him).
All eyes turned to him because he was the only person who
could stave off (prevent, avert) the impending war.
He is sticking out for (persists in demanding) better terms.
I must think the matter over (i.e., consider it).
Train up (educate) a child in the way he should go; and
when he is old he will not depart from it.
That fellow trumped up (concocted, fabricated) a story.
He seems to be well off (in comfortable circumstances).

Bear.

My cousin bore away (won) the first prize.
The new Sultan has been able to bear down (overthrow, crush) all opposition.
His evidence bears out (confirms, corroborates) the evidence of the first witness.
In his misfortune God gave him strength to bear up (to keep up spirits, not to despair).
A religious hope bears up (supports) a man in his trials.
His evidence did not bear upon (was not relevant to) the inquiry.
I trust you will bear with (have patience with, show forbearance to) me a few minutes more.

**Break.**

He broke down (failed) in the middle of his speech. He broke off (stopped suddenly) in the middle of his story. I gave him no cause to break with (quarrel with) me. The burglars broke into (entered by force) the house.

**Bring.**

His folly has brought about (caused) his ruin. Idleness and luxury bring forth (produces, cause) poverty and want. He brought forward (adduced) several cogent arguments in support of his scheme. That building brings in (yields as rent) Rs. 700 a month. In plaintiff's cross-examination counsel for the defendant succeeded in bringing out (eliciting) certain important facts. The publishers have recently brought out (published) a cheap edition of their new dictionary. He found great difficulty to bring her over (convert her) to his own views. She brought up (reared) the orphan as her own child.

**Call.**

His master called for (demanded) an explanation of his conduct. New responsibilities often call out (draw forth) virtues and abilities unsuspected before. Call in (summon, send for) a doctor immediately. He called on me (paid me a brief visit) yesterday. The old man could not call up (recollect) past events.

**Carry.**

He agreed to carry out (execute) my orders. His passion carried him away (i.e., deprived him of self-control). His son carried on (managed) his business in his absence. Many persons were carried off (killed) by plague.

**Cast.**

The ship was cast away (wrecked) on the coast of Africa. He was much cast down (depressed) by his loss.

**Come.**

How did these things come about (happen)? How did you come by (get) this purse? When does the Convocation come off (take place)? At last the truth has come out (transpired).
IDIOMS.

The taxes come to (amount to) a large sum.
The question came up (was mooted or raised for discussion) before the Municipal Corporation last week.
I expect he will come round (recover) within a week.
I hope he will come round (agree) to our views.

**Cry.**

Men of dissolute lives cry down (depreciate) religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.
He cried out against (protested against) such injustice.
That young author is cried up (extolled) by his friends.

**Cut.**

He was cut off (died) in the prime of life.
You must cut down (reduce) your expenditure.
He is cut out for (specially fitted to be) a sailor.
His wife's death cut him up (afflicted him, distressed him) terribly.

**Do.**

I am done for (ruined).
Having walked twenty miles, he is quite done up (fatigued, exhausted).

**Fall.**

At last the rioters fell back (retreated, yielded).
At my friend's tea-party I fell in with (met accidentally) a strange fellow.
The measure falls in with (happen to meet) the popular demand.
The scheme has fallen through (failed) for want of support.
I am told the two brothers have fallen out (quarrelled).
It is said that the standard of efficiency in public service has recently fallen off (deteriorated).
In the second school-term the attendance fell off (diminished).

**Get.**

His friends expected that he would get off (escape) with a fine.
It is hard to get on with (agree or live sociably with) a suspicious man.
The thief got away (escaped) with my cash-box.
I can't get out (remove) this stain.
The revolt of the tribal chiefs has been got under (subdued).
The dog tried to get at (attack) me.
He has got through (passed) his examination.
The fire has been got under (got under control).
You were lucky to get out of (escape from) his clutches.
Give.
We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up (surrendered himself) to the police. [recovery].
The doctors have given him up (i.e., have no hope of his Soon after it was given forth (published, noised abroad), and believed by many, that the King was dead.
The fire gave off (emitted) a dense smoke.
The strikers seem determined, and are not likely to give in (submit, yield).
[bankrupt.
It was given out (published, proclaimed) that he was a The horses gave out (were exhausted) at the next milestone.
The rope gave way (broke, snapped) while the workmen were hauling up the iron pillar. [yielded).
He would not listen to me at first, but at last he gave way The Governor gave away (distributed, presented) the prizes.
Give over (abandon) this foolish attempt.
In his cross-examination he ultimately gave himself away (betrayed himself).

Go.
You cannot always go by (judge from) appearances.
It is a good rule to go by (to be guided by).
He promised to go into (examine, investigate) the matter.
Have you anything to go upon (i.e., any foundation for your statement)? [sions).
We have no data to go upon (on which to base our conclu-
That story won't go down (be believed).
The concert went off well (was a success).
The auditor went over (examined) the balance sheet.
The poor woman has gone through (suffered) much.
I must first go through (examine) the accounts.

