

NEW EDITION HIGH SCHOOL

English Grammar & Composition

BY

WREN & MARTIN

(With New Appendices)

REVISED BY

N.D.V. PRASADA RAO

S. CHAND

Page i

New Edition

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

By

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Revised By

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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

Wren and Martin's monumental work High School English Grammar and Composition now appears in two editions. One is a de luxe edition, illustrated in full-colour, and the other is an ordinary edition without illustrations.

The material in the book has been further updated where called for. It has been felt necessary in particular to revise some material in the chapters dealing with adjectives, active and passive voice, articles and prepositions. Appendix I, which deals with American English, has been expanded. Appendix II has been replaced with a newer set of tests covering the important areas of grammar.

It was in the year 1972 that the shrewd visionary Mr. Shyam Lai Gupta obtained the permission of Manecji Cooper Education Trust for the revision of this book and commissioned me to revise it thoroughly. The revised edition came out in 1973 and was well received. One of the main features of the revised edition was the addition of a great deal of new material (such as the three chapters on structures) based on the new developments in the study of English structure and usage. Subsequently the book was revised every four or five years and most extensively in 1999.

Unlike many traditional grammar books, the book in the present form helps the student to use the language as well as giving detailed information about the language. It provides ample guidance and practice in sentence building, correct usage, comprehension, written composition and other allied areas so as to equip the student with the ability to communicate effectively in English.

It is gratifying to learn that this classic work, though primarily intended for use in the Indian subcontinent, is also used in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius, etc. It is hoped that the book will be found useful in many more countries where English is used as a second or foreign language.

N.D.V. Prasada Rao

Your Attention Please

In this work, on some pages, the Publishers have stated between parallel lines, "A work from S. CHAND & COMPANY LTD." This has been done to establish that this is a genuine edition of the work.

Publishers

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An authentic and useful solution of this book entitled. "A Key to Wren and Martin's High School English Grammar and Composition " is also available,

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CHAPTER 1 THE SENTENCE

1. When we speak or write we use words. We generally use these words in groups; as,
Little Jack Homer sat in a corner.

A group of words like this, which makes complete sense, is called
a Sentence.

Kinds of Sentences

2. Sentences are of four kinds:
- (1) Those which make statements or assertions; as, Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
 - (2) Those which ask questions; as Where do you live?
 - (3) Those which express commands, requests, or entreaties; as,
Be quiet.
Have mercy upon us.
 - (4) Those which express strong feelings; as,
How cold the night is!
What a shame!

A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called a Declarative or Assertive sentence.

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence.

A sentence that expresses a command or an entreaty is called an Imperative sentence.

A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an Exclamatory sentence.

CHAPTER 2

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

3. When we make a sentence:
- (1) We name some person or thing; and
 - (2) Say something about that person or thing.

In other words, we must have a subject to speak about and we must say or predicate something about that subject.

Hence every sentence has two parts:

- (1) The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the Subject of the sentence.
- (2) The part which tells something about the Subject. This is called the Predicate of the sentence.

4. The Subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the Predicate; as,

Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

5. In Imperative sentences the Subject is left out; as,

Sit down. [Here the Subject You is understood].

Thank him. [Here too the Subject You is understood.]

Exercise in Grammar 1

In the following sentences separate the Subject and the Predicate:

1. The cackling of geese saved Rome.
2. The boy stood on the burning deck.
3. Tubal Cain was a man of might.
4. Stone walls do not make a prison.
5. The singing of the birds delights us.
6. Miss Kitty was rude at the table one day
7. He has a good memory.
8. Bad habits grow unconsciously.
9. The earth revolves round the sun.
10. Nature is the best physician.
11. Edison invented the phonograph.
12. The sea hath many thousand sands.
13. We cannot pump the ocean dry.
14. Borrowed garments never fit well.
15. The early bird catches the worm.
16. All matter is indestructible.
17. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.
18. We should profit by experience.
19. All roads lead to Rome.
20. A guilty conscience needs no excuse.
21. The beautiful rainbow soon faded away.
22. No man can serve two masters.
23. A sick room should be well aired.
24. The dewdrops glitter in the sunshine.

25. I shot an arrow into the air.
26. A barking sound the shepherd hears.
27. On the top of the hill lives a hermit.

CHAPTER 3

THE PHRASE AND THE CLAUSE

6. Examine the group of words “in a corner”. It makes sense, but not complete sense. Such a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense, is called a Phrase.

In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Phrases:

The sun rises *in the east*.
Humpty Dumpty sat on *a wall*.
There came *a giant* to my door.

It was a sunset of great beauty.
The tops of the mountains were covered with snow.
Show me how to do it.

7. Examine the groups of words in italics in the following sentences:
He has a chain of gold.
He has a chain which is made of gold.

We recognize the first group of words as a Phrase.

The second group of words, unlike the Phrase of gold, contains a Subject (which) and a Predicate (is made of gold).

Such a group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a Subject and a Predicate, is called a Clause.

In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Clauses:
People who pay their debts are trusted.
We cannot start while it is raining.
I think that, you have made a mistake.

CHAPTER 4

PARTS OF SPEECH

8. Words are divided into different kinds or classes, called Parts of Speech, according to their use; that is, according to the work they do in a sentence. The parts of speech are eight in number:

1. Noun.
2. Adjective.
3. Pronoun.
4. Verb.
5. Adverb.
6. Preposition.
7. Conjunction.
8. Interjection.

9. A Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, or thing; as, Akbar was a great King.
Kolkata is on the Hooghly.
The rose smells sweet.
The sun shines bright.
His courage won him honour.

Note: The word thing includes (i) all objects that we can see, hear, taste, touch, or smell; and (ii) something that we can think of, but cannot perceive by the senses.

10. An Adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun; as,
He is a brave boy.

There are twenty boys in this class.

11. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun; as,

John is absent, because he is ill.

The book are where you left them

12. A Verb is a word used to express an action or state; as

The girl wrote a letter to her cousin.

Kolkata is a big city.

Iron and copper are useful metals.

13. An Adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as,

He worked the sum quickly.

This flower is very beautiful.

She pronounced the word quite correctly.

14. A Preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else; as,

There is a cow in the garden.

The girl is fond of music.

A fair little girl sat under a tree.

15. A Conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences; as,

Rama and Hari are cousins.

Two and two make four.

I ran fast, but missed the train.

16. An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling; as,
Hurrah! We have won the game. Alas! She is dead.

17. Some modern grammars include determiners among the parts of speech. Determiners are words like a, an, the, this, that, these, those, every, each, some, any, my, his, one, two, etc., which determine or limit the meaning of the nouns that follow. In this book, as in many traditional grammars, all determiners except a, an and the are classed among adjectives.

18. As words are divided into different classes according to the work they do in sentences, it is clear that we cannot say to which part of speech a word belongs unless we see it used in a sentence.

They arrived soon after. (Adverb)

They arrived after us. (Preposition)

They arrived after we had left. (Conjunction)

From the above examples we see that the same word can be used as different parts of speech.

Exercise in Grammar 2

Name the part of speech of each italicized word in the following sentences, giving in each case your reason for the classification:

1. Still waters run deep.
2. He still lives in that house
3. After the storm comes the calm
4. The after effects of the drug are bad.
5. The up train is late.
6. It weights about a pound.

7. He told us all about the battle.
8. He was only a yard off me.
9. Suddenly one of the wheels came off.
10. Mohammedans fast in the month of Ramzan.
11. He kept the fast for a week.
12. He is on the committee.
13. Let us move on.
14. Sit down and rest a while.
15. I will watch while you sleep.
16. They while away their evenings with books and games.

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CHAPTER 5

THE NOUN: KINDS OF NOUNS

19. A Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.

Note: The word thing is used to mean anything that we can think of.

20. Look at the following sentence:

Asoka was a wise king.

The noun Asoka refers to a particular king, but the noun king might be applied to any other king as well as to Asoka. We call Asoka a Proper Noun, and king a Common Noun. Similarly:

Sita is a Proper Noun, while girl is a Common Noun.

Hart is a Proper Noun, while boy is a Common Noun.

Kolkata is a Proper Noun, while city is a Common Noun.

India is a Proper Noun, while country is a Common Noun.

The word girl is a Common Noun, because it is a name common to all girls, while Sita is a Proper Noun because it is the name of a particular girl.

Def. - A Common Noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

[Common here means shared by all.]

Def. - A Proper Noun is the name of some particular person or place,
[Proper means one's own. Hence a Proper Name is a person's own name.]

Note 1 - Proper Nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

Note 2 - Proper Nouns are sometimes used as Common Nouns; as,

1. He was the Lukman (= the wisest man) of his age.
2. Kalidas is often called the Shakespeare (= the greatest dramatist) of India.

Common Nouns include what are called Collective Nouns and Abstract Nouns

21. A Collective Noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole; as,

Crowd, mob, team, flock, herd, army, fleet, jury, family, nation, parliament, committee.

A fleet = a collection of ships or vessels.

An army = a collection of soldiers.

A crowd = a collection of people.

The police dispersed the crowd.

The French army was defeated at Waterloo.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

A herd of cattle is passing.

22. An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs; as,

Quality - Goodness, kindness, whiteness, darkness, hardness, brightness, honesty, wisdom, bravery.

Action - Laughter, theft, movement, judgment, hatred.

State - Childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, death, poverty.

The names of the Arts and Science (e.g., grammar, music, chemistry, etc.) are also Abstract Nouns.

[We can speak of a brave soldier, a strong man, a beautiful flower. But we can also think of these qualities apart from any particular person or thing, and speak of bravery, strength, beauty by themselves. So also we can speak of what persons do or feel apart from the persons themselves, and give it a name. The word abstract means drawn off.]

23. Abstract Nouns are formed:

(1) From Adjectives; as,

Kindness from kind; honesty from honest.

[Most abstract nouns are formed thus.]

(2) From Verbs: as,

Obedience from obey; growth from grow.

(3) From Common Nouns; as,

Childhood from child; slavery from slave.

24. Another classification of nouns is whether they are “countable” or “uncountable”.

Countable nouns (or countables) are the names of objects, people, etc. that we can count, e.g., book, pen, apple, boy, sister, doctor, horse.

Uncountable nouns (or uncountables) are the names of things which we cannot count, e.g., milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty. They mainly denote substances and abstract things.

Countable nouns have plural forms while uncountable nouns do not. For example, we say “books” but we cannot say “milks”.

Exercise in Grammar 3

Point out the Nouns in the following sentences, and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract:

1. The crowd was very big.
2. Always speak the truth.
3. We all love honesty.
4. Our class consists of twenty pupils.
5. The elephant has great strength.
6. Solomon was famous for his wisdom.
7. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
8. We saw a fleet of ships in the harbour.
9. The class is studying grammar.
10. The Godavary overflows its banks every year.
11. A committee of five was appointed.
12. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
13. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery.
14. Without health there is no happiness.
15. He gave me a bunch of grapes.
16. I recognized your voice at once.
17. Our team is better than theirs.
18. Never tell a lie.
19. Wisdom is better than strength.
20. He sets a high value on his time.
21. I believe in his innocence.
22. This room is thirty feet in length.
23. I often think of the happy days of childhood.
24. The streets of some of our cities are noted for their crookedness.
25. What is your verdict, gentlemen of the jury?

Exercise in Composition 4

Write the Collective Nouns used to describe a number of

- (1) Cattle;
- (2) Soldiers;
- (3) Sailors.

Write the qualities that belong to boys who are

- (1) Lazy;
- (2) Cruel;
- (3) Brave;
- (4) Foolish.

Exercise in Composition 5

Form Abstract Nouns from the following Adjectives:

Long,
young,
humble,
decent,

cruel,
bitter,
strong,
true,
short,
prudent,
dark,
deep,
wide,
wise,
good,
vacant,
sweet,
human,
broad,
free,
proud,
brave,
novel,
quick,
high,
poor,
just,
vain,
sane,
ignorant.

Form Abstract Nouns from the following Verbs:

Laugh,
obey,
live,
expect,
excel,
know,
steal.
Believe,
Serve,
Hate,
Please,
Act,
Starve,
Occupy,
Choose,
Move,
Conceal,
Seize,

Flatter,
Depart,
Persevere,
Defend,
Think,
Protect,
Advise,
Punish,
Die,
Succeed,
Free,
See,
Judge,
Pursue,
Relieve,
Converse,
Discover.

Form Abstract Nouns from the following Common Nouns:

King,
man,
thief,
woman,
bankrupt,
infant,
owner,
rogue,
regent,
author,
mother,
agent,
hero,
beggar,
coward,
priest,
boy,
bond,
pirate,
pilgrim,
friend,
caption,
rascal,
patriot,
glutton.

CHAPTER 6

THE NOUN: GENDER

25. You know that living beings are of either the male or the female sex. Now compare the words in the following pairs:

Boy (Lion, Hero, Cock-sparrow)

Girl (Lioness, Heroine, Hen-sparrow)

What do you notice?

The first word of each pair is the name of a male animal.

The second word of each pair is the name of a female animal.

A noun that denotes a male animal is said to be of the Masculine Gender. [Gender comes from Latin genus, kind or sort.]

A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the Feminine Gender.

26. A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the Common Gender; as Parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief, relation, enemy, cousin, person, orphan, student, baby, monarch, neighbour, infant.

27. A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female (i.e., thing without life) is said to be of the Neuter Gender; as,

Book, pen, room, tree.

[Neater means neither, that is, neither male nor female]

It will be thus seen that in Modern English the Gender of a noun is entirely a matter of sex or the absence of sex. It has nothing to do with the form of a noun, which determines its gender in many other languages, e.g., in Urdu where bagiche is masculine and lakri is feminine.

28. Objects without life are often personified, that is, spoken of as if they were living beings. We then regard them as males or females.

The Masculine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for strength and violence; as,

The Sun, Summer, Winter, Time, Death,

The sun sheds his beams on rich and poor alike.

The Feminine Gender is sometimes applied to objects remarkable for beauty, gentleness, and gracefulness; as,

The Moon, the Earth, Spring, Autumn, Nature, Liberty, Justice, Mercy, Peace, Hope, Charity.

The moon has hidden her face behind a cloud.

Spring has spread her mantle of green over the earth.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

This use is most common in poetry but certain nouns are personified in prose too. A ship
is often spoken of as she; as,
The ship lost her boats in the storm.

Ways of Forming the Feminine of Nouns

29. There are three ways of forming the Feminine of Nouns:

(1) By using an entirely different word; as

Masculine -- Feminine

Bachelor -- maid, spinster

Boy -- girl

Brother -- sister

Buck -- doe

Bull (or ox) -- cow

Bullock -- heifer

Cock -- hen

Colt -- filly

Dog -- bitch

Drake -- duck

Drone -- bee

Earl -- countess

Father -- mother

Gander -- goose

Gentleman -- lady

Hart -- roe

Horse -- mare

Husband -- wife

King -- queen

Lord -- lady

Man -- woman

Monk (or friar) -- nun

Nephew -- niece

Papa -- mamma

Ram -- ewe

Sir -- madam

Son -- daughter

Stag -- hind

Uncle -- aunt

Wizard -- witch

(2) By adding a syllable (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc) as,

Masculine -- Feminine

Author -- authoress

Baron -- baroness

Count -- countess

Giant -- giantess

Heir -- heiress
Host -- hostess
Jew -- Jewess
Lion -- lioness
Manager -- manageress
Mayor -- mayoress
Patron -- patroness
Peer -- peeress
Poet -- poetess
Priest -- priestess
Prophet -- prophetess
Shepherd -- shepherdess
Steward -- stewardess
Viscount -- viscountess

[Note that in the following -ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending]

Masculine -- Feminine

Actor -- actress
Benefactor -- benefactress
Conductor -- conductress
Enchanter -- enchantress
Founder -- foundress
Hunter -- huntress
Instructor -- instructress
Negro -- negress
Abbot -- abbess
Duke -- duchess
Emperor -- empress
Preceptor -- preceptress
Prince -- princess
Songster -- songstress
Tempter -- temptress
Seamster -- seamstress
Tiger -- tigress
Traitor -- traitress
Waiter -- waitress
Master -- mistress
Murderer -- murdereress
Sorcerer -- sorceress

Note:- The suffix -ess is the commonest suffix used to form feminine nouns, from the masculine, and is the only one which we now use in forming a new feminine noun.

Masculine -- Feminine

Hero -- heroine
Testator -- testatrix
Czar -- czarina
Sultan -- sultana
Signor -- signora
Fox -- vixen

(3) By placing a word before or after; as,

Masculine -- Feminine

Grandfather -- grandmother
Greatuncle -- gretaunt
Manservant -- maidservant
Landlord -- landlady
milkman -- milkwoman
peacock -- peahen
salesman -- saleswoman
washerman -- washerwoman

CHAPTER 7

THE NOUN: NUMBER

30. Notice the change of form in the second word of each pair:

Tree (Box, Fox, Man)
Trees (Boxes, Oxen, Men)

The first word of each pair denotes one thing, the second word of each pair denotes more than one.

A Noun that denotes one person or thing, is said to be in the Singular Number; as,
Boy, girl, cow, bird, tree, book, pen.

A Noun that denotes more than one person or thing, is said to be in the Plural Number;
as,
Boys, girls, cows, birds, trees, books, pens.

Thus there are two Numbers in English-the Singular and the Plural.

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How Plurals are Formed

31. (i) The Plural of nouns is generally formed by adding -s to the singular ; as,

boy, boys;
pen, pens;
girl, girls;
desk, desks;
book, books;
cow, cows.

(ii) But Nouns ending in -s, -sh, -ch (soft), or -x form the plural by adding -es to the singular; as,
class, classes;
kiss, kisses;
dish, dishes;
brush, brushes;
match, matches;
watch, watches;
branch, branches;
tax, taxes;
box, boxes.

(iii) Most Nouns ending in -o also form the plural by adding -es to the singular ; as,
buffalo, buffaloes;
mango, mangoes;
hero, heroes;
potato, potatoes;
cargo, cargoes,
echo, echoes;
negro, negroes;
volcano, valcanoes.

(iv) A few nouns ending in -o merely add -s; as,

dynamo, dynamos;
solo, solos;
ratio, ratios;
canto, cantos;
memento, mementos;
quarto, quartos;
piano, pianos;
photo, photos;
stereo, siereos.
kilo, kilos;
logo, logos;
commando, commandos

(v) Nouns ending in -y, preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing -y into -i and adding -es; as,

baby, babies;
lady, ladies;
city, cities;
army, armies;
story, stories;
pony, ponies.

(vi) The following nouns ending in -f or -fe form their plural by changing -f or -fe into v and adding -es ; as,

thief, thieves;
wife, wives;
wolf, wolves;
life, lives;
calf, calves;
leaf, leaves;
loaf, loaves;
knife, knives;
shelf, shelves,
half, halves;
elf, elves;
self, selves;
sheaf, sheaves.

The nouns dwarf, hoof, scarf and wharf take either -s or -ves in the plural.

dwarfs or dwarves;
hoofs or hooves;

scarfs or scarves;
wharfs or wharves

Other words ending in -for -fe add -s; as,

chief, chiefs;
safe, safes;
proof, proofs
gulf, gulfs;
cliff, cliffs;
handkerchief, handkerchiefs

32. A few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular; as,
man, men;
woman, women;
foot, feet;
tooth, teeth;
goose, geese;
mouse, mice;
louse, lice.

33. There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding -en to the singular; as, ox,
oxen; child, children.

The plural of fish is fish or fishes. The form fishes is less usual.

34. Some nouns have the singular and the plural alike; as,

Swine, sheep, deer; cod, trout, salmon; aircraft, spacecraft, series, species.
Pair, dozen, score, gross, hundred, thousand (when used after numerals),
I bought three dozen oranges.
Some people reach the age of three score and ten.
The sari cost me five thousand rupees.
Stone, hundredweight.
He weighs above nine stone.
Twenty hundredweight make one ton.

35. Some nouns are used only in the plural.

(1) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair; as,
Bellows, scissors, tongs, pincers, spectacles.

(2) Names of certain articles of dress; as,
Trousers, drawers, breeches, jeans, tights, shorts, pyjamas.

(3) Certain other nouns; as,
Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chatels.

36. Some nouns originally singular are now generally used in the plural; as,
Alms, riches, eaves.
Riches do many things.

37. The following nouns look plural but are in fact singular:

(1) Names of subjects
mathematics, physics, electronics, etc.

(2) The word news

(3) Names of some common diseases
measles, mumps, rickets

(4) Names of some games
billiards, draughts
Mathematics is his favourite study.
No news is good news.
India won by an innings and three runs.
Measles is infectious.
Billiards is my favourite game.