Hold.
The rebels held out (offered resistance) for about a month.
He holds out (gives) no promise of future prospects.
They were held up (stopped on the highway and robbed) by bandits.
The subject is held over (deferred, postponed) till the next meeting.

Keep.
A few boys were kept in (confined after school-hours).
I was kept in (confined to the house) by a bad cold.
They kept up (carried on) a long conversation.
Little disputes and quarrels are chiefly kept up (maintained) by those who have nothing else to do.
He is trying his best to keep up (maintain) the reputation of his family.
The rubber syndicate keeps up (maintains) the price.
IDIOMS.

She kept on (continued) talking.
I shall keep back (conceal) nothing from you.

Knock.
He has knocked about (wandered about) the world a great deal.
The dressing-table was knocked down (sold at an auction) for fifty rupees.
If he would be more regular in his exercise, he would not be knocked up (exhausted) so soon.

Lay.
The rebels laid down (surrendered) their arms.
He had laid out (invested) a large sum in railway shares.
From a child I was fond of reading and all the little money that came into my hands was ever laid out in books (i.e., spent in buying books).
He is laid up (confined to his bed) with fever. [income.
He resolved to lay by (save for future needs) a part of his

Let.
I was let into (made acquainted with) her secret.
This being his first offence he was let off (punished leniently) with a fine.

Look.
His uncle looks after (takes care of) him.
He looks down upon (despises) his poor cousins.
Look up (search for) the word in the dictionary.
The old man is looking forward to (expecting with pleasure) the visit of his grandchildren.
I will look into (investigate) the matter.
I look on (regard) him as my son.
Some look to (rely on) legislation to hasten the progress of social reforms.
Look to (be careful about) your manners.
Prices of piece-goods are looking up (rising).
Things are looking up (improving).
His friends look up to (respect) him.
He will not look at (i.e., will reject) your offer.

Make.
Contentment makes for (conduces to) happiness.
He made over (presented, gave in charity) his bungalow to the Islam Orphanage.
I cannot make out (discover) the meaning of this verse.
I cannot make out (read, decipher) his handwriting.
You have failed to make out (prove) your case.
Sometime ago the two brothers quarrelled, but they have now made it up (become reconciled).
Pass.
He generally passed by (overlooked) the faults of his sub-
ordinates. The crew of the boat passed through (underwent) terrible
sufferings.
He passed himself off (pretended to be) an Oxford graduate.
He passes for (is regarded as) a great Sanskritist.

Pick.
The Committee picked out (selected) the best players for
the team.
He lost twenty pounds in sickness, but is now picking up
(regaining or recovering) health.

Pull.
Unless we pull together (co-operate, work together in
harmony) we cannot succeed.
My cousin pulled through (passed with difficulty) the exa-
mination. The doctor says the patient will pull through (recover from
his illness).
It is far easier to pull down (demolish) than to build up.
He was pulled up (scolded, rebuked) by the President.

Put.
He puts on (assumes) an air of dignity.
Please, put out (extinguish) the light.
He was put out (vexed, annoyed) when I refused his request
for a loan.
The plaintiff was put out (disconcerted) when the suit was
dismissed.
He tried to put me off (evade me, satisfy me) with promises.
He has put in (made, sent in) a claim for compensation.
While travelling I had to put up with (endure) a good deal
of discomfort.
I cannot put up with (tolerate) his insolence.
They put him up to (incited him to) mischief.
I am sorry to put you to (give you) so much trouble.
He put off (postponed) his departure for a week.
The measure was put through (passed) without opposition.

Run.
On account of overwork he is run down (enfeebled).
He always runs down (disparages) his rivals. [end].
The lease of our premises has run out (expired, come to an
end).
He has run through (squandered away) his fortune.
The tailor's bill has run up to (amounted to) a large amount.
He has run into (incurred) debt.
While turning the corner I ran against (chanced to meet)
an old friend.
Recently my expenses have run up (increased) considerably.
The cistern is running over (overflowing).
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See.
I saw through (detected) the trick.
It is hard to see into (discern) his motive.
His friends were present at the station to see him off (witness his departure).

Set.
The High Court set aside (annulled) the decree of the lower court.
He immediately set about (took steps towards) organizing the department.
He set off (started) for Peshawar early this morning.
The frame sets off the picture (i.e., enhances its beauty by contrast).
He has set up (started business) as a banker.
I have enough capital to set me up (establish myself) in trade.
He hired a palatial bungalow and set up for (pretended to be) a millionaire.
I was obliged to set him down (snub him).
You may set down (charge) this loss to me.
Who set you on (instigated you) to do it?
These seats are set apart (reserved) for ladies.
In his speech on prohibition, he set forth (explained, made known) his views at length.
The robbers set upon (attacked) the defenceless travellers.
Winter in England sets in (begins) about December.

Speak.
In Bombay there is no free library to speak of (worth mentioning).
I was determined to speak out (express my opinion freely).

Stand.
They are determined to stand up for (vindicate, maintain) their rights.
Let this matter stand over (be deferred or postponed) for the present.
It is hard, but I think I can stand it out (endure it to the end without yielding).
He is always standing up for (championing the cause of) the weak and the oppressed.
We shall be formidable if we stand by (support) one another.

Strike.
He is struck down with (attacked by) paralysis.
The Medical Council struck off (removed) his name from the register of medical practitioners.
His idea strikes in with (agrees with) mine.
Take.
The piano takes up (occupies) too much room.
It would take up (occupy) too much time to tell you the
whole story.
He takes after (resembles) his father.
At present I am reading the Essays of Bacon, but it is
sometimes difficult to take in (comprehend, understand)
his meaning.
Recently he has taken to (become addicted to) opium-eating.

Talk.
We talked over (discussed) the matter for an hour.
I hope to talk him over (convince him by talking) to our
view.

Tell.
I am afraid your antecedents will tell against you (i.e.,
prove unfavourable to you).
The strain is telling upon (affecting) his health.

Throw.
Kindness is thrown away (wasted) upon him (i.e., it is not
appreciated by him).
The bill was thrown out (rejected) by the Assembly.
In disgust he threw up (resigned) his appointment.
When he became rich he threw over (abandoned or deserted)
all his old friends.

Turn.
The factory turns out (produces, manufactures) 20,000 lbs.
of cloth a day.
If he is lazy, why don't you turn him off (dismiss him)?
He turned out (provoked) to be a sharper.
His very friends turned against (became hostile to) him.
Who can say what will turn up (happen) next?
He promised to come, but he never turned up (appeared).

Work.
We tempted him with many promises, but nothing would
work on (influence) him.
He worked out (solved) the problem in a few minutes.
He is sure to work up (excite) the mob.
He worked upon (influenced) the ignorant villagers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

IDIOMS. (Continued.)

262. The student who studies the following selection of English idioms will notice that metaphor enters largely into idiomatic phraseology.
1.
In spite of all his brag he had to eat humble pie (to apologize humbly, to yield under humiliating circumstances).
Take care what you say! You will have to eat your words (to retract your statements, to take back what you have said).
I am prepared to meet you half-way (come to a compromise with you).
It is silly to meet trouble half-way (i.e. to anticipate it; to worry about it before it comes).
This unexpected new difficulty put me on my mettle (roused me to do my best).
This is of a piece with (in keeping with) the rest of his conduct.
He is not worth his salt (quite worthless) if he fails at this juncture.
The cost of living has increased so much that he finds it difficult to make both ends meet (to live within his income).
As a social reformer, he set his face against (sternly opposed) nautch parties.
At the battle of Marengo, Napoleon was within an ace of (on the point of) defeat (i.e. he was very nearly defeated).

2.
The belief in witchcraft is losing ground (becoming less powerful or acceptable).
Lord Roberts first won his laurels (acquired distinction or glory) in India.
It was in parliamentary debate that he won his spurs (made his reputation—as a politician).
When the prodigal returned to his father’s house, he was received with open arms (with a warm welcome).
How can you trust a man who plays fast and loose (says one thing and does another)?
I took him to task (rebuked him) for reading “penny dreadfuls.”
He turned a deaf ear to (disregarded) my advice.
That argument will not hold water (stand scrutiny, i.e. it is unsound).
He is determined to achieve his object by hook or by crook (by fair means or foul; by any means he can). To all intents and purposes (practically, virtually) the Prime Minister of Nepal is the ruler of the country.

3.
Just now she is not in voice (in condition for singing).
These two statements do not hang together (i.e., are not consistent with each other).
This is more than flesh and blood (human nature) can endure.
He accepted my statement without reserve (fully, implicitly).
I must take exception to (object to) your remark.
He is indulgent to a fault (i.e. he is over-indulgent; so indulgent that his indulgence is a fault).
The belief in the efficacy of vaccination is gaining ground (becoming more general).
From his attitude it is clear that he wants to pay off old scores (to have his revenge).
It took him ten years, off and on (working intermittently), to compile the dictionary.
He visits me off and on (now and then, occasionally).

4.
At least on the question of child-marriage we are at one (of the same opinion).
He took my advice in good part (without offence; i.e. he did not resent it).
It was he who put a spoke in my wheel (thwarted me in the execution of my design).
At an early age he made his mark (distinguished himself) as a chemist.
I have it at my fingers’ ends (know it thoroughly).
The new play has fallen flat (met with a cold reception).
Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down (take a resolute stand).
It is a matter of gratification to me that he has turned over a new leaf (changed for the better; begun a different mode of life).
I have made up my mind (resolved, decided) to retire from business.
This puts me in mind (reminds me) of an amusing incident.