'Means' is used either as singular or plural. But when it has the meaning of 'wealth' it is always plural; as,
He succeeded by this means (or, by these means) in passing the examination.
His means are small, but he has incurred no debt.

38. Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals; as,

Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry.
These poultry are mine.
Whose are these cattle?
Vermin destroy our property and carry disease.
Who are those people (= persons)?
There are few gentry in this town.

Note:- As a Common Noun 'people' means a 'nation' and is used in both singular and plural; as,

The Japanese are a hard-working people.
There are many different peoples in Europe.

39. A Compound Noun generally forms its plural by adding -s to the principal word; as,

Singular -- Plural

Commander-in-chief -- commanders-in-chief

Coat-of-mail -- coats-of-mail

Son-in-Law -- sons-in-law

Daughter-in-law -- daughters-in-law
Step-son -- step-sons
Step-daughter -- step-daughters
Maid-servant -- maid-servants (but man-servant, plural men-servants)
Passer-by -- passers-by
Looker-on -- lookers-on
Man-of-war -- men-of-war.

We say spoonfuls and handfuls, because spoonful and handful are regarded as one word.
Note that the Proper Nouns Brahman and Mussulman are not compounds of man;
therefore their plurals are Brahmans and Mussulmans.

40. Many nouns taken from foreign languages keep their original plural form; as,
Form Latin-

Erratum, errata; -- formula, formulae (or formulas);
index, indices; -- memorandum, memoranda;
radius, radii; -- terminus, termini (or terminuses).

From Greek-

Axis, axes; -- parenthesis, parentheses;
crisis, crises; -- hypothesis, hypotheses;
basis, bases; -- phenomenon, phenomena;
analysis, analyses; -- criterion, criteria.

From Italian-

Bandit, banditti, (or bandits)

From French-

Madame (madam), mesdames; monsieur, messieurs.

From Hebrew-

Cherub, cherubim (or cherubs); seraph, seraphim (or seraphs).

41. Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a some what different meaning.

Singular -- Plural

Brother -- brothers, sons of the same parent.
brethren, members of a society or a community.
Cloth -- cloths, kinds or pieces of cloth, clothes, garments.
Die -- dies, stamps for coining, dice, small cubes used in games.
Index -- indexes, tables of contents to books, indices, signs used in algebra.

Penny pennies, number of coins, pence, amount in value.

42. Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in the plural.

Singular -- Plural

Light: (1) radiance, (2) a lamp -- Lights: lamps.

People: (1) nation, (2) men and women -- Peoples: nations.

Powder: (1)dust, (2) a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust -- Powders: doses of medicine.

Practice: (1) habit (2) exercise of a profession -- Practices: habits.

43. Some nouns have one meaning in the singular, two in the plural.

Singular -- Plural

Colour: hue. -- Colours: (1) hues, (2) the flag of a regiment.

Custom: habit. -- Customs: (1) habits, (2) duties levied on imports.

Effect: result -- Effects: (1) results, (2) property.

Manner: method. -- Manners: (1) methods, (2) correct behaviour.

Moral: a moral lesson. -- Morals: (1) moral lessons, (2) conduct

Number: a quantity. -- Numbers: (1) quantities, (2) verses.

Pain: suffering. -- Pains : (1) sufferings, (2) care, exertion.

Premise: proposition -- Premises: (1) propositions; (2) buildings.

Quarter: fourth part. -- Quarters: (1) fourth parts; (2) lodgings.

Spectacle: a sight. -- Spectacles: (1) sights; (2) eye-glasses.

Letter: (1) letter of the alphabet; (2) epistle -- Letters: (1) letters of the alphabet; (2) epistle; (3) literature.

Ground: (1) earth; (2) reason -- Grounds: (1) enclosed land attached to house. (2) reason; (2) reasons; (3) dregs.

44. Some nouns have different meanings in the singular and the plural.

Singular -- Plural

Advice: counsel. -- Advices: information.

Air: atmosphere. -- Airs: affected manners.

Good: benefit, well-being. -- Goods: merchandise.

Compass: extent, range. -- Compasses: an instrument for drawing circles.

Respect: regard. -- Respects: compliments.

Physic: medicine. -- Physics: natural science.

Iron: a kind of metal. -- Irons: fetters.

Force: strength. -- Forces: troops.

45. Letters, figures and other symbols are made plural by adding an apostrophe and s; as,
There are more e's than a's in this page.

Dot your i's and cross your t's.

Add two 5's and four 2's.

46. It is usual to say-

The Miss Smiths. (Singular, Miss Smith.)

47. Abstract Nouns have no plural. They are uncountable.

Hope, charity, love, kindness.

When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as countables; as

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

Kindnesses = acts of kindness.

Names of substances are also uncountables and are not therefore used in the plural.

Copper, iron, tin, wood.

When such words are used in the plural, they become countables with changed meanings;
as,

Coppers = copper coins; irons = fetters; tins = cans made of tin; woods = forests.

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CHAPTER 8

THE NOUN: CASE

48. Examine these sentences:-

1. John threw a stone.

2. The horse kicked the boy.

In sentence 1, the noun John is the Subject. It is the answer to the question, "Who threw a stone?"

The group of words threw a stone is the Predicate.

The Predicate contains the verb threw.

What did John throw?-A stone. Stone is the object which John threw. The noun stone is therefore called the Object.

In sentence 2, the noun horse is the Subject. It is the answer to the question, 'Who kicked the boy?'

The noun boy is the Object. It is the answer to the question, 'Whom did the horse kick?'

49. When a noun (or pronoun) is used as the Subject of a verb, it is said to be in the Nominative Case.

When a noun (or pronoun) is used as the Object of a verb, it is said to be in the Objective (or Accusative) Case.

Note-To find the Nominative, put Who? or What? before the verb.

To find the Accusative put, Whom? or What? before the verb and its subject.

50. A noun which comes after a preposition is also said to be in the Accusative Case; as,
The book is in the desk.

The noun desk is in the Accusative Case, governed by the preposition in.

51. Read the following sentences:-

Hari broke the window. (Object)

The window was broken. (Subject)

It will be seen that Nouns in English have the same form for the Nominative and the Accusative.

The Nominative generally comes before the verb, and the Accusative after the verb.
Hence they are distinguished by the order of words, or by the sense.

52. Compare:-

1. Rama gave a ball.

2. Rama gave Hari a ball.

In each of these sentences the noun ball is the Object of gave.

In the second sentence we are told that Hari was the person to whom Rama gave a ball.

The noun Hari is called the Indirect Object of the verb gave.

The noun ball, the ordinary Object, is called the Direct Object.

It will be noticed that the position of the Indirect Object is immediately after the verb and before the Direct Object.

Note:

Rama gave Hari a ball = Rama gave a ball to Hari.

Will you do me a favour? = Will you do a favour to me?

I bought Rama a ball = I bought a ball for Rama.

Fetch the boy a book = Fetch a book for the boy.

She made Ruth a new dress = She made a new dress for Ruth.

Get me a taxi = Get a taxi for me.

We see that the Indirect Object of a verb denotes the person to whom something is given, or for whom something is done.

53. Examine the sentence:-

This is Ram's umbrella.

Ram's umbrella = the umbrella belonging to Rama.

The form of the noun Rama is changed to Rama's to show ownership or possession. The Noun Rama's is therefore said to be in the possessive (or Genitive) Case

The Possessive answers the question, ‘Whose?’
Whose umbrella? - Rama's.

54. The Possessive Case does not always denote possession. It is used to denote authorship, origin, kind, etc. as,

Shakespeare's plays = the plays written by Shakespeare.
A mother's love = the love felt by a mother.
The President's speech = the speech delivered by the President.
Mr. Aggarwal's house = the house where Mr. Aggarwal lives.
Ashok's school = the school where Ashok goes.
A children's playground = a playground for children.
A week's holiday = a holiday which lasts a week.

Formation of the Possessive Case

55. (1) When the noun is Singular, the Possessive Case is formed by adding ‘s to the noun; as,
The boy's book; the king's crown.

Note:- The letter s is omitted in a few words where too many hissing sounds would come together; as,
For conscience' sake; for goodness' sake;
For justice' sake; for Jesus' sake; Moses' laws.

(2) When the noun is Plural, and ends in s, the Possessive Case is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as,
Boys' school; girls' school; horses' tails.

(3) When the noun is Plural but does not end in s, the Possessive sign is formed by adding 's as,
Men's club; children's books.

56. When a noun or a title consists of several words, the Possessive sign is attached only to the last word; as,
The King of Bhutan's visit.
The Prime Minister of Mauritius's speech.

57. When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign is put to the latter only; as,
That is Tagore the poet's house.

58. Also when two nouns are closely connected, the possessive is put to the latter; as,
Karim and Salim's bakery.
William and Mary's reign.

59. Each of two or more connected nouns implying separate possession must take the possessive sign; as,
Raja Rao's and R.K. Narayan's novels.
Goldsmith's and Cowper's poems.

Use of the Possessive Case

60. The Possessive Case is now used chiefly with the names of living thing; as,
The Governor's bodyguard; the lion's mane.

So we must say:

The leg of the table [not, the table's leg].
The cover of the book [not, the book's cover].
The roof of the house [not, the house's roof].

61. But the Possessive is used with the names of personified (When n inanimate thing has ascribed to it the attributes of a person it is said to be personified. (See § 28)) objects; as, India's heroes; Nature's laws; Fortune's favourite; at duty's call; at death's door.

62. The Possessive is also used with nouns denoting time, space or weight; as, A day's march; a week's holiday; in a year's time; a stone's throw; a foot's length; a pound's weight.

63. The following phrases are also in common use:-
At his fingers' ends; for mercy's sake; to his heart's content; at his wit's end; a boat's crew.

64. The possessive of a proper name or of a noun denoting a trade, profession, or relationship may be used to denote a building or place of business (church, house, school, college, shop, hospital, theatre; etc.) as,

She has gone to the baker's (= baker's shop).
Tonight I am dining at my uncle's (= uncle's house).
Can you tell me the way to St .Paul's (=St. Paul's church)?
I attend the Town High School but my cousin attends St. Xavier's.
He was educated at St. Joseph's.

65. When you are in doubt whether to use a noun in the possessive case or with the preposition of, remember that, as a general rule, the possessive case is used to denote possession or ownership. Thus it is better to say 'the defeat of the enemy' than 'the enemy's defeat', even though no doubt as to the meaning would arise.

Sometimes, however, a noun in the possessive case has a different meaning from a noun used with the preposition of; as,

'The Prime Minister's reception in Delhi' means a reception held by the Prime Minister in Delhi.
'The reception of the Prime Minister in Delhi' means the manner in which the people welcomed him when he entered Delhi.
The phrase 'the love of a father' may mean either 'a father's love of his child' or 'a child's love of his father'.

Nouns in Apposition

66. Read the following sentence:-

Rama, our captain, made fifty runs.

We see that Rama and our captain are one and the same person. The noun captain follows the noun Rama simply to explain which Rama is referred to.

When one noun follows another to describe it, the noun which follows is said to be in apposition to the noun which comes before it.

[Apposition means placing near.]

A noun in apposition is in the same case as the noun which it explains.

In the above sentence the noun captain is in apposition to the noun Rama, and is in the Nominative Case (because Rama is in the Nominative Case.)

Further examples:-

1. Kabir, the great reformer, was a weaver.
2. Yesterday I met your uncle, the doctor.
3. Have you seen Ganguli, the artist's drawings?

In sentence 1, the noun in apposition is in the Nominative Case.

In sentence 2, the noun in apposition is in the Accusative Case. [Why?]

In sentence 3, the noun in apposition is in the Genitive Case. [Why?]

CHAPTER 9

THE ADJECTIVE

67. Read the following sentences :-

1. Sita is a clever girl. (Girl of what kind?)
2. I don't like that boy, (Which boy?)
3. He gave me five mangoes. (How many mangoes?)
4. There is little time for preparation. (How much time?)

In sentence 1, 'clever' shows what kind of girl Sita is; or, in other words, 'clever' describes the girl Sita.

In sentence 2, 'that' points out which boy is meant.

In sentence 3, 'five' shows how many mangoes he gave me.

In sentence 4, 'little' shows how much time there is for preparation.

A word used with a noun to describe or point out, the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity, is called an Adjective.

So we may define an Adjective as a word used with a noun to add something for its meaning.

[Adjective means added to.]

68. Look at the following sentences:-

1. The lazy boy was punished.
2. The boy is lazy.

In sentence 1, the Adjective lazy is used along with the noun boy as an epithet or attribute. It is, therefore, said to be used Attributively.

In sentence 2, the Adjective lazy is used along with the verb is,

and forms part of the Predicate. It is, therefore, said to be used Predicatively.

Some Adjectives can be used only Predicatively; as,

She is afraid of ghosts.

I am quite well.

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Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives may be divided into the following classes:-

69. Adjectives of Quality (or Descriptive Adjective) show the kind or quality of a person or thing; as,

Kolkata is a large city.

He is an honest man.

The foolish old crow tried to sing.

This is a Grammar of the English

(Adjectives formed from Proper Nouns (e.g., French wines, Turkish tobacco, Indian tea, etc.) are sometimes called Proper Adjectives. They are generally classed with Adjectives of Quality) language.

Adjectives of Quality answer the question : Of what kind ?

70. Adjectives of Quantity show how much of a thing is meant as,

I ate some rice.

He showed much patience.

He has little intelligence.

We have had enough exercise.

He has lost all his wealth.

You have no sense.

He did not eat any rice.

Take great care of your health.

He claimed his half share of the booty.

There has not been sufficient rain this year.

The whole sum was expended.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: How much?

71. Adjectives of Number (or Numeral Adjectives) show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands; as,

The hand has five fingers.
Few cats like cold water.
There are no pictures in this book.
I have taught you many things.
All men must die.
Here are some ripe mangoes.
Most boys like cricket.
There are several mistakes in your exercise.
Sunday is the first day of the week

72. Adjectives of Number (or Numeral Adjectives) are of three kinds:-

- (i) Definite Numeral Adjectives, which denote an exact number; as,
One, two, three, etc. -- These are called Cardinals.
First, second, third, etc. -- These are called Ordinals.

[A Cardinal denotes how many, and an Ordinal the order of things in a series. It will be seen that Ordinals really do the work of Demonstrative Adjectives. See 74]

(ii) Indefinite Numeral Adjectives, which do not denote an exact number; as,
All, no; many, few; some, any; certain, several, sundry.

(iii) Distributive Numeral Adjectives, which refer to each one of a number; as.,
Each boy must take his turn.
India expects every man to do his duty.
Every word of it is false.
Either pen will do.
On either side is a narrow lane.
Neither accusation is true.

73. The same Adjective may be classed as of Quantity or Number, according to its use.

Adjectives of Quantity -- Adjectives of Number

I ate some rice. -- Some boys are clever.
He has lost all his wealth. -- All men must die.
You have no sense. -- There are no pictures in this book.
He did not eat any rice. -- Are there any mango-trees in this garden?
I have enough sugar. -- There are not enough spoons.

74. Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant; as,

This boy is stronger than Hari.
That boy is industrious.
These mangoes are sour.
Those rascals must be punished.
Yonder fort once belonged to Shivaji.
Don't be in such a hurry.
I hate such things.

Demonstrative Adjectives answer the question: Which ?

[It will be noticed that this and that are used with Singular nouns and these and those with Plural nouns.]

75. What, which and whose, when they are used with nouns to ask questions, are called Interrogative Adjectives; as,

What manner of man is he?
Which way shall we go?
Whose book is this?

[It will be seen that what is used in a general sense, and which in a selective sense.]

Exercise in Grammar 6

Pick out all the Adjectives in the following sentences, and say to which class each of them belongs:-

1. The ship sustained heavy damage.
2. I have called several times.
3. Every dog has his day.
4. A live ass is better than a dead lion,
5. Every man has his duties.
6. Say the same thing twice over.
7. Several persons were present at the time,
8. He is a man of few words.
9. Neither party is quite in the right.
10. What time is it?
11. Which pen do you prefer?
12. The way was long, the wind was cold, the minstrel was infirm and old.
13. He comes here every day.
14. I have not seen him for several days.
15. There should not be much talk and little work.
16. Abdul won the second prize.
17. The child fell down from a great height.
18. He was absent last week.
19. He died a glorious death.
20. A small leak may sink a great ship.
21. Good wine needs no bush.
22. I like the little pedlar who has a crooked nose.
23. King Francis was a hearty King and loved a royal sport.
24. In the furrowed land the toilsome patient oxen stand.
25. My uncle lives in the next house.
26. Some dreams are like reality.
27. A cross child is not liked.
28. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

76. In the following sentences the words own and very are used as Emphasizing Adjectives:-

- I saw it with my own eyes.
He was beaten at his own game.
Mind your own business.
He is his own master.
That is the very thing we want.
“When all else left my cause.
My very adversary took my part”.

77. The word what is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjective; as.

What genius!
What folly!
What an idea!
What a blessing!
What a piece of work is man!

78. As already pointed out (§ 74) this and that are the only Adjectives which are inflected or changed in form to show number.

This girl sings.
These girls sing.
That boy plays.
Those boys play.

This, these indicate something near to the speaker.
That, those indicate more distant objects.

Formation of Adjectives

79. (i) Many Adjectives are formed from Nouns.

Noun -- Adjective

Boy -- boyish
Fool -- foolish
Dirt -- dirty
Storm -- stormy

Care -- careful
Pardon -- pardonable
Play -- playful
Laugh -- laughable
Hope -- hopeful
Outrage -- outrageous
Venture -- venturesome
Courage -- courageous
Trouble -- troublesome
Glory -- glorious
Shame -- shameless
Envy -- envious
Sense -- senseless
Man -- manly
Silk -- silken
King -- kingly
Gold -- golden
Gift -- gifted

(ii) Some Adjectives are formed from Verbs.

Verb -- Adjective

Tire -- tireless
Cease -- ceaseless
Talk -- talkative
Move -- moveable

(iii) Some Adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.

Adjective -- Adjective

Tragic -- tragical
Black -- blackish
Whole -- wholesome
White -- whitish
Three -- threefold
Sick -- sickly

Exercise in Composition 7

Supply suitable Adjectives:-

1. The town stood a --- siege.
2. The --- prize was won by a Hindu.
3. The --- woman lives in a wretched hut.
4. This is a very --- matter.
5. The battle of Waterloo ended in a --- victory.
6. Suddenly there arose a --- storm.

7. It is a --- lie.
8. The --- tidings were a heavy blow to the old man.
9. Here is a rupee: pay the fare and keep the --- money.
10. His reading is of a very --- range.
11. The injured man wants --- advice.
12. You cannot have it --- ways.
13. India expects --- man to do his duty.
14. The --- bird catches the worm.
15. Have you any --- reason to give?
16. ---anxiety has undermined his health.
17. There were riots in --- places.
18. An --- man will not reason calmly.
19. He stands --- feet in his stockings.
20. Nelson won for himself --- fame.
21. I have no --- cash.
22. He always walks with a --- step.
23. --- errors are not easily corrected.
24. Every cloud has a --- lining.
25. He was a man of --- ambition.
26. He was listened to in --- silence.

Exercise in Composition 8

Form Adjectives from the following Nouns:

[Attach each Adjective to a suitable noun.]

Ease, pity, time, heaven, health, wealth, love, hill, need, green, room, cost.

pain, doubt, wonder, peace, child, prince, mountain, ridicule, picture, labour, wood, pomp, artist, progress, slave, contempt, tempest, sense, quarrel, I thought, hope, friend.

Exercise in Composition 9

Use each of the following Adjectives in a sentence:

[Models.- A soft answer turneth away wrath.
His polite manners have endeared him to all.
Swimming is a healthy exercise.
A certain man fell among thieves.]

Happy, sad, industrious, lazy, big, small, soft, harsh, hard, polite, rude, wise, foolish, rich, poor, young, new, old, long, short, quick, slow, strong, weak, handsome, ugly, clever, dull, kind, cruel, healthy, dutiful, distant, certain.

Exercise in Composition 10

Use a suitable Adjective with each of the following Nouns :

[Models.- A violent storm.

A long siege.
A decisive victory.
A populous city.
A devoted husband.

Storm, siege, sleep, victory, advice, blow, silence, hands, water, servant, flower, city, artist, dealer, voice, husband, subject, child, king, dog.

Exercise in Composition 11

Use as many suitable Adjectives as you can with each of the following Nouns:

[Models. - A narrow street, a wide street, a crooked street, a dirty street A clean street.
A deliberate lie, a black lie, a white lie.] Fortune, man, news, storm, health, novel
progress, room, incident.

Exercise in Composition 12

Write down the Adjectives opposite in meaning to the following:-

Courageous, many, wild, hot, lean, heavy, costly, barren, beautiful, patient, honest, civilized, careful, strong, experienced, slow, friendly, cruel, soft.

CHAPTER 10

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

80. Read these sentences:

1. Rama's mango is sweet.
2. Hari's mango is sweeter than Rama's.
3. Govind's mango is the sweetest of all.

In sentence 1, the adjective sweet merely tells us that Rama's mango has the quality of sweetness, without saying how much of this quality it has.

In sentence 2, the adjective sweeter tells us that Hari's mango, compared with Rama's, has more of the quality of sweetness.

In sentence 3, the adjective sweetest tells us that of all these mangoes Govind's mango has the greatest amount or highest degree of the quality of sweetness.

We thus see that Adjectives change in form (sweet, sweeter, sweetest) to show comparison. They are called the three Degrees of Comparison.

The Adjective sweet is said to be in the Positive Degree.

The Adjective sweeter is said to be in the Comparative Degree.

The Adjective sweetest is said to be in the Superlative Degree.

The Positive Degree of an Adjective is the Adjective in its simple form. It is used to denote the mere existence of some quality of what we speak about. It is used when no comparison is made.

The Comparative Degree of an Adjective denotes a higher degree of the quality than the Positive, and is used when two things (or sets of things) are compared; as,

This boy is stronger than that.

Which of these two pens is the better?

Apples are dearer than oranges.

The Superlative Degree of an Adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality, and is used when more than two things (or sets of things) are compared; as,

This boy is the strongest in the class.

Note 1:- There is another way in which we can compare things. Instead of saying 'Rama is stronger than Balu we can say 'Balu is less strong than Rama'. Instead of saying 'Hari is the laziest boy in the class', we can say 'Hari is the least industrious boy in the class'.

Note 2:- The Superlative with most is sometimes used where there is no idea of comparison, but merely a desire to indicate the possession of a quality in a very high degree; as,

This is most unfortunate.

It was a most eloquent speech.

Truly, a most ingenious device!

This usage has been called the Superlative of Eminence, or the Absolute Superlative.

Formation of Comparative and Superlative

81. Most Adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, form the Comparative by adding er and the Superlative by adding est to the positive.

Positive -- Comparative -- Superlative

Sweet -- sweeter -- sweetest
Small -- smaller -- smallest
Tall -- taller -- tallest
Bold -- bolder -- boldest
Clever -- cleverer -- cleverest
Kind -- kinder -- kindest
Young -- younger -- youngest
Great -- greater -- greatest

When the Positive ends in e, only r and st are added.

Brave -- braver -- bravest
Fine -- finer -- finest
White -- whiter -- whitest
Large -- larger -- largest
Able -- abler -- ablest
Noble -- nobler -- noblest
Wise -- wiser -- wisest

When the Positive ends in j, preceded by a consonant, the y is changed into i before adding er and est.

Happy -- happier -- happiest
Easy -- easier -- easiest
Heavy -- heavier -- heaviest
Merry -- merrier -- merriest
Wealthy -- wealthier -- wealthiest

When the Positive is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding er and est.

Red -- redder -- reddest
Big -- bigger -- biggest
Hot -- hotter -- hottest
Thin -- thinner -- thinnest
Sad -- sadder -- saddest
Fat -- fatter -- fattest

82. Adjectives of more than two syllables form the Comparative and Superlative by putting more and most before the Positive.

Positive -- Comparative -- Superlative

Beautiful -- more beautiful -- most beautiful
Difficult -- more difficult -- most difficult
Industrious -- more industrious -- most industrious
Courageous -- more courageous -- most courageous

Two-syllable adjectives ending infill (e.g. useful), less (e.g. hope less), ing (e.g. boring) and ed (e.g. surprised) and many others (e.g. modern, recent, foolish, famous, certain) take more and most.

The following take either er and est or more and most. :

polite
simple
feeble
gentle
narrow
cruel
common
handsome
pleasant
stupid

She is politer/more polite than her sister.

He is the politest/most polite of them.

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83. The-Comparative-in er is not used when we compare two qualities in the same person or thing. If we wish to say that the courage of Rama is greater than the courage of Balu, we say

Rama is braver than Balu.

But if we wish to say that the courage of Rama is greater than his prudence, we must say,
Rama is more brave than prudent.

84. When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former; as,

Iron is more useful than any other metal.

If we say,

Iron is more useful than any metal,

that is the same thing as saying 'Iron is more useful than iron' since iron is itself a metal.

Irregular Comparison

85. The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, that is, their Comparative and Superlative are not formed from the Positive:-

Positive -- Comparative -- Superlative

Good, well -- better -- best

Bad, evil, ill -- worse -- worst

Little -- less, lesser -- least

Much -- more -- most (quantity)

Many -- more -- most (number)

Late -- later, latter -- latest, last

Old -- older, elder -- oldest, eldest

Far -- farther -- farthest

(Nigh) -- (nigher) -- (nighest), next

(Fore) -- (former) -- foremost, first

(Fore) -- further -- furthest

(In) -- inner -- inmost, innermost

(Up) -- upper -- upmost, uppermost

(Out) -- outer, (utter) -- utmost, uttermost

Note:- The forms nigh, nigher, nighest, fore and utter are outdated.

Exercise in Grammar 13

Compare the following Adjectives:-

Black, excellent, ill, gloomy, mad, safe, bad, unjust, gay, able, dry, timid, ugly, true, severe, exact, agreeable, difficult, little, few, numerous, merry.

86. The double forms of the Comparative and Superlative of the Adjectives given in § 85 are used in different ways.

Later, latter; latest, last. - Later and latest refer to time; latter and last refer to position.

He is later than I expected.
I have not heard the latest news.
The latter chapters are lacking in interest.
The last chapter is carelessly written
Ours is the last house in the street.

Elder, older; eldest, oldest.- Elder and eldest are used only of persons, not of animals or things; and are now confined to members of the same family. Elder is not used with than following. Older and oldest are used of both persons and things.

John is my elder brother.
Tom is my eldest son.
He is older than his sister.
Rama is the oldest boy in the eleven.
This is the oldest temple in Kolkata.

Farther, further.- Both farther and further are used to express distance. Further, not farther, is used to mean “additional”.

Kolkata is farther/further from the equator than Colombo.
After this he made no further remarks.
I must have a reply without further delay.

Nearest, next.- Nearest means the shortest distance away. Next refers to one of a sequence of things coming one after the other.

Mumbai is the seaport nearest to Europe.
Where is the nearest phone box?
Karim's shop is next to the Post Office.
My uncle lives in the next house.

Exercise in Composition 14

(a) Fill the blank spaces with 'later' or 'latter' :-

1. The majority accepted the --- proposal.
2. The --- part of the book shows signs of hurry.
3. At a --- date, he was placed in charge of the whole taluka.
4. I prefer the --- proposition to the former.
5. Is there no --- news than last week's?

(b) Fill the blank spaces with 'older' or 'elder' :-

1. I have an --- sister.
2. Rama is --- than Had by two years.
3. His --- brother is in the Indian Police Service.
4. She is the --- of the two sisters.
5. The nephew is --- than his uncle.

(c) Fill the blank spaces with 'oldest' and 'eldest' :-

1. Rustam is the --- of my uncle's five sons.
2. He is the --- member of the School Committee.
3. That is Antonio, the duke's --- son.
4. The --- mosque in the town is near the railway station.
5. Mr. Smith is the --- teacher in the school.

(d) Fill the blank spaces with 'farther' or 'further':-

1. I can't walk any ---.
2. No --- reasons were given.
3. He walked off without --- ceremony.
4. Until --- orders Mr. K.S. Dave will act as Headmaster of Nira High School.
5. To let, a bungalow at Ridge Road. For --- particulars apply to Box. No. 65.

(e) Fill the blank spaces with 'latest' or 'last':-

1. The --- news from China is very disquieting.
2. The --- time I saw him, he was in high spirits.
3. To-day is the --- day for receiving lenders.
4. We expect to get the --- news in a few hours.
5. The --- Moghul Emperor came to an ignominious end.

(j) Fill the blank spaces with 'nearest' or 'next':-

1. This is the --- post office to my house.
2. The pillar-box is --- to my house.
3. The burglar was taken to the --- police station.
4. His house is --- to mine.
5. The --- railway station is two miles from here.

87. Certain English Comparatives have lost their comparative meaning and are used as Positive. They cannot be followed by than. These are:-
Former, latter, elder, upper, inner, outer, utter.

Both the tiger and (he leopard are cats; the former animal is much larger than the latter.

The inner meaning of this letter is not clear.

The soldiers ran to defend the outer wall.

My elder brother is an engineer.

This man is an utter fool.

88. Certain Comparatives borrowed from Latin have no Positive or Superlative degree. They all end in or, not er. They are twelve in all. Five of them have lost their Comparative meaning, and are used as Positive Adjectives. These are:-
Interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor.

The exterior wall of the house is made of stone; the interior walls are of wood.

His age is a matter of minor importance.

I have no ulterior motive in offering you help.

The other seven are used as Comparative Adjectives but are followed by to instead of than (See § 89)

89. The comparative degree is generally followed by than; but Comparative Adjectives ending in -or are followed by the preposition to; as,
Inferior, superior, prior, anterior, posterior, senior, junior.

Hari is inferior to Ram in intelligence.

Rama's intelligence is superior to Hari's.

His marriage was prior to his father's death.

He is junior to all his colleagues.

All his colleagues are senior to him.

90. Adjectives expressing qualities that do not admit of different degrees cannot, strictly speaking, be compared; as,

Square, round, perfect, eternal, universal, unique. Strictly speaking, a thing cannot be more square, more round, more perfect. But we say, for instance,

Exercise in Grammar 15

Point out the Adjectives and name the Degree of Comparison of each:-

1. The poor woman had seen happier days.
2. Do not talk such nonsense.
3. Make less noise.
4. That child has a slight cold.
5. A live ass is stranger than a dead lion.
6. Say the same thing twice over.
7. Soloman was one of the wisest men.
8. Hunger is the best sauce.
9. His simple word is as good as an oath.
10. There was not the slightest excuse for it.
11. My knife is sharper than yours.
12. Small people love to talk of great men.
13. Of two evils choose the less.
14. I hope the matter will be cleared up some day.
15. Your son makes no progress in his studies.
16. Open rebuke is better than secret love.
17. We never had such sport.
18. I have other things to attend to.
19. Hari is the idlest boy in the class.
20. I promise you a fair hearing.
21. There is much to be said on both sides.
22. He gave the boys much wholesome advice.
23. He thinks he is wiser than his father.
24. No news is good news.
25. Bangladesh has the largest tea garden in the world.
26. Lead is heavier than any other metal.
27. I congratulated him on his good fortune.
28. He has many powerful friends.
29. The longest lane has a turning.

Exercise in Grammar 16

Make three columns, and write the following Adjectives in the Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degrees:-

[Be careful to use the form of comparison that is pleasing to the ear.]

Shameful, clever, pretty, interesting, hopeful, honest, important, patient, rude, delightful, stupid, attractive, heavy, beautiful, fortunate, pleasant.

Exercise in Composition 17

Supply the proper form (Comparative or Superlative) of the Adjective:-

[Note:-The Comparative and not the Superlative should be used to compare two things.]

1. Good - How is your brother to-day? Is he ---?
2. Hot - May is --- here than any other month.
3. Pretty - Her doll is --- than yours.
4. Idle - Hari is the --- boy in the class.
5. Sharp - Your knife is sharp, but mine is ---.
6. Dear - Honour is --- to him than life.
7. Rich - He is the --- man in our town.
8. Old - Mani is two years --- than Rati.
9. Large - Name the --- city in the world.
10. Good - He is the --- friend I have.

11. Bad - He is the --- boy of the two.
12. Bad - Raman's work is bad, Hari's is ---, but Govind's is the ---.
13. Ferocious - There is no animal --- than the tiger.
14. Bad - The trade is in a --- condition to-day than it was a year ago.
15. Tall - He is the --- of the two.
16. Dry - Sind is the --- part of Pakistan.
17. Useful - Iron is --- than any other metal.
18. Useful - Iron is the --- of all metals.
19. Great - Who is the--- living poet ?
20. Nutritious - I think he requires a --- diet.
21. Proud - It was the --- moment of his life.
22. Good -The public is the --- judge.
23. Little - That is the --- price I can take.
24. Light - Silver is --- than gold.

Exercise in Composition 18

Supply appropriate Comparatives or Superlatives to each of the following:-

1. Prevention is --- than cure.
2. Akbar had a --- region than Babar.
3. Sachin Tendulkar is the --- batsman in the world.
4. The pen is --- than the sword.
5. The --- buildings are found in America.
6. The Pacific is --- than any other ocean.
7. Which of the two girls has the --- dress?
8. Honour is --- to him than life.
9. This pen is --- than the other.
10. Who is the --- boy in the class ?
11. The Eiffel Tower is --- than Qutab Minar.
12. My uncle is --- than my father.
13. The multi-millionaire Mr. Sen is the --- in this town.
14. Wordsworth is a --- poet than Cowper.
15. Balu is the --- bowler in the eleven.
16. The streets of Mumbai are --- than those of Ahmedabad.
17. Ooty is --- than Chennai.
18. The piano was knocked down to the --- bidder.
19. Mount Everest is the --- peak of the Himalayas.
20. He writes a --- hand than his brother.
21. He writes the --- hand in his class.
22. He is one of the --- speakers in Punjab.
23. Who was the --- general, Alexander or Caesar?
24. The --- fables are those attributed to j45sop.
25. The Arabian Nights is perhaps the --- story-book,
26. Shakespeare is --- than any other English poet.

27. Of all countries, China has the --- population in the world.
28. Clouds float in the sky because they are --- than the air.
29. There are two ways of doing the sum, but this one is the ---.
30. It is good to be clever, but it is --- to be industrious.
31. This is the --- of my two sons.
32. This is the --- that I can do?

Exercise in Composition 19

Change the following sentences by using 'less' or 'least' without changing the meaning:-

1. The mango is sweeter than the pine-apple.
2. Silver is more plentiful than gold.
3. This is the most useless of all my books.
4. Wolfram is one of the rarest minerals.
5. The wild-apple is the sourest of all fruits.
6. Iron is more useful than copper.

Interchange of the Degrees of Comparison

91. As the following examples show, it is possible to change the Degree of Comparison of an Adjective in a sentence, without changing the meaning of the sentence:-

Superlative - Lead is the heaviest of all metals.

Comparative - Lead is heavier than all other metals.

Comparative - Mahabaleshwar is cooler than Panchgani.

Positive - Panchgani is not so cool as Mahabaleshwar.

Positive - He is as wise as Solomon.

Comparative - Solomon was not wiser than he is.

Superlative - Shakuntala is the best drama in Sanskrit.

Comparative - Shakuntala is better than any other drama in Sanskrit.

Positive - No other drama in Sanskrit is so good as Shakuntala.

Superlative - Chennai is one of the biggest of Indian cities.

Comparative - Chennai is bigger than most other Indian cities.

Positive - Very few Indian cities are as big as Chennai.

Positive - Some poets are at least as great as Tennyson.

Comparative - Tennyson is not greater than some other poets, I Some poets are not less great than Tennyson.

Superlative - Tennyson is not the greatest of all poets.

Exercise in Composition 20

Change the Degree of Comparison, without changing the meaning:-

1. Malacca is the oldest town in Malaysia.
2. Soya beans are at least as nutritious as meat.
3. No other planet is so big as Jupiter.
4. Very few boys are as industrious as Latif.
5. He would sooner die than tell a lie.
6. India is the largest democracy in the world.
7. Shakespeare is greater than any other English poet.
8. Samudra Gupta was one of the greatest of Indian Kings.
9. The tiger is the most ferocious of all animals.
10. Australia is the largest island in the world.
11. Lead is heavier than any other metal.
12. Some people have more money than brains.

13. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.
14. The Marwaries are not less enterprising than any other community in India.
15. I know him quite as well as you do.
16. You do not know him better than I do.
17. No other man was as strong as Bhim.
18. Some boys are the list as industrious as Suresh.
19. Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas.

20. Very few animals are as useful as the cow.
21. America is the richest country in the world.
22. It is easier to preach than to practise.
23. Iron is more useful than all the other metals.
24. Open rebuke is better than secret love.
25. The Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world.
26. Sir Surendranath was at least as great an orator as any other Indian.
27. Ooty is as healthy as any resort in India.
28. The pen is mightier than the sword.

CHAPTER 11

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS

92. Adjectives are often used as Nouns.

(1) As Plural Nouns denoting a class of persons; as,

The cautious (= cautious persons) are not always cowards.

The rich (= rich people) know not how the poor (= poor people) live. The wicked (= wicked people) flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous (= righteous people) are bold as a lion. Blessed are the meek.

(2) As Singular Nouns denoting some abstract quality; as,

The future (= futurity) is unknown to us.

He is a lover of the beautiful (= beauty in general)

(3) Some Adjectives actually become Nouns, and are hence used in both numbers:-

(a) Those derived from Proper Nouns; as, Australians, Canadians, Italians.-

(b) Some denoting persons; as, juniors, seniors, mortals, inferiors, superiors, nobles, criminals, savages, elders, minors.

(c) A few denoting things generally; as. secrets, totals, liquids, solids, valuables.

[Some adjectives are used as Nouns only in the plural; as, valuables, eatables]

(4) In certain phrases; as,

In general; in future; in short; in secret; before long; at present; for good;

at best; through thick and thin; for better or for worse; in black and white;
right or wrong; from bad to worse; the long and short.

In future I shall charge you for medical advice. In short, we know nothing.

The negotiations were carried on in secret.

I shall see you before long. Before long,
he will be appointed to a higher post.

At present, he is in pecuniary difficulties.

I do not want any more at present.

He has left India for good.

At best we shall get no more dividend than five paise in a rupee.

At best he is a clever versifier : but a poet he is certainly not.
It must be said to his credit that he stood by his friend through thick and thin.
I must have your teams down in black and white.

Right or wrong, my country.
I am afraid the young man is going from bad to worse.
The long and short of it is that I distrust you.

Nouns used as Adjectives

93. The use of Nouns as Adjectives is very common in English; as,
I met a little cottage girl.
He is always playing computer games.

CHAPTER 12

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

94. An Adjective used attributively is generally placed immediately before the noun; as,
King Francis was a hearty king, and loved a royal sport.
Where are you going, my pretty maid, with your rosy cheeks and golden hair?
O Captain ! my Captain ! our fearful trip is done.

Observe the difference in meaning between:-

- (i) a great nobleman's son, and
- (ii) a nobleman's great son.

95. In poetry, however, the Adjective is frequently placed after the noun; as.

Children dear, was it yesterday.
We heard the sweet bells over the bay.
man with sisters dear!

96. When several Adjectives are attached to one noun they are sometimes placed after it for emphasis; as

There dwelt a miller hale and bold.
The King, fearless and resolute, at once advanced.
Franklin had a great genius, original, sagacious, and inventive.

97. When some word or phrase is joined to the Adjective to explain its meaning, the Adjective is placed after its noun; as,

He was a man fertile in resource.
A Sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward.

98. In certain phrases the Adjective always comes after the noun; as

Heir apparent, time immemorial, lord paramount, viceroy elect, letters, patent, knights temporal, notary public, body politic, God Almighty.

CHAPTER 13

THE CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

99. Some, any- To express quantity or degree some is used normally in affirmative sentences, any in negative or interrogative sentences.

I will buy some mangoes.
I will not buy any mangoes.
Have you bought any mangoes?

But any can be used after if in affirmative sentences.
If you need any money I will help you.
Some is used in questions which are really offers/requests or which expect the answer "yes".

Will you have some ice-cream? (Offer)
Could you lend me some money? (Request)
Did you buy some clothes? (= I expect you did.)

100. Each, every.- Each and every are similar in meaning, but every is a stronger word than each; it means, 'each without exception'. Each is used in speaking of two or more things; every is used only in speaking of more than two. Each directs attention to the individuals forming any group, every to the total group. Each is used only when the number in the group is limited and definite; every when the number is indefinite.

Every seat was taken.
Five boys were seated on each bench.
Every one of these chairs is broken.
Leap year falls in every fourth year.
He came to see us every three days [i.e., once in every period of three days].
It rained every day during my holidays.
I was away ten days and it rained each day.

101. Little, a little, the little.- Note carefully the use of-
(1) little,
(2) a little,
(3) the little.

Little = not much (i.e., hardly any). Thus, the adjective little has a negative meaning. There is little hope of his recovery, i.e., he is not likely to recover.

He showed little concern for his nephew.
He has little influence with his old followers.
He showed little mercy to the vanquished.
He has little appreciation of good poetry.

A little = some though not much. 'A little' has a positive meaning-
There is a little hope of his recovery, i.e., he may possibly recover.
A little tact would have saved the situation.
A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The little = not much, but all there is.