5.
There's no love lost between them (i.e., they are not on good terms, they dislike each other).
Many people in this country live from hand to mouth (i.e. without any provision for the future).
Steady work is sure to be rewarded in the long run (eventually, ultimately).
Whatever else one may say of him, no one dare call in question (challenge, express a doubt about) his honesty of purpose.
The police came to the scene in the nick of time (just at the right moment, opportunely).
She stood by him through thick and thin (under all conditions, undaunted by anything).
His partner threw cold water on his scheme (discouraged him by showing indifference to it).
He can turn his hand to (adapt or apply himself to) anything.
The Sultan rules his subjects with a high hand (oppressively).
He is hand and glove (on very intimate term) with my cousin.

6.
He turns even his errors to account (i.e. profits by them).
He is accused of sitting on the fence (halting between two opinions, hesitating which side to join).
It is all one (just the same) to me whether he lives in Bombay or Calcutta.
What is the point at issue (in dispute)?
The inquiry has brought to light (disclosed) some startling facts.
He is not fit to hold a candle to (not to be named in comparison with) his predecessor.
He burnt his fingers (got himself into trouble) by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.
suspect the fellow lives by his wits (i.e. he has no settled means of subsistence but picks up a living by deceit or fraud).

He bids fair (seems likely) to rival his father as a lawyer. He strained every nerve (used his utmost efforts) to get his friend elected.

7.

When I saw him last he was beside himself (out of his mind) with grief.

He spent over it much time and energy, and lost a large sum into the bargain (in addition, besides).

When I entered the house everything was at sixes and sevens (in disorder or confusion).

Recently he has been giving himself airs (behaving arrogantly).

The attack might be launched at any time, so you must be on the alert (on your guard, ready to act).

Retrenchment is the order of the day (the prevailing state of things) in every public and private office.

In the manufacture of dyes the Germans bear the palm (are pre- eminent).

Agriculture in America has kept pace with (progressed at equal rate with) industrial activities.

This text-book of chemistry is quite out of date (obsolete).

This is the most up-to-date (modern, recent) book on the subject.

8.

What you say has no bearing on the subject in hand (under discussion or consideration).

It speaks volumes for (serves as a strong testimony to) Dr. Johnson's industry that he should have compiled the dictionary without anyone's help.

Poor fellow! he is hoping against hope (hoping even when the case seems hopeless).

I am told he has got into hot water (into trouble). Ultimately I got the better of him (overcame him). He was found guilty, but he got off easy (got a light sentence).

I wash my hands of the whole matter (i.e. I refuse to have anything more to do with it).
The situation seems to have got quite out of hand (beyond control). It is said that he has a finger in the pie (has something to do with the affair, is mixed up in the affair). That fellow sets everybody by the ears (i.e. he is a mischief-maker).

9.
You have hit the nail on the head (said or done exactly the right thing).
To-day he is in high spirits (cheerful, joyful).
How is that? You seem out of spirits (gloomy, sad).
Hello! my lad; you look as if you've been in the wars (hurt yourself).
I suspect he has an axe to grind (private ends to serve, a personal interest in the matter).
The news of the Amir's death spread like wild fire (spread rapidly).
He took to heart (was deeply affected by) the death of his wife.
He was disappointed, but he took heart (cheered himself up) and tried again.
He has his heart in the right place (means well, is of a kindly and sympathetic disposition).
He is coming to the front (attaining prominence, becoming conspicuous) in public life.

10.
He is not a great lawyer, but he has the gift of the gab (a talent for speaking).
Prohibition is gall and wormwood (hateful) to distillers.
The strikers have thrown out of gear (disturbed the working of) many of our important industries. Though he addressed his boys for a few minutes only, the earnestness with which he spoke went home to them (deeply appealed to them).
Just now he is simply coining money (making money very rapidly, earning large sums easily).
The screen is in character (in keeping) with the rest of the furniture.
He is not in the good books of (in favour with) his master.
I am afraid I am in his bad books (out of favour with him).
I am quite at sea (perplexed, at a loss what to do or how to act).
He does not understand that he stands in his own light
(acts against his own interests, hinders his own advancement).

11.
Although he denies it, I think he is behind the scenes
(in the secret, in possession of facts not generally known).
You are sure to put your foot in it (to blunder, to get into a scrape) if you meddle in his affairs.
I begged him to reconsider his decision, but he put his foot down (remained firm; refused to yield).
He asked me to dinner, but I had to foot the bill (pay for it).
We shall fight tooth and nail (with all our power) for our rights.
The property belonged to a Nawab, but recently it changed hands (became someone else's property).
He is by long odds (most decidedly) the greatest of living mathematicians.
The thief took to his heels (ran off) on seeing a policeman.
Our school is within a stone's throw of (at a short distance from) the railway-station.
A few days before his death, he made a clean breast of (confessed without reserve) everything connected with that affair.