The little information he had was not quite reliable.

The little knowledge of carpentry that he possessed stood him in good stead.

[The sentence means-The knowledge of carpentry he possessed was not much; but all that knowledge stood him in good stead.]

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Exercise in Composition 21

Insert 'a little', or 'the little' whichever is suitable:-

1. --- grain they had was damaged by sea water.
2. --- precaution is necessary in handling that machine.
3. --- care could have prevented the catastrophe.
4. --- influence that he has, he uses to the best advantage.
5. --- knowledge of French that he has is likely to be very useful to him on the Continent.

102. Few, a few, the few. Note carefully the use of :-

- (1) few,
- (2) a few,
- (3) the few.

Few = not many, hardly any, 'Few' has a negative meaning.

Few persons can keep a secret.

Few people are so hopeless as drunkards.

Few towns in India have public libraries.

Few works of reference are so valuable as the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Few men are free from faults.

Few men reach the age of one hundred years.

Few Parsees write Gujarati correctly.

A few = some. 'A few' has a positive meaning, and is opposed to 'none'.

A few words spoken in earnest will convince him.

A few Parsees write Gujarati correctly.

The few = not many, but all there are.

The few remarks that he made were very suggestive.

[The sentence means- The remarks that he made were not many; but all those remarks were very suggestive.]

The few friends he has are all very poor.

The few clothes they had were all tattered and torn.

Exercise in Composition 22

Insert 'a few' or 'the few' whichever is suitable:-

1. --- public libraries that we have are not well equipped.
2. --- days that are left to him he spends in solitude and meditation.
3. Many Hindus study Sanskrit, but only --- Parsees study Avesta.
4. --- days' rest is all that is needed.
5. Have you got --- potatoes left?
6. It is a question of spending --- rupees.
7. --- hints on essay-writing are quite to the point.

8. --- months that he spent in Ooty did him a lot of good.
9. When I met him --- years after, he looked old and haggard.
10. --- short poems in the volume show signs of genius.
11. In --- words he expressed his gratitude to his friends.
12. --- Americans have their offices in Kolkata.
13. --- trinkets she has are not worth much.
14. --- poems he has written are all of great excellence.

CHAPTER 14

ARTICLES

103. The words a or an and the are called Articles. They come before nouns.

104. There are two Articles - a (or an) and the.

105. A or an is called the Indefinite Article, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of; as, A doctor; that is, any doctor.

106. The is called the Definite Article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing; as,

He saw the doctor; meaning some particular doctor. The indefinite article is used before singular countable nouns, e.g.

A book, art orange, a girl

The definite article is used before singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns, e.g., The book, the books, the milk

A or An

107. The choice between a and an is determined by sound. Before a word beginning with a vowel sound an is used; as,

An ass, an enemy, an ink-pad, an orange, an umbrella, an hour, an honest man. An heir.

It will be noticed that the words hour, honest, heir begin with a vowel sound, as the initial consonant h is not pronounced,

108. Before a word beginning with a consonant sound a is used; as,

A boy, a reindeer, a woman, a yard, a horse, a hole, also a university,, a union, a European, a ewe, a unicorn, a useful article.

because these words (university, union, etc.) begin with a consonant sound, that of yu.
Similarly we say,

A one-rupee note, such a one, a one-eyed man.

because one begins with the consonant sound of w.

109. Some native speakers use an before words beginning with h if the first syllable is not stressed

An hotel (More common: a hotel)

an historical novel (More common: a historical novel)

Use of the Definite Article

110. The Definite Article the is used-

- (1) When we talk about a particular person or thing, or one already referred to (that is, when it is clear from the context which one already referred to (that is, when it is clear from the constant which one we mean); as,

The book you want is out of print. (Which book? The one you want.)
Let's go to the park. (= the park in this town)
The girl cried, (the girl = the girl already talked about)

(2) When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class; as,

The cow is a useful animal.

[Or we may say, "Cows are useful animals."]

The horse is a noble animal.

The cat loves comfort.

The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.

The banyan is a kind of fig tree.

[Do not say, "a kind of a fig tree". This is a common error.]

The two nouns man and woman can be used in a general sense without either article.

Man is the only animal that uses fire.

Woman is man's mate.

But in present-day English a man and a woman (or men and women) are more usual.

A woman is more sensitive than a man.

(3) Before some proper names, viz., these kinds of place-names:

(a) oceans and seas, e.g. the Pacific, the black Sea

(b) rivers, e.g. the Ganga, the Nile

(c) canals, e.g. the Suez Canal

(d) deserts, e.g. the Sahara

(e) groups of islands, e.g. the West Indies

(f) mountain-ranges, e.g. the Himalayas, the Alps

(g) a very few names of countries, which include words like republic and kingdom (e.g. the Irish Republic, the United Kingdom) also: the Ukraine, the Netherlands (and its seat of government the Hague)

(4) Before the names of certain books; as,

The Vedas, the Puranas, the Iliad, the Ramayana.

But we say-

Homer's Iliad, Valmiki's Ramayana.

(5) Before names of things unique of their kind; as,

The sun, the sky, the ocean, the sea, the earth.

[Note-Sometimes the is placed before a Common noun to give it the meaning of an Abstract noun; as, At last the wamor(the warlike or martial spirit) in him was thoroughly aroused.]

(6) Before a Proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective or a defining adjectival clause; as,

The great Caesar : the immortal Shakespeare.

The Mr. Roy whom you met last night is my uncle.

(7) With Superlatives; as,

The darkest cloud has a silver lining.

This is the best book of elementary chemistry.

(8) With ordinals; as,

He was the first man to arrive;l

(9) Before musical instruments; as,
He can play the flute.

(10) Before an adjective when the noun is understood; as,
The poor are always with us.

(11) Before a noun (with emphasis) to give the force of a Super lative; as,
The Verb is the word (= the chief word) in a sentence.

(12) As an Adverb with Comparatives; as,
The more the merrier.
(= by how much more, by so much the merrier)
The more they get, the more they want.

Use of the Indefinite Article

111. The Indefinite Article is used-

(1) In its original numerical sense of one; as,
Twelve inches make a foot.
Not a word was said.
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,
A Kishore Kumar (= a certain person named Kishore Kumar)
is suspected by the police.
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 comes to judgement! (A Daniel = a very wise man)

Omission of the Article

112. The Article is omitted-

(1) Before names of substances and abstract nouns (i.e. uncountable nouns) used in a
general sense; as,
Sugar is bad for your teeth.
Gold is a precious metal.
Wisdom is the gift of heaven.
Honesty is the best policy.
Virtue is its own reward.

Note:- Uncountable nouns take the when used in a particular sense (especially when qualified by an adjective or adjectival phrase or clause); as,
Would you pass me the sugar? (= the sugar on the table)
The wisdom of Solomon is great.
I can't forget the kindness with which he treated me.

(2) Before plural countable nouns used in a general sense; as,
Children like chocolates.
Computers are used in many offices.

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Note that such nouns take the when used with a particular meaning; as,
Where are the children? (= our children)

(3) Before most proper nouns (except those referred to earlier), namely, names of people (e.g. Gopal, Rahim), names of continents, countries, cities, etc. (e.g. Europe, Pakistan, Nagpur), names of individual mountains (e.g. Mount Everest), individual islands, lakes, hills, etc.

(4) Before names of meals (used in a general sense); as,
What time do you have lunch?
Dinner is ready.

Note: We use a when there is an adjective before breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc. We use the when we specify.

I had a late lunch today.

The dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was very nice

(5) Before languages; as,
We are studying English.
They speak Punjabi at home.

(6) Before school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, prison, when these places are visited or used for their primary purpose; as,

I learnt French at school.

We go to church on Sundays.

He stays in bed till nine every morning.

My uncle is still in hospital.

Note- The is used with these words when we refer to them as a definite place, building or object rather than to the normal activity that goes on there; as,

The school is very near my home.

I met him at the church.

The bed is broken.

I went to the hospital to see my uncle.

(7) Before names of relations, like father, mother, aunt, uncle, and also cook and nurse, meaning 'our cook', 'our nurse', as,

Father has returned.

Aunt wants you to see her.

Cook has given notice.

(8) Before predicative nouns denoting a unique position, i.e., a position that is normally held at one time by one person only; as,

He was elected chairman of the Board.

Mr. Banerji became Principal of the College in 1995.

(9) 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 lay siege, to set sail, to lose heart, to set foot, to leave home, to strike root, to take offence.

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(10) In certain phrases consisting of a preposition followed by its object; as,

at home, in hand, in debt, by day, by night, at daybreak, at sunrise, at noon, at sunset, at night, at anchor, at sight, on demand, at interest, on earth, by land, by water, by river, by train, by steamer, by name, on horseback, on foot, on deck, in jest, at dinner, at ease, under ground, above ground.

Exercise in Composition 23

Complete the following sentences by filling in a or an or the as may be suitable:-

1. Copper is --- useful metal.
2. He is not --- honorable man.
3. --- able man has not always a distinguished look.
4. --- reindeer is a native of Norway.
5. Honest men speak --- truth.
6. Rustum is ---.
7. Do you see --- blue sky.
8. Varanasi 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.
14. I first met him --- year ago.
15. Yesterday --- European called at my office.
16. Sanskrit is --- difficult language.
17. --- Ganga is --- sacred river.
18. --- lion is --- king of beasts.
19. You are --- fool to say that.
20. French is --- easy language.
21. Who is --- girl sitting there?
22. Which is --- longest river in India?
23. Rama has come without --- umbrella.
24. Mumbai is --- very dear place to live in.
25. She is --- untidy girl.
26. The children found --- egg in the nest.
27. I bought --- horse, ox, and --- buffalo.
28. If you see him, give him --- message.
29. English is language of --- people of England.
30. The guide knows --- way.
31. Sri Lanka is --- island.
32. Let us discuss --- matter seriously.
33. John got --- best present.
34. Man, thou art --- animal.

35. India is one of --- most industrial countries in Asia.
36. He looks as stupid as --- owl.
37. He is --- honour to this profession.

Exercise in Composition 24

Insert Articles where necessary:-

1. While there is life there is hope.
2. Her knowledge of medicine had been acquired under aged Jewess.
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 no rupee.
10. You must take care.
11. Eskimos make houses of snow.
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. Tagore was great poet.
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 as 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. For Brutus is honourable man.
32. Neil Armstrong was first man to walk on moon.
33. Man has no more right to say uncivil thing than to act one.
34. We started late in afternoon.
35. It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about sky.
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. Mumbai is largest cotton textile centre in country.
42. Men are too often led by astrayed- prejudice.
43. Only best quality is sold by us.
44. What kind of bird is that ?
45. Wild animals suffer when kept in captivity.
46. May we have pleasure of your company?
47. It was proudest moment of my life.
48. Andamans are group of islands in Bay of Bengal.
49. He started school when he was six years old.
50. He neglects attending church, though church is only few yards from his house.
51. March is third month of year.
52. Dr. Arnold was headmaster of Rugby.
53. Man cannot live by bread alone.
54. When will father be back?
55. Appenines are in Italy.

Repetition of the Article

113. If I say-
I have a black and white dog.
I mean a dog that is partly black and partly white.

But if I say-
I have a black and a white dog,
I mean two dogs, one black and the other white.

Hence when two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, the Article is used before the first adjective only; but when they qualify different nouns, expressed or understood, the Article is normally used before each adjective.

114. Compare:-

1. The Secretary and Treasurer is absent.
2. The Secretary and the Treasurer are absent.

The first sentence clearly indicates that the posts of Secretary and Treasurer are held by one person.

The repetition of the article in the second sentence indicates that the two posts are held by two different persons.

Hence we see that when two or more connected nouns refer to the same person or thing, the article is ordinarily used before the

first only; but when two or more connected nouns refer to different persons or things, the Article is used before each.

Also examine the following sentences :-

Sir Surendranath was a great orator and statesman.

There are on the committee among others a great economist and a great lawyer.

115. We may either say-

The third and the fourth chapter.

[Or] The third and fourth chapters.

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

He is a better mechanic than clerk.

He is a better poet than novelist.

He is a better thinker than debater.

He would make a better engineer than lawyer.

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

He is a better mechanic than a clerk (would make).

He would make a better statesman than a philosopher (would make).

CHAPTER 15

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

117. We may say-

Hari is absent, because Hari is ill.

But it is better to avoid the repetition of the Noun Hari, and say-

Hari is absent, because he is ill.

A word that is thus used instead of a noun is called a Pronoun {Pronoun means for-a-noun.]

Def.- A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun.

118. Read the following sentences :-

I am young.

We are young.

You are young.

They are young.

He (she, it) is young.

I, we, you, he, (she, it), they are called Personal Pronouns because they stand for the three persons.

(i) the person speaking. .

- (ii) the person spoken to, and
- (iii) the person spoken of.

The Pronouns I and we, which denote the person or persons speaking, are said to be Personal Pronouns of the First Person

The Pronoun you, which denotes the person or persons spoken to, is said to be a Personal Pronoun of the Second Person.

You is used both in the singular and plural

The pronouns he (she) and they, which denote the person or persons spoken of, are said to be Personal Pronouns of the Third Person. It, although it denotes the thing spoken of, is also called a Personal Pronoun of the Third Person. [The Personal Pronouns of the Third Person are, strictly speaking, Demonstrative Pronouns.]

Forms of the Personal Pronouns

119. The following are the different forms of the Personal Pronouns :-

FIRST PERSON (Masculine or Feminine)

SINGULAR -- PLURAL

Nominative -- I -- We

Possessive -- my, mine -- our, ours

Accusative -- me -- us

SECOND PERSON (Masculine or Feminine)

SINGULAR/PLURAL

Nominative -- You

Possessive -- Your, Yours

Accusative -- You

THIRD PERSON

SINGULAR -- PLURAL

Masculine -- Feminine -- Neuter -- All Genders

Nominative -- he -- she -- it -- they

Possessive -- his -- her, hers -- its -- their, theirs

Accusative -- him -- her -- it -- them

Note 1.- It will be seen that the Possessive Cases of most of the Personal Pronouns have two forms. Of these the forms my, our, your, her, their, are called Possessive Adjectives because they are used with nouns and do the work of Adjectives; as,

This is my book.

Those are your books.

That is her book.

Possessive Adjectives are somethings called Pronominal Adjectives, as they are formed from Pronouns.

Note 2.- The word his is used both as an Adjective and as a Pronoun; as

This is his book. (Possessive Adjective)

This book is his. (Possessive Pronoun)

In the following sentences the words in italics are Possessive Pronouns:-

This book is *mine*.

Those books are *yours*.

That book is hers.

That idea of yours is excellent.

120. The pronoun of the Third Person has three Genders :-

Masculine -- he

Feminine -- she

Neuter -- it

121. It- The Pronoun it is used-

(1) For things without life; as,

Here is your book; take it away.

(2) For animals, unless we clearly wish to speak of them as male and female; as,
He loves his dog and cannot do without it. The horse fell and broke its leg.

(3) For a young child, unless we clearly wish to refer to the sex; as,
When I saw the child it was crying.

That baby has torn its clothes.

(4) To refer to some statement going before; as,
He is telling what is not true; as he knows it.
He deserved his punishment; as he knew it.

(5) As a provisional and temporary subject before the verb to be when the real subject follows; as,

It is easy to find fault. [To find fault is easy.]

It is doubtful whether he will come.

It is certain that you are wrong.

(6) To give emphasis to the noun or pronoun following; as,
It was you who began the quarrel.
It was I who first protested.
It was at Versailles that the treaty was made.
It is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bail.
It is an ill wind [hat blows nobody good].

(7) As an indefinite nominative of an impersonal verb; as,
It rains.
It snows.
It thunders.

The Pronoun it here seems to stand for no noun whatever, though this can be readily supplied from the verb. Thus, 'It rains' means 'The rain rains.'

It so used is called an Impersonal Pronoun. So also the verb rains is here called an Impersonal Verb.

- (8) In speaking of the weather or the time; as,
It is fine.
It is winter.
It is ten o'clock.

122. Since a Personal Pronoun is used instead of a Noun, it must be of the same number, gender and person as the Noun for which it stands; as,

Rama is a kind boy. He has lent his bicycle to Govind.
Sita helps her mother in household work. She also does her lesson.
Those beggars are idle. They refuse to work for their living.

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123. When a Pronoun (It will be noted that we use the word 'Pronoun' in § 123-128 without observing the distinction pointed out in § 119 between the forms, my, they, her, our, your, their (which are called Possessive Adjectives) and the forms mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs (which are called Possessive Pronouns)) stands for a Collective Noun, it must be in the Singular Number (and Neuter Gender) if the Collective Noun is viewed as a whole; as,

The army had to suffer terrible privations in its march.

The fleet will reach its destination in a week.

The crew mutinied and murdered its officers.

After a few minutes the jury gave its verdict.

If the Collective Noun conveys the idea of separate individuals comprising the whole, the Pronoun standing for it must be of the Plural Number; as,

The jury were divided in their opinions.

The committee decided the matter without leaving their seats.

124. When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by and, the Pronoun used for them must be Plural; as,

Rama and Had work hard. They are praised by their teacher.

Both Sita and Savitri are tired; they have gone home.

But when two Singular Nouns joined by and refer to the same person or thing, the Pronoun used must of course be Singular; as,

The Secretary and Treasurer is negligent of his duty.

125. When two Singular Nouns joined by and are preceded by each or every, the Pronoun must be Singular; as,

Every soldier and every sailor was in his place.

126. When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by or or either...or, neither... nor, the Pronoun is generally Singular; as,

Rama or Hari must lend his hand.

Either Sita or Amina forgot to take her parasol.

Neither Abdul nor Karim has done his lesson.

127. When a Plural Noun and a Singular Noun are joined by or or nor, the Pronoun must be in the Plural; as

Either the manager or his assistants failed in their duty.

128. When a pronoun refers to more than one noun or pronoun of different persons, it must be of the first person plural in preference to the third; as,

You and I have done our duty.

You and Hari have idled away your time.

129. Good manners require that we should say-

'You and I' not 'I and you'.
'You and he' not 'he and you'.
'Hari and I' not 'I and Hari'.
'He and F not T and he'.
You and I must work together.
You and he must mend your ways.

Hari and I are old school friends.
He and I can never pull on together.

130. Each of the personal pronouns, I, he, she, we, they, has a different form for the accusative case, namely, me, him, her, us, them. It is a common mistake to use / for me, when the pronoun is connected by a conjunction (and, or) with some other word in the accusative case.

Study the following correct sentences :-
The presents are for you and me (Not, I)
My uncle asked my brother and me to dinner..

131. Note that but is a preposition in the following sentence:
Nobody will help you but me. (not: I) Take care to use the accusative form after but in such cases.

Exercise in Grammar 25

In the following sentences point out the Pronouns and say for what each stands:-

1. Alice was not a bit hurt, and she jumped up on to her feet in a moment.
2. There were doors all round the hall, but they were all locked.
3. Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage.
4. "I wish I hadn't cried so much," said Alice.
5. "You are not attending", said the Mouse to Alice severely. "What are you thinking of?"
6. "Come back!" the Caterpillar called after her. Alice turned and came back again.
7. Hari brought his book and laid it on the table.
8. Karim has lost his dog and cannot find it.
9. Suresh is at the head of his class, for he studies hard.
10. Rama, you are a lazy boy.
11. The camel is a beast of burden. It is used to carry goods across the desert.
12. The female lion is called a lioness. She has no mane.
13. The horse fell down and broke its leg.
14. Birds build their nests in trees.
15. If the thief is caught, he will be punished.
16. Train up a child in the way he should go.
17. And Nathan said to David, Thou art the man.

Exercise in Composition 26

In the following sentences use Pronouns in place of nouns wherever you can :-

1. Rama had taken his watch out of his pocket, and was looking at the watch uneasily, shaking the watch every now and then, and holding the watch to his ear.
2. The boys went into the garden, where the boys saw a snake.

3. Very soon the Rabbit noticed Alice as Alice went hunting about, and called out to Alice in an angry tone.

Exercise in Composition 27

Write the correct form of pronoun in the following :-

1. We scored as many goals as ---. (They, them)
2. Rama and --- were present. (I, me)
3. Can you sing as well as ---? (They, them)
4. Let you and --- try what we can do. (I, me)
5. Wait for Hari and ---. (I, me)
6. You know that as well as ---. (I, me)
7. It was --- that gave you the alarm. (I, me)
8. Between you and ---, I do not believe him. (I, me)
9. We are not so poor as --- . (They, them)
10. Rama is as old as ---. (I, me)
11. He is known to my brother and ---. (I, me)
12. He is as good as ---. (I, am)
13. Nobody but --- was present, (He, him)
14. He and --- were great friends. (I, me)
15. Whom can I trust, if not ---? (He, him)
16. Let --- who can answer this question. (He, him)
17. There isn't much difference between you and ---. (He, him)
18. None so blind as --- that will not see. (They, them)
19. It isn't for such as --- to dictate to us. (They, them)

CHAPTER 16

REFLEXIVE AND EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

132. When -self is added to my, your, him, her, it, and -selves to our, your, them, we get what are called Compound Personal Pronouns.

They are called Reflexive Pronouns when the action done by the subject turns back (reflects) upon the subject; as,

- I hurt myself.
- We hurt ourselves.
- You will hurt yourself.
- You hurt yourselves.
- He hurt himself.
- She hurt herself.
- They hurt themselves.
- The horse hurt itself.

It will be noticed that each of these Reflexive Pronouns is used as the Object of a verb, and refers to the same person or thing as that denoted by the Subject of the verb.

133. Sometimes, in older English, especially in poetry, a simple pronoun was used reflexively; as;

Now I lay me down to sleep.

134. The word self is sometimes used as a Noun; as,
To thine own self be true.
He cares for nothing but self.
He thinks much for self.

Emphatic Pronouns

135. Now look at the following sentences:-

I will do it myself.
I myself saw him do it.
We will see to it ourselves.
You yourself can best explain.
He himself said so.
She herself says so.
It was told so by the teacher himself.
We saw the Prime Minister himself.
The town itself is not very large.
They themselves admitted their guilt.

It will be seen that here Compound Personal Pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis, and are therefore called Emphatic Pronouns.

Exercise in Grammar 28

Tell which Pronouns in the following sentences are Reflexive and which Emphatic:-
[Emphatic Pronouns are also called Emphasizing Pronouns.]

1. I will go myself.
2. Rama has hurt himself.
3. We often deceive ourselves.
4. I myself heard the remark.
5. You express yourself very imperfectly.
6. I wash myself when I get up.
7. The boys hid themselves.
8. They have got themselves into a mess.
9. Boadicea poisoned herself.
10. They loved themselves so much that they thought of no one else.
11. The prisoner hanged himself.
12. The poor widow poisoned herself.
13. They enjoyed themselves.
14. Don't you deceive yourself?
15. I myself heard the remark.
16. He set himself a hard task.
17. We exerted ourselves.
18. The dog choked itself.
19. They gave themselves a lot of trouble.
20. We seldom see ourselves as others see us.
21. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
22. He that wrongs his friend wrongs himself more.
23. Some people are always talking about themselves.

24. Xerxes himself was the last to cross the Hellespont,
25. He has landed himself in difficulties.
26. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.
27. Quit yourselves like men.
28. Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased.
29. Sinai itself trembled at the presence of, God.
30. I cannot bring myself to do it.
31. Pray do not inconvenience yourself.
32. I was sitting by myself.
33. And sometimes I do hate myself.

CHAPTER 17

DEMONSTRATIVE, INDEFINITE AND DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

136. Consider the following sentences:-
This is a present from my uncle.

These are merely excuses,
Both cars are good; but this is better than that
Mumbai mangoes are better than those of Bangalore.
Make haste, that's a good boy. [Here that - one who makes haste.]
There is no period in ancient-Indian history so glorious as that of the Guptas. [Do not write, "as the Guptas"]
My views are quite in accordance with those of the University Commission.
I may have offended, but such was not my intention.
He was the representative of the King, and as such (= the representative of the King) they honoured him.
The stranger is welcomed as such.
That is the Red Fort.

It will be noticed that the Pronouns in italics are used to point out the objects to which they refer, and are, therefore, called Demonstrative Pronouns. (Latin demonstrare, to show clearly).

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137. This, that, etc. are (Demonstrative) Adjectives when they are used with nouns; as,
This book is mine.
That pen is yours.
These books are mine.
Those pens are yours.
What was that noise?
This horse is better than that horse.,
All such people ought to be avoided.

138. This refers to what is close at hand, and nearest to the thought or person of the speaker; that refers to what is 'over there', farther] away, and more remote.
This is better than that.

139. That, with its plural those, is used to avoid the repetition of a preceding Noun; as,
The climate of Belgaum is like that of Pune.
The streets of this city are worse than those of Ahmedabad.
Our soldiers were better drilled than those of enemies.
The rivers of America are larger than those of Europe.

140. When two things which have been already mentioned are referred to, this refers to the thing last mentioned, that to the thing first mentioned; as,

Virtue and vice offer themselves for your choice; this (i.e., vice) leads to misery, that (i.e., virtue) to happiness,
Alcohol and tobacco are both injurious; this perhaps, less than that.

Indefinite Pronouns

141. Consider the following sentences:

One hardly knows what to do.

One does not like to say so, but it is only too true.
One cannot be too careful of one's (not, his) good name.
One must not boast of one's own success.
One must use one's best efforts if one wishes to succeed.
One must not praise one's self.
None of his poems are well known.
None but fools have ever believed it.
[None is a shortened form of not one; yet it is commonly used with plural verbs].
They (= people in general) say he has lost heavily.
They say that one of the local banks has stopped payment. [They say = it is said by some persons.]
All were drowned.
Some are born great.
Some say he is a sharper.
Somebody has stolen my watch.
Nobody was there to rescue the child.
Few escaped unhurt.
Many of them were Gurkhas.
We did not see any of them again.
One or other of us will be there.
Do good to others.
Did you ask anybody to come?
What is everybody's business is nobody's business.
His words are in everyone's mouth.

All these Pronouns in italics refer to persons or things in a general way, but do not refer to any person or thing in particular. They are, therefore, called Indefinite Pronouns.

142. Most of these words may also be used as Adjectives.

- I will take you there one day.
- Any fool can do that.
- He is a man of few words.
- Some milk was spilt.

143. In referring to anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each etc., the pronoun he or she is used according to the context; as,
I shall be glad to help everyone of my boys in his studies.

Note that today it is more usual to use a plural pronoun (they/ them/their) except in very formal English.

Anybody can do it if they try.
Each of them had their share.

Distributive Pronouns

144. Consider the following sentences:-

- Each of the boys gets a prize.
- Each took it in turn.
- Either of these roads leads to the railway station.
- Either of you can go.
- Neither of the accusations is true.

Each, either, neither are called Distributive Pronouns because they refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason they are always singular and as such followed by the verb in the singular.

Note:- Each is used to denote every one of a number of persons or things taken singly.

- Either means the one or the other of two.
- Neither means not the one nor the other of two. It is the negative of either.

Hence either and neither should be used only in speaking of two persons or things. When more than two are spoken of, any, no one, none should be used.

145. The position of the pronoun each should be noticed. It may have three positions.

1. Each of the men received a reward.

Each of these horses cost five thousand rupees.

I bought each of these mangoes for three rupees.

2. These men received each a reward.

These horses cost each five thousand rupees.

3. These horses cost five thousand rupees each.

I bought these mangoes for three rupees each.

The third order is usual after a numeral. We do not say, 'The men received a reward each'; but we say, 'The men received five hundred rupees each'.

146. In the following sentences, each, either and neither are used as Adjectives; they are followed by nouns of the singular number:-

Each boy took his turn. Neither accusation is true.

At either end was a marble statue. (Here either = each or both.)

147. Study the following sentences :-

1. The two men hate each other.

2. They cheated one another.

If we analyse them, they mean-

1. The two men hate, each hates the other.

2. They cheated, one cheated another.

Each and one really belong to the subject, other and another are objects. But each other and one another have become in practice compound pronouns (called Reciprocal Pronouns) and are rarely separated even by a preposition. Thus we say:

The brothers quarrelled with each other.

They all gave evidence against one another.

Note - The one-time rule that each other should be used in speaking of two persons or things, one another in speaking of more than two is no longer strictly observed. 'The three brothers quarrelled with each other' is now accepted as idiomatic.

CHAPTER 18

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

148. Read the following pairs of sentences:

1. I met Hari. Hari had just returned.
2. I have found the pen. I lost the pen.
3. Here is the book. You lent me the book.

Let us now combine each of the above pairs into one sentence. Thus :-

1. I met Hari who had just returned.
2. I have found the pen which I lost.
3. Here is the book that you lent me.

Now let us examine the work done by each of the words, who, which and that.

The word who is used instead of the noun Hari. It, therefore, does the work of a Pronoun. The word who joins or connects two statements. It, therefore, does the work of a Conjunction.

The word who, therefore, does double work-the work of a Pronoun and also the work of a Conjunction.

We might, therefore, call it a Conjunctive Pronoun.

It is, however, called a Relative Pronoun because it refers or relates (Le., carries us back) to some noun going before (here, the noun Hari), which is called its Antecedent.

Let the pupil show why which and that are also Relative Pronouns in the second and third sentences.

- What is the Antecedent of which in the second sentence?
- What is the Antecedent of that in the third sentence?

Forms of the Relative Pronouns

149. The Relative Pronoun who has different forms for Accusative and Genitive.

--- Singular and Plural

Nominative -- who

Genitive -- whose

Accusative -- whom/who (who replaces whom in informal English.)

- This is the boy (or girl) who works hard.
- This is the boy (or girl) whose exercise is done well.
- This is the boy (or girl) whom / who all praise.
- These are the boys (or girls) who work hard.
- These are the boys (or girls) whose exercises are done well.
- These are the boys (or girls) whom / who all praise.

It will be noticed that the forms are the same for singular and plural, masculine and feminine.

150. The Relative Pronoun which has the same form for the Nominative and Accusative cases.

- This is the house which belongs to my uncle.
- The house which my uncle built cost him Rs. 3,50,000

The Relative Pronoun which has no Genitive Case, but whose is used as a substitute for 'of which'; as

A triangle whose three sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle.

151. The Relative Pronoun that has the same form in the Singular and Plural, and in the Nominative and Accusative. It has no Genitive case.

He that is content is rich.

They that touch pitch will be defiled.

Take anything that you like.

152. The Relative Pronoun what is used only in the Singular, and has the same form in the Nominative and Accusative.

- What has happened is not clear.
- I say what I mean.
- He failed in what he attempted.

Use of the Relative Pronouns

153. As a general rule, who is used for persons only. It may refer to a Singular or a Plural Noun.

- The man who is honest is trusted.
- Blessed is he who has found his work.
- He prayeth best who loveth best.
- He who hesitates is lost.
- They never fail who die in a great cause.
- They are slaves Who dare not be
- In the right with two or three.

Who is sometimes used in referring to animals.

Whose (the Possessive form of who) is used in speaking of persons, animals and also things without life (see § 150); as,

The sun, whose rays give life to the earth, is regarded by some people as a god.

This is the question whose solution has baffled philosophers of all ages.

[More properly, 'This is the question the solution of which has baffled philosophers of all ages'.]

154. Which is used for things without life and for animals. It may refer to a Singular or Plural Noun.

- The moment which is lost is lost for ever.
- The books which help you most are those which make you think most.
- The horse which I recently bought is an Arab.

Which was formerly used to refer to persons; as,

Our Father, which art in heaven.

Which may also refer to a sentence; as,

The man was said to be drunk, which was not the case.

He said he saw me there, which was a lie.

He is here, which is fortunate.

Note- The relative pronouns who and which can be used-

(i) To restrict, limit, or define more clearly the antecedent; that is; where the clause introduced by a relative pronoun is restrictive or non-defining; as,

The man who had cheated me was yesterday arrested by the police.
The book which you see on the table cost me ninety rupees.

(ii) To give some additional information about the antecedent; that is, where the clause introduced by a relative pronoun is continuative or defining; as,

The teacher sent for the boy, who (= and he) came at once.
I gave him a rupee, which (= and it) was all I had with me.

Note that non-defining clauses are separated from the main clause by commas. Compare:

- My brother who is a doctor has gone to America.
- My brother, who is a doctor, has gone to America.

The first sentence implies that the speaker has several brothers, and the clause who is a doctor distinguishes a particular one of them. In the second, the clause does not define and the implication is that the speaker has only one brother.

155. That is used for persons and things. It may refer to a Singular or a Plural Noun. (See § 151).

That has no genitive case and it is never used with a preposition preceding.

- This is the boy that I told you of.
- I know the house that he lives in.
- Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
- I have lost the watch that you gave me.
- Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.
- A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.
- He that is not with me is against me.
- Happy is the man that findeth wisdom.
- He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty.
- The crowd that gathered cheered him to the echo.
- Who that has met him can escape his influence ?
- All that I said had no effect on him.
- He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.

It will be noticed that the relative pronoun that is used only in defining clauses, i.e., clauses that restrict, limit, or define the antecedent.

156. That may be used as an adverbial accusative = on which, in which, at which; as, I remember the day that he came.

On the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

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157. As the Relative Pronoun that has a restrictive force it sometimes becomes unsuitable as the substitute for who or which. Thus I cannot say-

My father that is a schoolmaster is fifty years old.

I must say-

My father who is schoolmaster, is fifty years old.

But if I happen to have more than one sister, I can say-
My sister that has been adopted by my uncle is ill.

158. The Relative Pronoun that is used in preference to who or which-

(1) After Adjectives in the Superlative Degree; as,

- He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.
- The wisest man that ever lived made mistakes.
- This is the best that we can do.

(2) After the words all, same, any, none, nothing, (the) only; as,

- All is not gold that glitters.
- He is the same man that he has been.
- It is only donkeys that bray.
- It was not for nothing that he studied philosophy.
- Man is the only animal that can talk.

(3) After the Interrogative Pronouns who, what; as,

- Who that saw her did not pity her?
- Who am I that I should object?
- What is it that troubles you so much?
- What is there that I do not know ?

(4) After two antecedents, one denoting a person and the other denoting an animal or a thing; as,

The boy and his dog that had trespassed on the club premises were turned out.

159. What refers to things only. It is used without an antecedent expressed, and is equivalent to that which (or the thing which).

What (= that which) cannot be cured must be endured.

I say what (= that which) T mean.

T mean what I say.

What is done cannot be undone.

What man has done man can do.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Give careful heed to what I say.

What I have written, I have written.

He found what he was looking for.

It will be noticed that what is used in the Nominative and Accusative singular only.

160. In older English the word as was used as a relative pronoun after such; as,

Tears such as angels weep burst forth.

These mangoes are not such as I bought yesterday.

He is such a man as I honour.
We have never had such a time as the present.
His answer was such as I expected him to give.

The word as can be used as a relative pronoun after same; as,
My trouble is the same as yours [is].
This is not the same as that [is].
[But] I played with the same bat that you did.

‘The same as’ usually means ‘of the same kind’.

‘The same...that’ means ‘one and the same’.

The word as is also used as a Relative Pronoun after as followed by an adjective; as, I collected as many specimens as I could find.

[Note.- The first as is here an Adverb.]

161. In older English the word but was used as a relative pronoun after a negative; it often had the force of a relative pronoun..

There is none but will agree with me. (but will agree = who will not agree).

There is no Hindu but knows the story of the Ramayana. (That is, there is no Hindu who does not know, etc.)

There is no man but wishes to live.

There is no rose but has some thorn, (but = which...no)

There is scarcely a child but likes candy.

There is no man but knows these things, (but = who does not.)

It will be seen that the pronoun but is here equivalent to who...not, which...not.

Omission of the Relative Pronoun

162. The Relative Pronoun is generally omitted when it would be in the accusative case ; as,

Few and short were the prayers -- we said.

A contented mind is the greatest blessing -- a man can enjoy in the world.

I am monarch of all -- I survey.

Men must reap the things -- they sow.

“That is used preferably with reference to persons. Thus we tend to say ‘the meeting which I attended yesterday,’ rather than ‘the meeting that I attended yesterday.’ But more frequently still do we say ‘the meeting I attended yesterday,’ the Accusative Relative being as a rule omitted altogether.” -Onions.

This tendency to omit the Accusative Relative is more marked in the spoken language. In the written language its omission is often felt to be undignified.

163. In the following examples from poetry a Relative Pronoun in the nominative case is omitted :-

“Tis distance -- lends enchantment to the view.”

“I have a brother -- is condemned to die.”

Note.- The omission of a Relative Pronoun in the nominative case is now quite exceptional except in colloquial speech. There's somebody at the door A wants to see you.

Omission of the Antecedent

164. In older English the Antecedent of a Relative Pronoun was

sometimes left out ; as,
Who works not shall not eat.
= (He) who works shall not eat.
Whom the gods love, die young.
= (Those) whom the gods love die young.
Who steals my purse, steals trash.
Who laughs last laughs best.
Who has lost all hope has also lost all fear.
Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.

Agreement of the Relative Pronoun and its Antecedent

165. As the Relative Pronoun refers to a Noun or Pronoun (called its Antecedent) it must be of the same number and person as its Antecedent. [Remember that the verb shows the number and person of the Relative Pronoun.]

- The boy who was lazy was punished.
- The boys who were lazy were punished.
- I, who am your king, will lead you.
- I am the person that is to blame.
- We who seek your protection, are strangers here.
- thou that leadest Israel !
- You who are mighty, should be merciful.
- You who seek wisdom, should be humble.
- He that is not with me is against me.
- He that is down, needs fear no fall.
- He that eats till he is sick must fast till he is well.
- They who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- They who seek only for faults see nothing else.
- The flowers which grow in our gardens are not for sale.
- This is the only one of his poems that is worth reading.

[= Of his poems this is the only one that is worth reading.]

But the case of the Relative Pronoun depends upon its relation to the verb in the clause in which it occurs.

- Rama is the boy who did it.
- Rama is the boy whom I want.
- Rama is the boy whose pencil I have.
- Rama is the boy to whom I spoke.
- He whom we worship, by whose gift we live, is the Lord.

Position of the Relative Pronoun

166. To prevent ambiguity, the Relative Pronoun should be placed as near as possible to its Antecedent; as,

The boy who won the first prize in English is the son. of my friend,
Mr. Joshi.

It would mean something quite different if we separate the Relative Pronoun from its
Antecedent and say-

The boy is the son of my friend Mr. Joshi who won the first prize.

Again such a sentence as “I have read Gokhale's speeches, who was a disciple of Ranade”
would be improved if changed to “I have read Gokhale’s speeches, who was a disciple of
Ranade”.

So also the following sentence requires to be rearranged:-

I with my family reside in a village near Pune which consists of my wife and three children.

Compound Relative Pronouns

167. Pronouns formed by adding ever, so, or soever to who, which and what are called Compound Relative Pronouns. They are:-
Whoever, whoso, whossoever; whichever; whatever, whatsoever.

These Relatives have no antecedent expressed.

Whossoever (= any and every person who) exalteth himself shall be abased.

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

168. The forms whoever, whichever, and whatever are now ordinarily used; as,
Whoever (i.e., any person who) comes is welcome.
Take whichever lie., any which) you like.
I will take with me whomsoever you choose.
Whatever (i.e, anything which) he does, he does well.

Exercise in Grammar 29

Name the Relative Pronouns in the following sentences, tell the case of each, and mention its antecedent:-

1. The pen that you gave me is a very good one.
2. The answer which you gave is not right.
3. I know the woman whose child was hurt.
4. Bring me the letters which the postman left.
5. This is the house that Jack built.
6. Hari saw the man who had been hurt.
7. We met the sailors whose ship was wrecked.
8. Here are the books which I found.
9. The cat killed the rat that ate the com.
10. Bring me the books which lie on the table.
11. Here is the book that you lent me.
12. I hate children who are cruel.
13. Show me the knife that you have bought.
14. He has not brought the knife that I asked for.
15. Dogs soon know the persons by whom they are kindly treated.
16. This is the juggler whom we saw yesterday.
17. They that seek wisdom will be wise

Exercise in Composition 30

Fill the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns:-

1. We always like boys --- speak the truth.
2. We saw the dog --- worried the cat.

3. He ---, does his best shall be praised.
4. I know ---. you mean.
5. She has gone to Chennai, --- is her birthplace.
6. I have seen the bird --- you describe.
7. I do not know the man --- hit the boy.

10. Here is the pen --- you lost.
11. Most people get --- they deserve.
12. Time --- is lost is never found again.
13. I did not know the person --- called.
14. He is a man --- you can trust. .
15. Where is the book --- I gave you?
16. Is this the street --- leads to the station? .
17. The letter --- you wrote never arrived.
18. Listen to --- I say.
19. He --- is merciful shall meet mercy.
20. Did you receive the letter --- I sent yesterday?
21. --- I have said, I have said.
22. --- he was I could never find out.
23. --- do you believe him to be?
24. Do you know --- has happened?
25. --- is done cannot be undone.
26. Do the same --- I do.
27. For my purpose I need such a man --- he is.
28. God helps those --- help themselves.
29. No man can lose --- he never had.
30. You should not imitate such a boy --- he.