12.
He stood his ground (maintained his position) against his adversary.
He keeps in touch with (has intimate knowledge of) the latest developments in wireless.
That is where the shoe pinches (where the difficulty or trouble lies).
I told him that I was prepared to show my hand (to reveal my plan of action, to let out my designs) provided he agreed to do the same.
The medical graduates to a man (i.e. everyone without exception) voted in favour of him.
IDIOMS.

He insisted on his orders being carried out to the letter (exactly, with adherence to every detail). For a long time he kept his father in the dark (in ignorance) about the true state of affairs. Success has turned his head (made him quite vain). His star is in the ascendant (i.e. fortune favours him). The two cases are on all fours (exactly similar).

13.

The scheme appears worthless at the first blush (at first sight).
It was his constant prayer that he might die in harness (continue to the last in his business or profession). He has too many irons in the fire (i.e. he is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time).
The Sikh soldiers were true to their salt (faithful to their employers).
The latest police report says that the situation is now well in hand (under control).
He was at his wits' end (quite puzzled, at a complete loss) how to act.
What's the matter with him? He is falling foul of (quarrelling with) everybody.
I am sure he won't go back on (fail to keep) his word.
The directors of the company put their heads together (consulted one another) to formulate a new scheme. Do not give ear to (listen to) a tale-bearer.

14.

So far as I could see there was nothing out of the way (strange, eccentric) in the behaviour of that stranger. A spirit of unrest is in the air (prevalent, found everywhere).
The controversy is likely to create bad blood (ill-feeling, bitterness) between the two communities. The rebels surrendered at discretion (unconditionally). The letter is meant to be read between the lines (i.e. it has a hidden or unexpressed meaning not apparent on the surface).
He was murdered in cold blood (i.e. not in the heat of passion or excitement, but deliberately).
Let us have your terms *in black and white* (in writing). On the approach of a policeman the bully *showed a clean pair of heels* (ran away). He has politics *on the brain* (constantly in his thoughts, as a sort of monomania). This will suit you to *a T* (exactly).

15.

His eldest son, a spendthrift, is *a thorn in his side* (a constant source of annoyance to him). I *smell a rat* (have reason to suspect something). I *nipped his scheme in the bud* (i.e. made it fail before it could mature). What you propose is *out of the question* (not to be thought of, impossible). The performance was not *up to the mark* (quite satisfactory).

*The long and the short of it* (the simple fact, the whole matter in a few words) is that I do not want to deal with that new firm. I am told he is *in the running* (i.e. he has good prospects in the competition). Now that he has nothing to fear from me, he is *showing his teeth* (adopting a threatening attitude). He *changed colour* (turned pale) when I questioned him about his antecedents. He had made a great mistake in championing their cause, but, having done it, he *stuck to his guns* (remained faithful to the cause).

16.

This is the time to *take stock of* (to survey) the whole situation. What's the good of entering into negotiations with *a man of straw* (a man of no substance or consequence)? The election campaign is just now *in full swing* (very active). He is not wise enough to *keep his own counsel* (to preserve a discreet silence, to be reticent about his opinions or affairs).
That young fellow was born with a silver spoon in his mouth (born in wealth and luxury).
It stands to reason (is quite clear, is an undoubted fact) that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories; for the people who write are poor.
This suit-case has stood me in good stead (proved useful to me) in my travels.
You have taken the wind out of my sails (made my words or actions ineffective by anticipating them).
I took him to task (reproved him) for his carelessness.
I have a bone to pick with you (some cause of quarrel with you).

17.
It will do at a pinch (in case of emergency, if hard pressed).
When the opportunity came I paid him back in his own coin (treated him in the same way as he had treated me).
Just now my hands are full! (I am very busy).
It is generally believed that he had a hand (was concerned) in the plot.
Explorers in the arctic regions take their lives in their hands (undergo great risks).
Naturally he fights shy of (avoids from a feeling of mistrust, dislikes) his young nephew, who is a gambler.
All his schemes ended in smoke (came to nothing).
The police left no stone unturned (used all available means, adopted every possible method of search) to trace the culprits.
Later on he became unpopular because he tried to lord it over (to domineer over) his followers.
As he was growing old, his friends persuaded him to rest on his laurels (to retire from active life).

18.
British machinists! look to your laurels (take care not to lose your pre-eminence).
I am tired of hearing him harp on the same string (dwelling tediously on the same subject).
His blood ran cold (i.e. he was horrified) when he heard that his friend was murdered. I gave him a piece of my mind (scolded him). The dog is as good as (practically) dead. He was as good as his word (i.e. kept his promise). The child was as good as gold (i.e. very good). You will have to make good the loss to me (to compensate me for the loss). He kicked up a row (made great noise or fuss). He seems ill at ease (uneasy, anxious, uncomfortable).