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Exercise in Composition 31

Fill the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns:-

1. That man --- wilt not work must starve.
2. Such a man --- he should be honoured.
3. These mangoes are not such --- I bought yesterday.
4. It is not such a pretty place --- I had expected.
5. We have need of more such men --- he.
6. He plays the game --- he likes best.
7. I do not believe --- you say.
8. My uncle, --- I loved, is dead.
9. The farmer is cutting the corn--- has ripened.
10. --- you say is not true.
11. A lady --- I know nursed the child.
12. He says--- he means, and means --- he says.
13. --- pleases you wilt please me.
14. I gave it to the man --- I saw there.
15. I know --- you are seeking.
16. They --- touch pitch will be defiled.
17. You have not brought the book --- I asked for.

18. Only he --- bears the burden knows its weight.
19. Such books --- you read are not worth reading.
20. When you speak to him remember to --- you are speaking.
21. I regard that man as lost --- has lost his sense of shame.
22. Wealth is not his --- has it, but his --- enjoys it.
23. People --- are too sharp cut their own fingers.
24. Truth provokes those --- it does not convert.
25. We do not know --- he intends to do.
26. It is an ill wind --- blows nobody good,
27. Is this a dagger --- I see before me? .
28. I know to --- you are alluding.
29. --- the gods would destroy they first make mad.
30. He is the very man --- we want.
31. Place recite --- you have learned.

32. They always talk --- never think.
33. Such --- have pure hearts shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

Exercise in Composition 32

Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a Connective:-

1. I know a man. The man has been to Iceland.
2. The thief stole the watch. The thief was punished.
3. Show the road. The road leads to Delhi.
4. Here is the doctor. The doctor cured me of malaria.
5. J met a boy. He was very cruel.
6. He does his best. He should be praised.
7. The man is honest. The man is trusted.
8. My father is dead. I loved my father.
9. The teacher sent for the boy. The boy came at once.
10. Wellington was a great general. He defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.
11. The dog bit the burglar. The burglar had broken into the house.
12. Once upon a time there lived a giant. The giant was very powerful and cruel.
13. We met a girl. The girl had lost her way.
14. Kalidas is famous. He wrote some fine dramas.
15. He is a rogue. No one trusts him.
16. The child is dead. The child came here yesterday.
17. The child is dead. I saw the child yesterday.
18. I know the man. He stole the bicycle.
19. The man stole the bicycle. He has been arrested.
20. I have found the umbrella. I lost it.
21. I saw a soldier. He had lost an arm.
22. This is the path. He came by this path.
23. The horse was lame. We saw the horse. . . .
24. Those boys were kept in. They had been very lazy.
25. I saw a girl. She was singing.
26. That boy bowls very well. You see him there.
27. Here is the book. You were asking for the book.
28. Here is the pencil. You lost it yesterday. .
29. The man is deaf. You spoke to the man.
30. Coal is found in Bengal. It is a very useful mineral.

Exercise in Composition 33

Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a Connective:-

1. This is the building. It was built in a single month.
2. The letter reached me this morning. You sent the letter.
3. Karim is always idle. He was punished.
4. I met my uncle. He had just arrived.
5. This is the house. Jack built it.
6. The boy is my cousin. You see him there.

7. The ladies have arrived. I was speaking of them.
8. The boys clapped heartily. They were watching the match.
9. The boy tells lies. He deserves to be punished.
10. I heard a song. The song pleased me.

13. Here is a book. The book contains pictures.
14. Give me the ruler. The ruler is on the desk.
15. The bicycle is a new one. Hari rode it.
16. We got into a bus. It was full of people.
17. He has a friend. He is a clever artist.
18. He is a well-known man. His generosity is the talk of the town.
19. The cat caught the mouse. The cat was pursuing the mouse.
20. Can I borrow the book? You are reading it.
21. The boy was very proud. He had won the first prize.
22. Little Red Riding Hood went to visit her grandmother. Her grandmother was ill in bed.
23. This is my cousin. I was speaking of him.
24. We all despise a cowardly boy. He is one.
25. This is the cat. It killed the rat.
26. Those grapes were very sweet. You brought them.
27. Hari spoke to the soldier. The soldier's arm was in a sling.
28. The captain praised Balu. Balu's bowing was very good.
29. A man came running up. He heard me calling.

Exercise in Composition 34

Split each of the following sentences into two:-

1. The boys gave a loud shout, which was heard across the river.
2. Bring me the book that is on the table.
3. It was a wretched hut in which she lived.
4. The boy who fell off his bicycle has hurt his leg.
5. The elephant 'hat' was sick died.
6. The farmer is cutting the corn which has ripened.
7. Napoleon, whom (he French honour, died at St. Helena.
8. The crow dropped the cheese, which the fox immediately snapped up.
9. John, who is my cousin, is a diligent boy.
10. Where is the parcel that I left here yesterday?
11. I have found the book which I lost.
12. We visited Cox's Bazar, which is the most attractive spot in Bangladesh.
13. The boy whom you see there made the top score in the last match.
14. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was the First Indian to enter the British Parliament, was a Parsee.
15. He is a poet whose works are widely known.
16. The Taj Mahal, which was built by Shah Jahan, is the finest mausoleum in the world.
17. Last year we visited the Moti Masjid, which is a mosque of great architectural beauty.
18. The meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, was a great success.
19. The rope, which was old, snapped.
20. The task which you have to do is easy.
21. People who live in glass houses must not throw stones.

CHAPTER 19

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

169. Consider the following sentences :-

Who is there? Who are you?

About whom you are thinking? / Who are you thinking about?

Whom do you want? / Who do you want?
Whose is this book?
Which is the house?
Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
What is the matter?
What do you want?
What will all (he neighbours say?)

It will be noticed that the Pronouns in italics are similar in form to Relative Pronouns. But the work which they do is different. They are here used for asking questions, and are, therefore, called Interrogative Pronouns.

170. In the following sentences the Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking indirect questions.

I asked who was speaking.
I do not know who is there.
Tell me what you have done.
Ask what he wants.
Say which you would like best.

171. Again consider the following sentences: -

Who gave you that knife? (Nominative)
Whose is this book? (Possessive)
Whom did you see? / Who did you see?, To whom were you speaking? / Who were you speaking to? (Accusative)
What is that? (Nominative)
What do you want? (Accusative)
Which is he? (Nominative)
Which do you prefer? (Accusative)

Nominative: who, Possessive: whose, Accusative: whom/who --Masc. and Fem. Singular and Plural.

Today the accusative who is more usual than whom, especially in spoken English.
What and which do not have different forms for different cases.

172. Who is used of persons only.

Who spoke? (We expect the answer to be the name of a person.)
Who goes there? Who made the top score? Who is knocking at the door? Who says so?
Whose is this umbrella? Whom did you see?

173. Which is used of both persons and things. It implies selection, that is, it implies a question concerning a limited number.

Which is your friend? Which are your books?

Which of the boys saw him?
Which of you has done this?
Which of these books is yours?
Which of the pictures do you like best?
Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? Which will you take?

174. What is used of things only.

What have you found? (We expect the answer to be the name of a thing.)
What do you want? What did you say?

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What was it all about?

What is sweeter than honey?

What are those marks on your coat?

175. In such expressions as, 'What are you?' 'What is he?' 'What is this man?' the word what does not refer to the person but to his profession or employment (Today it is more usual to say, 'What do you do?' etc).

What are you? --- I am a doctor.

What is he? --- He is an engineer.

But-

Who is he? (= What is his name and family?) -He is Mr. K.P. Roy.

176. In the following sentences which and what are used as Interrogative Adjectives:-

- Which book are your reading?
- Which way shall we go?
- What books have you read?
- What pranks are you playing?
- What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

177. In the following sentences the words in italics are used as Compound Interrogative Pronouns :-

Whoever told you so?

Whatever are you doing?

Note.- The forms whoever, whichever, whatever, are intensive.

Exercise in Composition 35

Use the correct form of the Interrogative Pronoun in the following:-

1. --- wishes to see you?
2. --- do you wish to see?
3. --- did she say was the winner?
4. --- did he invite?
5. --- shall I give this to?
6. --- do men say that I am?
7. --- do you believe did this?
8. About --- are you speaking?
9. --- did you see?
10. --- do you mean?
11. To --- did you give the key?
12. --- of the girls can sew the best?
13. By --- was the book written?

14. --- are you seeking?
15. --- of you has done this?
16. --- have you seen?
17. --- of our dogs is ill?
18. --- do you think they are?
19. ---do you think I am?
20. --- did you find there?
21. --- was that speaking to you?
22. --- came here yesterday?
23. --- do you consider in the right?
24. --- , do you consider, is right?
25. --- did you speak to?
26. --- is life worth?
27. --- of these bats will you take?
28. --- did he say?
29. --- is that for?
30. --- have you decided to do?
31. --- stole the bird's nest?
32. --- do you prefer?
33. --- are you doing?
34. --- has my book?
35. --- is an Island?
36. --- is your book?
37. --- do you want?
38. With --- were you talking?
39. --- did they fight each other for?
40. --- is better, honour or riches?
41. --- am I speaking to, please?

178. A Pronoun used as an exclamation is called an Exclamatory Pronoun ; as,
What! Still here ! I thought you had gone home long ago.
What! You don't know Rama?

CHAPTER 20

THE VERB Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

179; A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. Verb comes from the Latin verbum, a word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence.

A Verb may tell us-

(1) What a person or thing does; as,
Hari laughs.

The clock strikes.

(2) What is done to a person or thing ; as,
Hari is scolded.
The window is broken.

(3) What a person or thing is; as,
The cat is dead.
Glass is brittle.
I feel sorry.

Def:- A Verb is a word used to tell or assert something about some person or thing.

180. A Verb often consists of more than one word; as,

The girls were singing.

I have learnt my lesson.

The watch has been found.

181. Read these sentences:-

1. The boy kicks the football.

2. The boy laughs loudly.

In sentence 1, the action denoted by the verb kicks passes over from the doer or subject boy to some Object football. The verb kicks is, therefore, called a Transitive Verb.
(Transitive means passing over.)

In sentence 2, the action denoted by the verb laughs stops with the doer or Subject boy and does not pass over to an Object, The verb laughs is, therefore, called an Intransitive Verb. (Intransitive means not passing over.)

Def.- A Transitive Verb is a Verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or Subject to an object.

Def.- An Intransitive Verb is a Verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being ; as,

He ran a long distance. (Action)

The baby sleeps. (State)

There is a flaw in this diamond. (Being)

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Note.- Intransitive Verbs expressing being take the same cases after them as before them.

182. Most Transitive Verbs take a single object. But such Transitive Verbs as give, ask, offer, promise, tell, etc., take two objects after them - an Indirect Object which denotes the person to whom some thing is given or for whom something is done, and a Direct Object which is usually the name of some thing, as,

His father gave him (Indirect) a watch (Direct).

He told me (Indirect) a secret (Direct).

183. Most verbs can be used both as Transitive and as Intransitive verbs. It is, therefore, better to say that a verb is used Transitively or Intransitively rather than that it is Transitive or Intransitive.

Used Transitively

1. The ants fought the wasps.
2. The shot sank the ship.
3. Ring the bell, Rama.
4. The driver stopped the train.
5. He spoke the truth.
6. The horse kicked the man.
7. I feel a severe pain in my head.

Used Intransitively

1. Some ants fight very fiercely.
2. The ship sank rapidly.
3. The bell rang loudly.
4. The train stopped suddenly
5. He spoke haughtily.
6. This horse never kicks.
7. How do you feel?

Note.-Some Verbs, e.g., come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie, denote actions which cannot be done to anything ; they can, therefore, never be used Transitively.

184. In such a sentence as 'The man killed himself' where the Subject and the Object both refer to the same person, the verb is said to be used reflexively.

Sometimes, though the verb is used reflexively, the Object is not expressed. In the following examples the reflexive pronoun understood is put in brackets:-

- The bubble burst [itself].
- The guests made [themselves] merry,
- Please keep [yourselves] quiet.
- With these words he turned [himself] to the door.

The Japanese feed [themselves] chiefly on rice.

These verbs may, however, be regarded as pure Intransitives without any reflexive force whatever.

185. Certain verbs can be used reflexively and also as ordinary transitive verbs; as,

- Do not forget his name.
- I forget his name.
- Acquit yourself as man.

The magistrate acquitted him of the charge against him.

- I enjoy myself sitting alone.
- He enjoys good health.
- He interested himself in his friend's welfare.
- His talk does not interest me.

Exercise in Grammar 36

Name the Verbs in the following sentences, and tell in each case whether the Verb is Transitive or Intransitive. Where the Verb is Transitive name the Object: -

1. The sun shines brightly.
2. The boy cut his hand with a knife.
3. The clock stopped this morning.
4. The policeman blew his whistle.
5. The sun rises in the east.
6. An old beggar stood by the gate.
7. The clock ticks all day long.
8. I looked down from my window.
9. Put away your books.
10. The moon rose early.
11. The cat sleeps on the rug.
12. Cocks crow in the morning.
13. Your book lies on the table.
14. The fire burns dimly.
15. Time changes all things.
16. We eat three times a day.
17. Tell the truth.
18. The birds sing in the green trees.
19. The little bird hopped about and sang.
20. My new watch does not keep good lime.
21. The beggar sat down by the side of the road.
22. I could not spare the time.
23. He took shelter under a tree.
24. The boy easily lifted the heavy weight.
25. Balu wrote a letter to his uncle.
26. A tiny bird lived under the caves.
27. I know a funny little man.
28. Birds fly in the air.
29. A light rain fell last night.
30. I shall bring my camera with me.
31. You speak too loudly.
32. The dog ran after me.

Exercise in Composition 37

Write five sentences containing Transitive Verbs, and five containing Intransitive Verbs.

Intransitive Verbs Used as Transitives

186. When an Intransitive Verb is used in a causative sense it becomes Transitive.

Intransitive

1. The horse walks.
2. The girl ran down the street.
3. Birds fly.

Transitive

1. He walks the horse.
2. The girl ran a needle into her finger (ran a needle = caused a needle to run)
3. The boys fly their kites (i.e., cause their kites to fly)

187. A few verbs in common use are distinguished as Transitive or Intransitive by their spelling, the Transitive being causative forms of the corresponding Intransitive verbs.

Intransitive

1. Many trees fall in the monsoon.
2. Lie still.
3. Rise early with the lark.
4. Sit there.

Transitive

1. Woodmen fell trees. (Fell = cause to fall)
2. Lay the basket there. (Lay = cause to lie)
3. Raise your hands. (Raise = cause to rise)
4. Set the lamp on the table. (Set = cause to sit)

188. Some Intransitive Verbs may become Transitive by having a Preposition added to them ; as,

All his friends laughed at (= derided) him.

He will soon run through (= consume) his fortune.

Please look into (= investigate) the matter carefully.

We talked about (= discussed) the affair several times. .

I wish for (= desire) nothing more.

The Police Inspector asked for (= demanded) his name.

Sometimes the Preposition is prefixed to the Verb; as,
Shivaji overcame the enemy.

He bravely withstood the attack.

The river overflows its banks.

189. Intransitive Verbs sometimes take after them an Object akin or similar in meaning to the Verb. Such an Object is called the Cognate Object or Cognate Accusative. (Latin Cognatus, akin.)

- I have fought a good fight.
- He laughed a hearty laugh.
- I dreamt a strange dream.
- He sleeps the sleep of the just.
- Let me die the death of the righteous.
- She sighed a deep sigh.
- She sang a sweet song. He ran a race.
- Aurangzeb lived the life of an ascetic.

The noun used as a Cognate Object is in the Accusative Case.

The following are examples of partially Cognate Objects:-

He ran a great risk (= he ran a course of great risk).

The children shouted applause (= the children shouted a shout of applause).

190. A noun used adverbially to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb denoting time, place, distance, weight, value etc, is called an Adverbial Object or Adverbial Accusative, and is said to be in the Accusative Case adverbially; as,

- He held the post ten years.
- I can't wait a moment longer.
- He went home.
- He swam a mile.
- He weighs seven stone.
- The watch cost fifty rupees.

191. There are a few Transitive Verbs which are sometimes used as Intransitive Verbs.

Transitive

1. He broke the glass.

2. He burnt his fingers.

3. Stop him from going.
4. Open all the windows.

Intransitive

1. The glass broke.
2. He burnt with shame.
3. We shall stop here a few days.
4. The show opens at six o'clock.

CHAPTER 21

VERBS OF INCOMPLETE PREDICATION

192. Read the following sentences:-

1. The baby sleeps.
2. The baby seems happy.

On the other hand if I say 'The baby seems' I do not make complete sense.

The Intransitive Verb seems requires a word (e.g., happy) to make the sense complete. Such a verb is called a Verb of Incomplete Predication.

The word happy, which is required to make the sense complete, is called the Complement of the Verb or the Completion of the Predicate.

193. Verbs of Incomplete Predication usually express the idea of being, becoming, seeming, appearing. The Complement usually consists of a Noun (called a Predicative Noun) or an Adjective (called a Predicative Adjective). When the Complement describes the Subject, as in the following sentences, it is called a Subjective Complement.

1. Tabby is a cat.
2. The earth is round.
3. John became a soldier.
4. Mr. Mehta became mayor.
5. The man seems tired.
6. You look happy.
7. The sky grew dark.
8. Roses smell sweet.
9. Sugar tastes sweet.
10. She appears pleased.
11. This house is to let.

Note.- When the Subjective Complement is a Noun (as in 1,3, 4) it is in the same case as the Subject, Le., in the Nominative Case.

194. Certain Transitive Verbs require, besides an Object, a Complement to complete their predication ; as,

1. The boys made Rama captain.
2. His parents named him Hari.
3. This made him vain.
4. The jury found him guilty.
5. Rama called his cousin a liar.
6. Exercise has made his muscles strong.
7. I consider the man trustworthy.
8. God called the light day.
9. We thought him a rascal.
10. They chose him their leader.

Here, in each case, the Complement describes the Object, and is, therefore, called an Objective Complement.

Note.- When the Objective Complement is a noun (as in 1,2, 5, 8, 9, 10) it is in the Objective (or Accusative) Case in agreement with the object.

Exercise in Grammar 38

Say whether the Verbs in the following sentences are Transitive or Intransitive, name the Object of each Transitive Verb, and the Complement of each Verb of Incomplete Predication :-

1. The hungry lion roars.
2. The report proved false.
3. The boy stood on the burning deck.
4. The child had fallen sick.
5. The ass continued braying.
6. The wind is cold.
7. The results are out.
8. He tried again and again.
9. We see with our eyes.
10. The child fell asleep.
11. The weather is hot.
12. They are Europeans.
13. The rumour seems true.
14. Owls hide in the daytime.
15. Bad boys hide their faults.
16. The poor woman went mad.

17. We waited patiently at the station.
18. He told a lie.
19. They elected him president.
20. I found her weeping.
21. He struck the man dead.
22. The crow flew down and stole the cheese.
23. The sky looks threatening.
24. They made him general.
25. He waited an hour.
26. New brooms sweep clean.

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CHAPTER 22

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

195. Compare:-

1. Rama helps Hari.
2. Hari is helped by Rama.

It will be seen that these two sentences express the same meaning.

But in sentence 1, the form of the Verb shows that the person denoted by the subject does something.

Rama (the person denoted by the subject) does something.

The Verb helps is said to be in the Active Voice.

In sentence 2, the form of the Verb shows that something is done to the person denoted by the Subject.

Something is done to Hari (the person denoted by the Subject.)

The Verb helped is said to be in the Passive Voice.

Def.- A verb is in the Active Voice when its form shows (as in sentence 1) that the person or thing denoted by the Subject does something ; or, in other words, is the doer of the action.

The Active Voice is so called because the person denoted by the Subject acts.

Def.- A Verb is in the Passive Voice when its form shows (as in sentence 2) that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the Subject.

The Passive Voice is so called because the person or thing denoted by the Subject is not active but passive, that is, suffers or receives some action.

Def.- Voice is that form of a Verb which shows whether what is denoted by the Subject does something or has something done to it.

Note the change from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice in the following sentences:-

Active Voice

1. Sita loves Savitri.
2. The mason is building the wall.
3. The peon opened the gate.
4. Some boys were helping the wounded man.

Passive Voice

1. Savitri is loved by Sita.
2. The wall is being built by the mason.
3. The gate was opened by the peon.
4. The wounded man was being helped by some boys.

Active Voice

5. He will finish the work in a fortnight.
6. Who did this?
7. Why did your brother write such a letter?

Passive Voice

5. The work will be finished by him in a fortnight.
6. By whom was this done?
7. Why was such a letter written by your brother?

It will be noticed that when the Verb is changed from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice, the Object of the Transitive Verb in the Active Voice becomes the Subject of the Verb in the Passive Voice.

[Thus in sentence 1, Savitri which is the object of loves in the Active Voice, becomes the Subject of is loved in the Passive Voice.]