19.
The old man is hard of hearing (somewhat deaf). It will go hard with him (i.e. he will suffer severely) if he keeps company with that fellow. People say that Mr. X, the banker, is on his last legs (on the verge of ruin). I can make neither head nor tail (nothing) of it. You'll never get the better of (gain an advantage over) that rascal; with him it's always, 'Heads I win, tails you lose' (i.e. in any case he will be the winner).

By his advocacy of widow-remarriage, he stirred up a hornets' nest (excited the hostility or adverse criticism of a large number of people). He made great claims for his discovery; but it turned out to be a mare's nest (a delusion, a worthless thing). On the very first night she brought down the house (called forth general and loud applause) by her superb acting. He is every inch (entirely, completely) a gentleman. You have done the handsome thing by him (behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner) in accepting his apology and foregoing the claim for damages.

20.
He proved his worth by rising to the occasion (showing himself equal to dealing with the emergency). For some days the new professor lectured over the heads of (above the comprehension of) his pupils. He knows the ins and outs (the full details) of that affair.
IDIOMS.

He is over head and ears (deeply) in love (or, in debt). Beyond all question (undoubtedly) she is a great singer.
You want to see him? Out of the question! (i.e. impossible).
The two friends agreed to differ (gave up trying to convince each other) after discussing the question for about an hour.
Since that day he is in bad odour (out of favour, in bad repute) with his neighbours.
Intimate friends need not stand on ceremony (act with reserve, insist on strict rules of etiquette being observed).
He went out of his way (took special trouble) to oblige me.

21.
I am afraid you two are at cross-purposes (misunderstand each other).
I trusted him and he played me false (deceived me, betrayed me).
He is a shrewd man, and it will not be easy to draw him out (to elicit information from him).
He made light of (treated lightly) his friend’s warning.
The proposal was rejected with one voice (unanimously).
The figures which he quoted were shown to be incorrect, and this took the edge off his argument (made his argument ineffective).
We had on the way tea of a kind (of a poor kind, i.e. tea that scarcely deserved the name).
I repaid his insolence in kind (in the same way, i.e. with insolence).
Beware of that fellow! he will stick at nothing (is unscrupulous and will do anything to accomplish his purpose).
He is not the man to pocket an affront (to receive or submit to it without retaliating or showing resentment).
22.
I am out of pocket (a loser) by the transaction.
The fate of the accused hangs in the balance (is undecided).
He is a man of well-balanced (reasonable, moderate) opinions.
He was carried off his feet (was wild with excitement) when he was declared to have won the first prize.
He made the most of his opportunity (i.e. used it to the best advantage).
That house is put on the market (offered for sale).
He sometimes works nine hours at a stretch (continuously).
By his skill in arguing he carried his point (defeated his adversaries in debate).
He is serving his time (going through an apprenticeship) in a bank.
Serves you right (i.e. you've got your deserts).

23.
I shall manage to serve him out (to retaliate upon him, to have my revenge on him).
He is working against time (with utmost speed).
This year the mango-crop has fallen short of my expectations (i.e. has disappointed me).
While the members of the committee were discussing questions of finance, I felt like a fish out of water (like one out of his element; i.e. in a strange situation).
A good student works steadily, not by fits and starts (irregularly, capriciously, without steady application).
He has made his fortune and now takes things easy (does not work hard).
Mr. X first introduced the system of payments by instalments, and shortly afterwards others took a leaf out of his book (imitated him, profited by his example).
The Secretary of the Company was charged with cooking the accounts (preparing false accounts).
You should take into account (consider) his past services.
You must lie in the bed you have made (take the consequences of your own acts, suffer for your own misdeeds).

24.

He thinks better of it now (i.e. he has thought more carefully about it and come to a wiser decision).
I am sure he means business (is in earnest).
I cannot give you a definite reply on the spur of the moment (at once, without deliberation).
It is the thing (the proper thing) to do.
I see you know a thing or two (are wise or cunning).
He took his failure to heart (i.e. felt it deeply; grieved over it).
It goes to his heart (touches him deeply) to see so much misery.
The offer holds good (remains binding, is valid) for two days.
He is leaving India for good (permanently).
I will go hard with him (prove a serious matter for him) if his partner retires from business.

25.

Do you expect me to be at your beck and call (under your absolute control)?
I am afraid he is burning the candle at both ends (overtaxing his energies).
Let us now bury the hatchet (cease fighting, make peace), and work for the advancement of the country.
Mr. X., who is one of the trustees of a certain big charity, is suspected of feathering his own nest (making money unfairly).
It is reported that some ruffians laid hands on (assaulted) him while he was returning home.
It is suspected that he had a hand in (was concerned in) the plot.
As usual he is blowing his own trumpet (praising himself).
These excuses will not pass muster (will not be accepted as satisfactory).
As a diplomat Bismarck was head and shoulders (very much) above his contemporaries.
Old sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica are a drug in the market (unsaleable from lack of demand).
26.
The foolish young man made ducks and drakes of (squandered) his patrimony.
She knows French after a fashion (to a certain degree, not satisfactorily).
It is all Greek (or Hebrew) to me (i.e. something which I do not understand).
The thief was caught red-handed (in the very act of committing the theft).
Late in life he tried his hand (made an attempt) at farming.
What you say is neither here nor there (foreign to the subject under discussion, irrelevant).
Even his old friend Smith, who had been indebted to him for many favours in the past, gave him the cold shoulder (treated him in a cold and distant manner).
If we are to give credence to rumours, another great war is on the cards (not improbable).
While he spoke, the audience hung on his lips (listened eagerly to his words).
The Speaker urged the Committee to take drastic action, but they hung fire (were reluctant; hesitated).