Since the Object of a verb in the active voice becomes the Subject of the passive form, it follows that only Transitive Verbs can be used in the Passive Voice, because an Intransitive Verb has no Object.

196. The passive voice is formed with the suitable tense of the verb be followed by the past participle. Study this table:

Tense (or Modal + base) -- Active Voice -- Passive Voice

Simple present -- take, takes -- am taken, is taken, are taken.

Present continuous -- am taking, is taking, are taking -- am being taken, is being taken, are being taken

Present perfect -- has taken, have taken -- has been taken, have been taken

Simple past -- took -- was taken, were taken

Past continuous -- was taking, were taking -- was being taken, were being taken

Past perfect -- had taken -- had been taken

Simple future -- will take, shall take -- will be taken, shall be taken

Can / may / must / etc. + base -- can take, must take -- can be taken must be taken

197. Students must know when to use the Active Voice and when to use the Passive : the ability to change the Active Voice into the Passive and vice versa is not sufficient.

The Active Voice is used when the agent (i.e., doer of the action)

preferred when the active form would involve the use of an indefinite or vague pronoun or noun (somebody, they, people, we, etc.) as subject ; that is, when we do not know the agent or when it is clear enough who the agent is.

My pen has been stolen. (Somebody has stolen my pen.)

I was asked my name. (They asked me my name.) ;

English is spoken all over the world. (People speak English all over the world.)

I have been invited to the party. (Someone has invited me to the party.)

We will execute all orders promptly. (All orders will be executed promptly.)

In such cases the agent with by is usually avoided.

Note, however, that, as in the examples given earlier, the fly-phrase cannot be avoided where the agent has some importance and is necessary to complete the sense.

Exercise in Grammar 39

Name the Verbs in the following sentences, and tell whether they are in the Active or in the Passive Voice:-

1. The cat killed the mouse.
2. We compelled the enemy to surrender.
3. The boy was bitten by a dog.
4. The thief was caught.
5. The boy made a kite.
6. The ship was burned.
7. The young man made a disturbance at the meeting.
8. The captive was bound to a tree.
9. The bird was killed by a cruel boy.
10. The sudden noise frightened the horse.
11. He is loved by all.
12. The exhibition was opened by the Governor.
13. I see a dark cloud.
14. His command was promptly obeyed.
15. Some of the cargo had been damaged by the sea water.
16. Nothing will be gained by hurry.
17. The dog chased the sheep.
18. This letter was posted last night,
19. The field is ploughed.
20. The dog was teased by the boy.
21. The cat drank all the milk.
22. A stone struck me on the head.
23. The old gentleman takes snuff.
24. The money was lost.
25. The letter has just been posted.

Exercise in Composition 40

Turn the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice:-

(Note-The agent with by should be omitted in Nos. 7, 12, 25, 29, 30, 31,32, 33, 34 and 35.)

1. The cat killed the mouse.
2. The man cut down the tree.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. His teacher praised him.
5. The boy teased the dog.
6. The syce feeds the horse every day.
7. The police arrested him.
8. Rama was making a kite.
9. The boy caught the ball.
10. My father will write a letter.
11. I will conquer him.
12. He kept me waiting.
13. The hunter shot the lion.
14. Hari opened the door.
15. A policeman caught the thief.
16. Sohrab threw the ball.
17. He scored twenty runs.
18. Your behaviour vexes me.
19. Manners reveal character.
20. He made a very remarkable discovery.
21. Little strokes fell great oaks.
22. Dhondu will bring the pony.
23. Everyone loves him.
24. My cousin has drawn his picture.

25. We expect good news.
26. The farmer gathers the harvest.
27. His own brother swindled him.
28. The recitation pleased the inspector.
29. Somebody has put out the light.
30. The enemy have defeated our army.
31. They sell radios here.
32. I have sold my bicycle.
33. People will soon forget it.
34. They opened the theatre only last month.
35. We prohibit smoking.

198. When verbs that take both a direct and an indirect object in the Active Voice are changed to the Passive, either object may become the subject of the Passive verb, while the other is retained.

Active -- Passive

The guard refused him admittance. -- Admittance was refused to him by the guard., He was refused admittance by the guard.

Mr. Krishnaji teaches us grammar. -- Grammar is taught to us by Mr. Krishnaji., We are taught grammar by Mr. Krishnaji.

The manager will give you a ticket. -- A ticket will be given to you by the manager. You will be given a ticket by the manager.

Who taught you French? -- By whom was French taught to you?, Who were you taught French by? By whom were you taught French?

He handed her a chair. -- A chair was handed to her., She was handed a chair.

An indirect object denotes the person to whom or for whom some-: thing is given or done, while a direct object usually denotes a thing. In cases like the above, it is probably more usual for passive constructions to begin with the person.

199. Note that we use with (not by) to talk about an instrument used by the agent.
Compare:

The dog was hit with a stick. (Active Voice: Somebody hit the dog with a stick.)
The dog was hit by a boy. (Active Voice: A boy hit the dog.)

200. There are a few Transitive verbs which, even in an Active form, are sometimes used in a Passive sense; as.

These mangoes taste sour (i.e., are sour when they are tasted).
The rose smells sweet (i.e., is sweet when it is smelt).

The cakes eat short and crisp (i.e., are short and crisp when they are eaten).
At least the play reads well (i.e., affects the reader well when it is read).

Exercise in Composition 41

Change the following sentences so that the Verbs will be in the Passive Voice:-

1. We saw you and him.
2. They asked me my name.
3. We refused them admission.
4. I bought the baby a doll.

5. They found him guilty of murder.
6. A thunderstorm often turns milk sour.
7. You cannot pump the ocean dry.
8. They saw the storm approaching.
9. He keeps me waiting.
10. They painted the house red.
11. He told me to leave the room.
12. He promised me a present.
13. I shall order the carriage.
14. The boy is climbing the cliff.
15. One may accomplish many things by a little effort.
16. I am watching you very carefully.

Exercise in Composition 42

Rewrite the following sentences so that the Verbs will be in the Active Voice:-

1. He was praised by his father.
2. The first railway was built by George Stephenson.
3. The horse was frightened by the noise.
4. Not a word was spoken by Latif.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
6. He was taken to the hospital by his friends.
7. The town was destroyed by an earthquake.
8. The road was lined with people.
9. The President was welcomed by the people.
10. Shakuntala was written by Kalidas.
11. The building was damaged by the fire.
12. I was struck by his singular appearance.
13. Those cars were built by robots.
14. The streets were thronged with spectators.
15. The trees were blown down by the wind.
16. We shall be blamed by everyone.
17. The child was knocked down by a car.
18. Alice was not much surprised at this.
19. He will be greatly surprised if he is chosen,

Exercise in Composition 43

Write three sentences with the Verbs in the Active Voice, and rewrite them with the Verbs in the Passive Voice.

201. We give below further examples of the interchange of Active and Passive Voice.

Active.- All his friends laughed at him.

Passive.- He was laughed at by all his friends.

Active.- They made him king.

Passive.- He was made king.

Active.- They use video for teaching the students.

Passive.- Video is used for teaching the students.

Active.- One should keep one's promises.

Passive.- Promises should be kept.

Active.- When will you return the book?

Passive.- When will the book be returned?

Active.- Someone has picked my pocket.

Passive.- My pocket has been picked.

Active.- Circumstances will oblige me to go.

Passive.- I shall be obliged to go.

Exercise in Composition 44

In the following sentences change the Voice :

1. We elected Balu captain.
2. I saw him opening the box.
3. We must listen to his words.
4. Shall I ever forget those happy days?
5. By whom was this jug broken ?
6. His subordinates accused him of various offences.
7. One cannot gather grapes from thistles.
8. The telegraph wires have been cut.
9. Alas! We shall hear his voice no more.
10. The 1998 Asian Games were held in Bangkok, Thailand.
11. Without effort nothing can be gained.
12. Do not insult the weak.
13. All desire wealth and some acquire it.
14. Why should I be suspected by you?
15. The information is kept on our computer.
16. The legend tells us how the castle received its name.
17. My watch was lost.
18. Why did he defraud you of your earnings?
19. The public will learn with astonishment that war is imminent.
20. He made his wife do the work.
21. The master appointed him monitor.
22. The doctor despaired of his recovery.
23. He was refused admittance.
24. They laughed at his warnings and objected to all his proposals.
25. The people regarded him as an impostor and called him a villain.

CHAPTER 23

MOOD

202. The simplest use of a Verb is to make a statement of fact or ask a question ; as,
I write to my brother every week.
Who wrote that letter?

But a Verb may also be used to express a command; as.

Write neatly.

Or a Verb may be used to express a mere supposition ; as,

If I were you, I would not do it.

These different modes or manners in which a Verb may be used to express an action are called Moods. (Lat. modus, manner.)

Def- Mood is the mode or manner in which the action denoted by the Verb is represented.

203. There are three Moods in English:-

Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive.

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Indicative Mood

204. The Indicative Mood is used:

(1) To make a statement of fact; as,

Rama goes to school daily.

We are taught Arithmetic.

He writes legibly.

Napoleon died at St. Helena.

The child is alive.

(2) To ask a question; as,

Have you found your book?

Are you well?

In each of these sentences the Verb in italics is said to be in the Indicative Mood.

205. The Indicative Mood is also used in expressing a supposition which is assumed as a fact; as,

If [= assuming as a fact that] I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal.

If it rains, I shall stay at home. [Assuming as a fact that it will rain, etc.]

If my friend wants it, I shall give it to him. [Assuming as a fact that my friend wants it, "etc.]

If he is the ring-leader, he deserves to be punished. [Assuming as a fact that he is the ring-leader, etc.]

A Verb which makes a statement of fact or asks a question, or expresses a supposition which is assumed as a fact, is in the Indicative Mood.

Imperative Mood

206. The Imperative Mood is used to express-

(1) A Command; as,

Wait there.

Come here.

Open your book at page 7.

(2) An exhortation; as,

Be steady.

Take care of your health.

Try to do better.

(3) An entreaty or prayer; as,

Have mercy upon us.

Give us this day our daily bread.

In each of these sentences the Verb in italics is said to be in the Imperative Mood.

A Verb which expresses a command, an exhortation an entreaty or prayer, is in the Imperative Mood.

Note1.- The imperative mood can strictly be used only in the Second Person, since the person commanded must be the person spo-

ken to. But in the First and Third Persons a like sense is expressed by the use of the Auxiliary Verb let; as,

Let me go.

Let us go.

Let him go.

Let them go.

Note 2.- The Subject of a Verb in the Imperative Mood (you) is usually omitted.

Subjunctive Mood

207. The following are the forms of the Subjunctive :

Present Subjunctive

the verb 'be' -- other verbs

I be -- I speak

We be -- We speak

You be -- You speak

He be -- He speak

They be -- They speak

Post Subjunctive

the verb 'be' -- other verbs

I were -- I spoke

We were -- We spoke

You were -- You spoke

He were -- He spoke

They were -- They spoke

The Subjunctive Mood scarcely exists in present-day English.

208. The Present Subjunctive occurs

(1) In certain traditional phrases, where it expresses a wish or hope ; as, .

God bless you !

God save the King !

Heaven help us !

(2) In formal English, in a noun clause dependent on a verb expressing desire, intention, resolution, etc. ; as,

I move that Mr. Gupta be appointed Chairman.

It is suggested that a ring road be built to relieve the congestion.

We recommended that the subscription be increased to ten rupees.

209. The Past Subjunctive is used

(1) After the verb wish, to indicate a situation which is unreal or contrary to fact; as,
I wish I knew his name. (= I'm sorry I don't know his name.)
I wish I were a millionaire.
She wishes the car belonged to you.

(2) After if, to express improbability or unreality in the present; as,
If I were you I should not do that (but I am not you, and never can be).
If we started now we would be in time (but we cannot start now).

(3) After as if/as though, to indicate unreality or improbability; as,
He orders me about as if I were his wife (but I am not).
He walks as though he were drunk (but he is not).

(4) After it is time + subject; to imply that it is late; as,
It is time we started.

(5) After would rather + subject, to indicate preference; as,
I would rather you went by air (= I should prefer you to go by air).
They would rather you paid them by cheque.

CHAPTER 24

TENCES: INTRODUCTION

210. Read the following sentences:

1. I write this letter to please you.
2. I wrote the letter in his very presence.
3. I shall write another letter tomorrow.

In sentence 1, the Verb write refers to present time.

In sentence 2, the Verb wrote refers to past time.

In sentence 3, the Verb shall write refers to future time.

Thus a Verb may refer

- (1) to present time,
- (2) to past time, or
- (3) to future time.

211. A Verb that refers to present time is said to be in the Present Tense; as,
I write.

I love.

[The word tense comes from the Latin tempus, time.]

A Verb that refers to past time is said to be in the Past Tense; as,
I wrote,
I loved,

A Verb that refers to future time is said to be in the Future Tense
I shall write,
I shall love.

212. Thus there are three main Tenses -

The Present,

The Past,

The Future.

The Tense of a Verb shows the time of an action or event.

Note : Sometimes a past tense may refer to present time, and a present tense may express future time, as:

I wish I knew the answer. (= I'm sorry I don't know the answer. Past tense - Present time)

Let's wait till he comes. (Present tense - future tense)

213. Below we give the chief Tenses (Active Voice, Indicative Mood) of the verb to love.

Present Tense

Singular Number -- Plural Number

1st Person -- I love -- We love

2nd person -- You love -- You love

3rd Person -- He loves -- They love

Past Tense

Singular Number -- Plural Number

1st Person -- I loved -- We loved

2nd person -- You loved -- You loved

3rd Person -- He loved -- They loved

Future Tense

Singular Number -- Plural Number

1st Person -- I shall/will love -- We shall/will love

2nd person -- You will love -- You will love

3rd Person -- He will love -- They will love

214. Read these sentences:

1. I love. (Simple Present)
2. I am loving. (Present Continuous)
3. I have loved. (Present Perfect)
4. I have been loving. (Present Perfect Continuous)

The Verbs in all of these sentences refer to the present time, and are therefore said to be in the present tense.

In sentence 1, however, the Verb shows that the action is mentioned simply, without anything being said about the completeness or incompleteness of the action.

In sentence 2, the Verb shows that the action is mentioned as incomplete or continuous, that is, as still going on.

In sentence 3, the Verb shows that the action is mentioned as finished, complete, or perfect, at the time of speaking.

The tense of the Verb in sentence 4 is said to be Present Perfect Continuous, because the verb shows that the action is going on continuously, and not completed at this present moment.

Thus we see that the Tense of a verb shows not only the time of an action or event, but also the state of an action referred to.

235. Just as the Present Tense has four forms, the Past Tense also has the following four forms:

1. I loved. (Simple Past)
2. I was loving. (Past Continuous)
3. I had loved. (Past Perfect)
4. I had been loving. (Past Perfect Continuous)

Similarly the Future Tense has the following four forms :

1. I shall/will love. (Simple Future)
2. I shall/will be loving. (Future Continuous)
3. I shall/will have loved. (Future Perfect)
4. I shall/will have been loving. (Future Perfect Continuous)

We may now define Tense as that form of a Verb which shows the time and the state of an action or event.

216. A verb agrees with its subject in number and person. Study the verb forms of various tenses:

Simple Present Tense

I speak
You speak
He speaks
We speak
They speak

Present Continuous Tense

- I am speaking
- You are speaking
- He is speaking.
- We are speaking.
- They are speaking.

Present Perfect Tense

I have spoken
You have spoken
He has spoken
We have spoken
They have spoken

Simple Past Tense

I spoke
You spoke
He spoke
We spoke
They spoke

Past Perfect Tense

- I had spoken
- You had spoken
- He had spoken
- We had spoken
- They had spoken

Simple Future Tense

I shall/will speak
You will speak
He will speak
We shall/will speak
They will speak

Future Perfect Tense

I shall/will have spoken
You will have spoken
He will have spoken
We shall/will have spoken
They will have spoken

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- I have been speaking

- You have been speaking
- He has been speaking
- We have been speaking
- They have been speaking

Past Continuous Tense

I was speaking
You were speaking
He was speaking
We were speaking
They were speaking

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

I had been speaking
You had been speaking
He had been speaking
We had been speaking
They had been speaking

Future Continuous Tense

- I shall/will be speaking
- You will be speaking
- He will be speaking
- We shall/will be speaking
- They will be speaking

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

I shall/will have been speaking
You will have been speaking
He will have been speaking
He shall/will have been speaking
They will have been speaking

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Exercise in Grammar 45

Point out the Verbs in the following sentences and name their Moods and Tenses:-

1. The river flows under the brige.
2. I shall answer the letter to-night.
3. I knew he was there, for I had seen him come.

4. It has been raining all night.
5. I hear he has passed all right.
6. I had finished when he came.
7. He takes but little pride in his work.
8. I have been living here for months.
9. Be good, sweet maid.
10. By this time to-morrow I shall have reached my home.
11. It is time we left.
12. He told me that he had finished
13. God forgive you !
14. He is waiting for you in the compound.
15. Piper, pipe that song again.
16. I am hoping to get a holiday soon.
17. Perhaps it were better to obey him.
18. Do noble deeds, not dream them all the day.
19. I shall have plenty of time tomorrow.
20. Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.
21. The king had never before led his troops in battle.
22. If he was guilty, his punishment was too light.
23. We have heard a strange story.

24. The travellers, all of whom had seen the chameleon, could not agree about its colour.
25. Beware lest something worse should happen to you.
26. The farmer is cutting the corn which has ripened.
27. I wish my brother were here.
28. She would rather we stayed till tomorrow.

CHAPTER 25

THE USES OF THE PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

THE PRESENT Simple Present Tense

217. The Simple Present is used: -

- (1) To express a habitual action; as,
He drinks tea every morning.
I get up every day at five o'clock.
My watch keeps good time.

- (2) To express general truths; as,
The sun rises in the east.
Honey is sweet.
Fortune favours the brave.

- (3) In exclamatory sentences beginning with here and there to express what is actually taking place in the present; as,
Here comes the bus !
There she goes !

- (4) In vivid narrative, as substitute for the Simple Past; as,
Soharab now rushes forward and deals a heavy blow to Rustam.
Immediately the Sultan hurries to his capital.

- (5) To express a future event that is part of a fixed timetable or fixed programme
The next flight is at 7.00 tomorrow morning.
The match starts at 9 o'clock.
The train leaves at 5.20.
When does the coffee house reopen?

218. Note also the other uses of the Simple Present Tense.

- (1) It is used to introduce quotations; as,
Keats says, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'.

- (2) It is used, instead of the Simple Future Tense, in clauses of time and of condition; as,
I shall wait till you finish your lunch.
If it rains we shall get wet.

(3) As in broadcast commentaries on sporting events, the Simple Present is used, instead of the Present Continuous, to describe activities in progress where there is stress on the succession of happenings rather than on the duration.

(4) The Simple Present is used, instead of the Present Continuous, with the type of verbs referred to in § 221 on the next page.

Present Continuous Tense

219. The Present Continuous is used

- (1) For an action going on at the time of speaking ; as,
She is singing (now).
The boys are playing hockey.

(2) For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking; as,

I am reading 'Davit! Copperfield' (but I am not reading at this moment).

(3) For an action that has already been arranged to take place in the near future; as,
I am going to the cinema tonight.

My uncle is arriving tomorrow.

220. It has been pointed out before that the Simple Present is used for a habitual action. However, when the reference is to a particularly obstinate habit-something which persists, for example, in spite of advice or warning- we use the Present Continuous with an adverb like always, continually, constantly.

My dog is very silly: he is always running out into the road.

221. The following verbs, on account of their meaning, are not normally used in the continuous form:

- (1) Verbs of perception, e.g., see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.
(2) Verbs of appearing . e.g., appear, look, seem.
(3) Verbs of emotion, e.g., want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.
(4) Verbs of thinking, e.g., think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.
(5) have (= possess), own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be (except when used in the passive), e.g.

Wrong -- Right

These grapes are tasting sour -- These grapes taste sour.

I am thinking you are wrong -- I think you are wrong.

She is seeming sad -- She seems sad.

He is having a cellular phone -- He has a cellular phone.

However, the verbs listed above can be used in the continuous tenses with a change of meaning:

She is tasting the soup to see if it needs more salt.

(taste= lest the flavour of)

I am thinking of going to Malaysia.

(think of = consider the idea of)

They are having lunch, (have = eat)

Present Perfect Tense

222. The Present Perfect is used

- (1) To indicate completed activities in the immediate past (with just): as;

- He has just gone out.
- It has just struck ten.

(2) To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite; as,

Have you read "Gulliver's Travels"?

I have never known him to be angry.

Mr. Hari has been to Japan.