27.
He stands well with (is well thought of by) his master.
He claims that he has given chapter and verse (full and precise reference to authority) for every statement made in his book.
The editor of that paper is accused of giving a false colouring to (misrepresenting) the incident.
Throughout his speech the boys were all ears (deeply attentive).
I was all eyes (eagerly watching) to see what he would do.
I know my friend keeps a good table (provides luxurious food, entertains his guests sumptuously).
With a small income and a large family to maintain, he finds it rather difficult to keep his head above water (to keep out of debt).
He will never set the Thames on fire (do some remarkable or surprising thing).
IDIOMS.

The Back Bay Reclamation scheme came to grief (failed) owing to want of foresight. You will come to grief (be ruined) if you follow his advice.

28.

I keep the fellow at arm’s length (at a distance; i.e. I hold aloof from him). He is keeping up appearances (keeping up an outward show of prosperity) although he has lost his whole fortune.

Last year when the prince came of age (reached the age of twenty-one) he was installed on his father’s gadi.

He is staunch to the backbone (thoroughly). The two brothers are Mahomedans to the backbone (i.e. they are staunch Mahomedans).

You shall go, bag and baggage (with all your belongings, i.e. altogether, completely).

The account of the murder made her blood creep (filled her with horror).

The possession of the Island of Behrin is a bone of contention (a subject of dispute) between Great Britain and Persia.

He took away my breath (very much surprised me) when he coolly proposed that I should buy votes.

He is suffering from swelled head (conceit).

29.

Wherever he addressed public meetings he carried all before him (was completely successful).

During the Khilafat agitation, the Hindus made common cause with (sided with and supported) the Mahomedans.

The cashier, having admitted defalcation, was given in charge (handed over to the police).

“If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink: for thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head (return good for evil, and make him ashamed of his enmity) and the Lord shall reward thee.”

It is mean to crow over (to triumph over) a fallen foe. He took up the cudgels for (defended vigorously) his friend.
He is *currying favour* (using mean acts to ingratiate himself) with his rich neighbour.
If you endorse that promissory note, you will *cut your own throat* (ruin yourself).
His father *cut him off with a shilling* (disinherited him by bequeathing a trifle sum).
While he was speaking his father *cut him short* (interrupted him).

30.

The witness *cut a poor figure* (produced a poor impression) in his cross-examination.
When he met me in the street, he *cut me dead* (deliberately insulted me by ignoring me).
That Act is a *dead letter* (no longer in force).
A great many faults may be *laid at his door* (imputed to him), but he is certainly not dishonest.
We must *draw the line* (fix the limit) somewhere.
The cost of the new building should not exceed two lakhs.
Printing is *not in my line* (is out of my province).
He is *in the cotton line* (i.e. he follows that trade).
I don’t expect him to *see eye to eye* (to be in complete agreement) with me on the question of Prohibition.
He failed to get elected, but *put a good face on* (bore up courageously) his defeat.
His speech on Tariff reform *fell flat* (caused no interest, produced no effect).

31.

The joke *fell flat* (caused no amusement).
It is *a far cry* (a long way off) from Delhi to New York.
It is *a far cry* (no easy transition) from autocracy to democracy.
He is *far and away* (beyond comparison) the best speaker in the Assembly.
The story of the shipwreck, as narrated by one of the survivors, *made my flesh creep* (horrified me).
A Pathan is *an ugly customer* (a formidable person to deal with) when *his blood is up* (he is excited).
She is tender, and not used to *roughing it* (to endure hardships) like the rest of us.
He *pins his faith to* (places full reliance upon) technical education.
Some of the adventures narrated may require to be taken with a grain of salt (with some reservation). He is not the sort of man to let the grass grow under his feet (to remain idle, to procrastinate).

32.

It's no good use splitting hairs (disputing over petty points, quibbling about trifles). He is a great hand at (expert at) organizing public meetings.

By your strange conduct you will give a handle to (furnish an occasion for) suspicion and scandal. He knows what he is about (is far-sighted and prudent).

You can rely on him; he knows what's what (is shrewd and experienced, knows the ways of the world). Mussolini seems to bear a charmed life (to be invulnerable, as he escapes death in an almost miraculous manner).

When the Arabs conquered Persia, some Persians, it is safe to say, embraced Islam for loaves and fishes (material benefits).

It never occurred to me that you would leave me in the lurch (desert me in my difficulties, leave me in a helpless condition).

In everything that he does he has an eye to the main chance (his object is to make money, he regards his own interests).

The bank won't accept the guarantee of a man of straw (a man of no substance).

33.

His observations were beside the mark (not to the point, irrelevant). Not to mince matters (to speak unreservedly), some of these pundits are mere charlatans. His adversaries moved heaven and earth (made every possible effort) to get him dismissed.

Do your worst! I nail my colours to the mast (refuse to climb down or surrender). Stick to your colours (refuse to yield, be faithful to the cause), my boys!
The murdered man was found in a state of nature (naked).
This coat fits you to a nicety (exactly).  [sively).
He refused to be led by the nose (to follow submis-
His wife, who was the daughter of a millionaire, turned up her nose at (regarded with contempt) her
husband's proposal to buy a Ford car.
Don't thrust your nose into (meddle officiously in) my
affairs.

* 34.
He is such an absent-minded fellow that he does not
know what passes under his nose (in his very pre-
sence).
Successive ministers have found the question of un-
employment a hard nut to crack (a difficult, pro-
blem to solve).
Having passed his M. D. examination, he is resting on
his oars (ceasing from work for a time, taking an
interval of rest).
A dispute in a South Wales colliery came to a head
(reached a crisis) this week.
The recent outbursts of murderous rioting should
warn the labour agitators that they are playing with
fire (trifling ignorantly with matters liable to cause
trouble or suffering).
During the Great War, he made a pile (made a for-
tune).
The famous libel cause brought into play (gave an
opportunity for the exercise of) his forensic abilities.
I admit that he pleaded the cause of the poor very
elocently; but will he put his hand in his pocket
(give money in charity)?
To small purpose (without much practical benefit) was
the Commission appointed, if its main recommenda-
tions are not adopted.
Just now flying is all the rage (extremely popular).

* 35.
He is rather blunt, but his heart is in the right place
(he is faithful and true-hearted).
He is regarded as his chief's right-hand man (most
efficient assistant).
IDIOMS.

His letters to his ward speak volumes for (serve as strong testimony to) his forbearance and good sense. The new cotton mill is mortgaged up to the eyes completely, to its full extent.

You don’t look quite up to the mark (in excellent health) this evening.

Now, don’t you call me any names, or you will find that two can play at that game (i.e. I can retaliate in the same way).

He was a man who could put two and two together (draw a correct inference, reason logically).

You see he has two strings to his bow (has two sources of income to rely upon); he deals in curios, and also does miniatures.

Her uncle has taken her under his wing (under his protection).

I suspect that fellow has sent us on a wild-goose chase* (a foolish and fruitless search).

36.

You are at my mercy: I have the whip-hand of you (i.e. I am in a position to control you).

I did not notice in him anything out of the way (strange, eccentric).

I am told your cousin is in hot water (in trouble) over that speech.

There is nothing so bad as washing one’s dirty linen in public (discussing unpleasant private matters before strangers).

If their demands are not granted, the strikers threaten war to the knife (a bitter and deadly struggle).

They are at daggers drawn (i.e. their relations are strained) ever since the dissolution of the partnership between them.

When plague first broke out in Bombay, Dr. X did yeoman’s service (excellent work).

He is still in vigorous health, although he is on the wrong side of sixty (more than sixty years of age).

You can safely trust him; he is a man of his word (a man to be depended on, a trustworthy man).

He finds no little difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door (keeping off starvation).
37.
Beware of that wolf in sheep’s clothing (hypocrite)! The doctor says the patient has turned the corner (passed the crisis).
He very cleverly turned the tables on his opponent (i.e. brought him to the position of disadvantage lately held by himself).
I am afraid you have caught a Tartar in him (i.e. found him more formidable than you expected).
I should like to have that matter settled immediately, because it keeps a man on tenterhooks (in a state of suspense and anxiety).
He is under the thumb of (completely under the influence of) his wife.
He carried out his project in the teeth of (in defiance or regardless of) opposition from his community.
Only ten years ago he was a junior barrister, but he is now at the top of the tree (at the head of his profession).
We must avoid saying or writing anything that would tread on their toes (give offence to them).
His master put the screw on (brought pressure to bear on) him to vote for his friend.

38.
In the contest he came off second-best (was defeated, got the worst of it).
I sent him about his business (dismissed him peremptorily) as I could stand his insolence no longer.
People who talk shop (talk exclusively about their business or professional affairs) are generally unbearable.
He appears to have an old head on young shoulders (to be wise beyond his years).
Purdehis, as a rule, eat but one square meal (full meal) a day.
In his travels he claims to have rubbed shoulders ‘(come into close contact) with people of all sorts and conditions.
Although much remains to be done in this direction, the gradual increase in the number of schools clearly shows that the schoolmaster is abroad (education is