(3) To describe past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself; as,

Gopi has eaten all the biscuits (i.e., there aren't any left for you).

I have cut my finger (and it is bleeding now).

I have finished my work (= now I am free).

(4) To denote an action beginning at some time in the continuing up to the present moment (often with since- and/or-phrases); as,

- I Have known him for a long time.
- He has been ill since last week.
- We have lived here for ten years.
- We haven't seen Padina for several months.

223. The following adverbs or adverb phrases can also be used with the Present Perfect (apart from those mentioned above): never, ever (in questions only), so far, till now, yet (in negatives and questions), already, today, this week, this month, etc.

Note that the Present Perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. We should not say, for example, 'He has gone to Kolkata yesterday'. In such cases the Simple Past should be used ('He went to Kolkata yesterday').

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

224. The Present Perfect Continuous is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing; as,

He has been sleeping for five hours (and is still sleeping).

They have been building the bridge for several months.

They have been playing since four o'clock.

225. This tense is also sometimes used for an action already finished. In such cases the continuity of the activity is emphasized as an explanation of something.

'Why are your clothes so wet?' - 'I have been watering the garden'.

THE PAST

Simple Past Tense

226. The Simple Past is used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time.

The steamer sailed yesterday.

I received his letter a week ago.

She left school last year.

227. Sometimes this tense is used without an adverb of time. In such cases the time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

I learnt Hindi in Nagpur.
I didn't sleep well (i.e, last night).
Babar defeated Rana Sanga at Kanwaha.

228. The Simple Past is also used for past habits; as,
He studied many hours every day.
She always carried an umbrella.

Past Continuous Tense

229. The Past Continuous is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.
The time of the action may or may not be indicated.

We were watching TV all evening.
It was getting darker.
The light went out while I was reading.
When I saw him, he was playing chess.

As in the last two examples above, the Past Continuous and Simple Past are used together when a new action happened in the middle of a longer action. The Simple Past is used for the new action.

230. This tense is also used with always, continually, etc. for persistent habits in the past.
He was always grumbling.

Past Perfect Tense

231. The Past Perfect describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past;
as,
I met him in New Delhi in 1996. I had seen him last five years before.

232. If two actions happened in the past, it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The Past Perfect is mainly used in such situations. The Simple Past is used in one clause and the Past Perfect in the other; as,

When I reached the station the train had started (so I couldn't get into the train).
I had done my exercise when Han came to see me.
I had written the letter before he arrived.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

233. The Past Perfect Continuous is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time; as,
At that time he had been writing a novel for two months.
When Mr. Mukerji came to the school in 1995, Mr. Anand had already been teaching there for five years.

Exercise in Composition 46

Choose the correct verb form from those in brackets:

1. The earth --- round the sun. (move, moves, moved)
2. My friends --- the Prime Minister yesterday, (see, have seen, saw)
3. I --- him only one letter up to now. (sent, have sent, send)

4. She --- worried about something, (looks, looking, is looking)
5. It started to rain while we --- tennis, (are playing, were playing, had played).
6. He --- fast when the accident happened, (is driving, was driving, drove)
7. He --- asleep while he was driving, (falls, fell, has fallen)
8. I'm sure I --- him at the party last night, (saw, have seen, had seen).
9. He --- a mill in this town, (have, has, is having)
10. He --- here for the last five years, (worked, is working, has been working).
11. He thanked me for what I ---. (have done, had done, have been doing)
12. I --- a strange noise, (hear, am hearing, have been hearing).
13. I --- him for a long time, (know, have known, am knowing) '.
14. We --- English for five years, (study, am studying, have been studying) .
15. Don't disturb me. I --- my homework, (do, did, am doing) .
16. Abdul --- to be a doctor, (wants, wanting, is wanting)
17. The soup --- good, (taste, tastes, is tasting)
18. He --- TV most evenings, (watches, is watch, is watching)
19. He --- out five minutes ago. (has gone, had gone, went)
20. When he lived in Hyderabad, he --- to the cinema once a week, (goes, went, was going)
21. The baby --- all morning, (cries, has been crying)
22. I --- Rahim at the zoo. (saw, have seen, had seen)
23. I --- Kumar this week, (haven't seen, didn't see, am not seeing)
24. This paper --- twice weekly, (is appearing, appearing, appears)
25. Ashok fell off the ladder when he --- the roof, (is mending, was mending, mended)

Exercise in Composition 47

Choose the correct alternative from those given in brackets:

1. The Headmaster --- to speak to you. (wants, is wanting, was wanting)
2. I --- a new bicycle last week, (bought, have bought, had bought)
3. Here are your shoes ; I --- them, (just clean, just cleaned, have just cleaned)
4. It --- since early morning, (rained, is raining, has been raining)
5. I --- a lot of work today, (did, have done, had done)
6. I --- something burning, (smell, am smelling, have been smelling)
7. Look ! The sun --- over the hills, (rises, is rise, is rising)
8. She --- unconscious since four o'clock, (is, was, has been)
9. He used to visit us every week, but he --- now. (rarely comes, is rarely coming, has rarely come)
10. We --- for his call since 4.20. (are waiting, have been waiting, were waiting)
11. Every day last week my aunt --- a plate, (breaks, broke, was breaking)
12. I know all about that film because I --- it twice, (saw, have seen, had seen)
13. Our guests ---; they are silting in the garden, (arrived, have arrived, had arrived).
14. I --- him since we met a year ago. (didn't see, haven't seen, hadn't seen)
15. We --- our breakfast half an hour ago. (finished, have finished, had finished)
16. She jumped off the bus while it ---. (moved, had moved, was moving).

17. When we went to the cinema, the film --- (already started, had already started, would already start)
18. I --- for half an hour when it suddenly started to rain, (have walked, have been walking, had been walking)
19. Did you think you --- me somewhere before? (have .seen, had seen, were seeing)
20. The town --- its appearance completely since 1980. (is changing, changed, has changed)

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21. Sheila --- her case, look. (packed, has packed, had packed)
22. When I was in Sri Lanka. I --- Negombo. Beruwela and Nilaveli. (visited, was visited, have visited)
23. I meant to repair the radio, but --- time to do it today (am not having, haven't had, hadn't)
24. When I --- my dinner I went to bed. (had, have had, had had)
25. Men --- to abolish wars up to now, but maybe they will find a way in the future, (never managed, have never managed, will have never managed)

CHAPTER 26

THE FUTURE

234. There are several ways of talking about the future in English: The Simple Future Tense, the going to form, the Simple Present Tense, etc.

Simple future tense

235. The Simple Future Tense is used to talk about things which we cannot control. It expresses the future as fact.

I shall be twenty next Saturday.
It will be Diwali in a week.
We will know our exam results in May.

236. We use this tense to talk about what we think or believe will happen in the future.

I think Pakistan will win the match.

I'm sure Helen will get a first class.

As in the above sentences, we often use this tense with I think, and I'm sure. We also say I expect ---, I believe ---, Probably ---, etc.

237. We can use this tense when we decide to do something at the lime of speaking
It is raining. I will take an umbrella.

“Mr. Sinha is very busy at the moment.” – “All right. I'll wait.”

Going to

238. We use the going to form (be going to + base of the verb) when we have decided to do something before talking about it.

“Have you decided what to do?” – “Yes. / am going to resign the job.”

“Why do you want to sell your motorbike?” – “I'm going to buy a car.”

Remember that if the action is already decided upon and preparations have been made, we should use the going to form, not the Simple Future Tense. The Simple Future Tense is used for an instant decision.

239. We also use the going to form to talk about what seems likely or certain, when there is something in the present which tells us about the future.

- It is going to rain; look at those clouds.
- The boat is full of water. It is going to sink.
- She is going to have a baby.

240. The going to form may also express an action which is on the point of happening.

Let's get into the train. It's going to leave.
Look! The cracker is going to explode.

Be about to

241. Be about to + base form can also be used for the immediate future.
Let's get into the train. It's about to leave.
Don't go out now. We are about to have lunch.

Simple Present Tense

242. The Simple Present Tense is used for official programmes and timetables.
The college opens on 23rd June.
The film starts at 6.30 and finishes at 9.00.
When does the next train leave for Chennai?

243. The Simple Present is often used for future time in clauses with if, unless, when, while, as (= while) before, after, until, by the time and as soon as. The Simple Future Tense is not used in such cases.

I won't go out if it rains, (not: will rain)
Can I have some milk before I go to bed?
Let's wait till he finishes his work.
Please ring me up as soon as he comes.

Present Continuous Tense

244. We use the Present Continuous Tense when we talk about something that we have planned to do in the future.

I am going to Shimla tomorrow.
We are eating out tonight.
Mr. Abdul Rehman is arriving this evening.

You are advised to use the Present Continuous (not the Simple Present) for personal arrangements.

Future Continuous Tense

245. We use the Future Continuous Tense to talk about actions which will be in progress at a time in the future.

I suppose it will be raining when we start.
This time tomorrow I will be sitting on the beach in Singapore.
“Can I see you at 5 o'clock?” – “Please don't come then I will be watching the tennis match on TV.

246. We also use this tense to talk about actions in the future which are already planned or which are expected to happen in the normal course of things.

- I will be staying here till Sunday.
- He will be meeting us next week.
- The postman will be coming soon

Be to

247. We use be to + .base form to talk about official plans and arrangements.

The Prime Minister is to visit America next month.

The conference is to discuss “Nuclear Tests”.

Be to is used in a formal style, often in news reports Be is usually left out in headlines, e.g. “Prime Minister to visit America”.

Future Perfect Tense

248. The Future Perfect Tense is used to talk about actions that will be completed by a certain future time.

I shall have written my exercise by then.
He will have left before you go to see him.
By the end of this month I will have worked here for five years.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

249. The Future Perfect Continuous tense is used for actions which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

By next March we shall have been living here for four years.
I'll have been teaching for twenty years next July.

This tense is not very common.

Exercise in Composition 48

Choose the correct or more suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the blanks:-

1. The plane --- at 3.30. (arrives, will arrive)
2. I will phone you when he --- back, (comes, will come)
3. When I get home, my dog --- at the gate waiting for me. (sits, will be sitting)
4. I --- the Joshis this evening, (visit, am visiting)
5. Look at those black clouds. It ---, (will rain, is going to rain)
6. The train --- before we reach the station, (arrives, will have arrived)
7. Perhaps we --- Mahabaleshwar next month, (visit, will visit)
8. Unless we --- now we can't be on time, (start, will start)
9. I --- into town later on. Do you want a lift? (drive, will be driving)
10. The next term --- on 16th November, (begins, is beginning)
11. Oh dear! I --- (will sneeze, am going to sneeze)
12. By 2005, computers --- many of the jobs that people do today, (will be taking over, will have taken over)
13. I'm sure she --- the exam, (passes, will pass)
14. I --- home next Sunday, (go, am going)
15. I --- you one of these days, I expect, (see, will be seeing)
16. Help! I --- fall, (will fall, am going to fall)
17. She has bought some cloth; she --- herself a blouse, (will make, is going to make)
18. I --- your house this afternoon. It is on my way home from work, (will be passing, am passing)
19. Hurry up! The programme --- (will start, is about to start)
20. This book is not long. I --- it by lunch time, (will be reading, will have read)

For information about verb forms in conditionals, see
Book II, Chapter 32

CHAPTER 27

THE VERB: PERSON AND NUMBER

250. The Verb, like the Personal Pronouns, has three Persons - the First, the Second and the Third. Thus we say

1. I speak.
2. You speak. (Old English: Thou speakest)
3. He speaks.

This is because of the difference in Person of the Subjects, as all the three are subjects of the singular number.

In sentence 1, the Subject is of the First Person, therefore the Verb is also of the First Person.

In sentence 2, the Subject is of the Second Person, therefore the verb is also of the Second Person.

In sentence 3, the Subject is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb is also of the Third Person.

We thus see that the Verb takes the same Person as its Subject; or, that the Verb agrees with its Subject in Person.

251. The Verb like the Noun and the Pronoun, has two Numbers the Singular and the Plural. Thus we say -

1. He speaks.
2. They speak.

This is because of the difference in Number of the subjects (as both the Subjects are of the third person).

In sentence 1, the Subject is Singular, therefore the Verb is Singular.

In sentence 2, the Subject is Plural, therefore the Verb is Plural.

We thus see that the Verb takes the same Number as its Subject; or, that the Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.

252. But we have already seen that the Verb also agrees with its Subject in Person ; hence we have the important rule -

The Verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person; that is, the Verb must be of the same Number and Person as its Subject. Thus, if the Subject is of the Singular Number, First Person, the Verb must be of the Singular Number, First Person ; as,

I am here.

I was there,

I have a bat.

I play cricket.

If the Subject is of the Singular Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Singular Number, Third Person; as,

He is here.

He was there.

He has a bat.

He plays cricket.

If the Subject is of the Plural Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Plural Number, Third Person ; as,

They are here.

They were there.

They have bats.

They play cricket.

Note- In some languages the form of the Verb changes with the Number and Person of the Subject. In modern English verbs have lost all their inflections for number and person, except in the third person of the singular number. Thus we have-

I speak -- We speak.

You speak -- You speak. (You is both singular and plural in current English)

He speaks -- They speak.

The only exception is the verb to be. We say-
I am. -- We are.
You are. -- You are.
He is. -- They are.

For further study of the agreement of the verb with the subject, see Book II, Chapter 17.
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CHAPTER 28

THE INFINITIVE

253. Read these sentences;
I want to go.
They tried to find fault with us.

The forms to go and to find are "infinitives."
The infinitive is the base of a verb, often followed by to.

254. Read the following sentences:-
1. To err is human.
2. Birds love to sing.
3. To respect our parents is our duty.
4. He refused to obey the orders.
5. Many men desire to make money quickly.

In sentence 1, the Infinitive, like a noun, is the Subject of the verb is.
In sentence 2, the Infinitive, like a noun, is the Object of the verb love.
In sentence 3, the Infinitive, like a noun, is the Subject of the verb is, but, like a verb, it also takes an object.
In sentence 4, the Infinitive, like a noun, is the Object of the verb refused, but, like a verb, it also takes an object.
In sentence 5, the Infinitive, like a noun, is the Object of the verb desire, but, like a verb, it also takes an Object and is modified by an Adverb.

It will be seen that the Infinitive is a kind of noun with certain features of the verb, especially that of taking an object (when the verb is Transitive) and adverbial qualifiers. In short, the Infinitive is a Verb-Noun.

255. The word to is frequently used with the Infinitive, but is not an essential part or sign of it.
Thus, after certain verbs (bid, let, make (Except when they are conjugated with do) need, (Except when they are conjugated with do) dare, see, hear), we use the Infinitive without to; as,

Bid him go there.
I bade him go.
Let him sit here.
I will not let you go.

Make him stand.
I made him run.
We need not go to-day.
You need not do it.
You dare not do it.
I saw him do it.
I heard him cry.

256. The infinitive without to is also used after the verbs will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could and must.

- I will pay the bill.
- You should work harder.
- He can speak five languages.
- You must come to the office at nine tomorrow.

The Infinitive without to is also used after had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather than; as,

You had better ask permission.
I had rather play than work.
I would rather die than suffer so.

Use of the Infinitive

257. The Infinitive, with or without adjuncts, may be used, like a Noun -

(1) As the Subject of a Verb; as,

To find fault is easy.

To err is human.

To reign is worth ambition.

(2) As the Object of a transitive Verb; as

I do not mean to read.

He likes to play cards.

(3) As the Complement of a Verb; as,

Her greatest pleasure is to sing.

His custom is to ride daily.

(4) As the Object of a Preposition; as,

He had no choice but (= except) to obey.

The speaker is about to begin.

(5) As an Objective Complement; as,

I saw him go.

When the infinitive is thus used, like a Noun, it is called the Simple Infinitive.

258. The Infinitive is also used-

- (1) To qualify a Verb, usually to express purpose; as,
He called to see my brother (= for the purpose of seeing my brother).
We eat to live. (Purpose)
I come to bury Caesar. (Purpose)
He wept to see the desolation caused by the flood. (Cause)

(2) To qualify an Adjective; as,

- Figs are good to eat.
This medicine is pleasant to take.
The boys are anxious to learn.
He is too ill to do any work.

(3) To qualify a Noun; as,

This is not the time to play.

You will have cause to repent.

He is a man to be admired.

Here is a house to let.

This house is to let.

(4) To qualify a Sentence; as,

To tell the truth, I quite forgot my promise.

He was petrified, so to speak.

When the Infinitive is thus used it is called the Gerund in I or Qualifying Infinitive.

It will be seen that in 1 and 2 the Gerundial Infinitive does the work of an Adverb; in 3 it does the work of an Adjective; in 4 it is used absolutely.

259. The Infinitive may be active or passive. When active it may have a present and a perfect form, and may merely name the act, or it may represent progressive or continued action,

Active

Present: to love.

Present Continuous: to be loving.

Perfect Continuous: to have been loving.

Perfect: to have loved.

When passive the Infinitive has a present and a perfect form.

Passive

Present: to be loved.

Perfect: to have been loved.

Exercise in Grammar 49

State how the Infinitive is used in the following sentences:-

1. There was nothing for it to fight.
2. Let us pray.
3. The mango is fit to eat.
4. I heard her sing.
5. I have come to see you.
6. The order to advance was given.
7. Men must work and women must weep.
8. I am sorry to hear this.
9. He is slow to forgive.
10. A man severe he was and stern to view

11. And fools who came to scoff remained to pray.
12. Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride.
13. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
14. Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast.
15. Never seek to fell thy love.
16. To retreat was difficult; to advance was impossible.
17. Everybody wishes to enjoy life.
18. My desire is to see you again.
19. There was not a moment to be lost.
20. The counsel rose to address the court.
21. My right there is none to dispute.
22. The ability to laugh is peculiar to mankind.
23. He has the power to concentrate his thoughts.
24. He was quick to see the point.
25. I am not afraid to speak the truth.
26. Better dwell in the midst of alarms.
27. Than reign in this horrible place.
28. Can you hope to count the stars?
29. To toil is the lot of mankind.
30. It is delightful to hear the sound of the sea. It is a penal offence to bribe a public

Exercise in Composition 50

Combine together the following pairs of sentences by using Infinitives:-

[Example.- Napoleon was one of the greatest of generals. He is universally acknowledged so = Napoleon is universally acknowledged to have been one of the greatest of generals.

Note,- it will be noticed that we have turned one of the sentences into a phrase containing an infinitive.]

1. He did not have even a rupee with him. He could not buy a loaf of bread.
2. Every cricket team has a captain. He directs the other players.
3. You must part with your purse. On this condition only you can save your life.
4. He went to Amritsar. He wanted to visit the Golden Temple.
5. The robber took out a knife. He intended to frighten the old man.
6. I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.
7. The insolvent's property was sold by the official Assignee. The insolvent's creditors had to be paid.
8. He wants to earn his livelihood. He works hard for that reason.
9. The strikers held a meeting. They wished to discuss the terms of the employers.
10. He has five children. He must provide for them.
11. The old man has now little energy left. He cannot take his morning constitutional exercises.
12. The Rajah allowed no cows to be slaughtered in his territory. It was his custom.
13. He formed a resolution. It was to the effect that he would not speculate any more.
14. Everyone should do his duty. India expects this of every man.
15. She visits the poor. She is anxious to relieve them of their sufferings.
16. He collects old stamps even at great expense. This is his hobby.
17. He must apologise for his misconduct, it is the only way to escape punishment.
18. I have no aptitude for business. I must speak it out frankly.
19. He was desirous of impressing his host. So he was on his behaviour in his presence.
20. That young man has squandered away all his patrimony. He must have been very foolish.
21. He has risen to eminence from poverty and obscurity. It is highly creditable.

CHAPTER 29

THE PARTICIPLE

260. Read this sentence:-

Hearing the noise, the boy woke up.

The word hearing qualifies the noun boy as an Adjective does.

It is formed from the Verb hear, and governs an object.

The word hearing, therefore, partakes of the nature of both a Verb and an Adjective, and is called a Participle. It may be called a Verbal Adjective.

Def. - A participle is that form of the Verb which partakes of the nature both of a Verb and of an Adjective.

[Or] A participle is a word which is partly a Verb and partly an adjective.
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[Note. - The phrase 'Hearing the noise', which is introduced by a Principle, is called a Participle Phrase. According to its use here, it is an Adjective Phrase.]

261. Study the following examples of Participles:

1. We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers.
2. Loudly knocking at the gate, he demanded admission.
3. The child, thinking all was safe, attempted to cross the road.
4. He rushed into the field, and foremost fighting fell.

The above are all examples of what is usually called the Present Participle which ends in -ing and represents an action as going on or incomplete or imperfect.

If the verb from which it comes is Transitive, it takes an object, as in sentence 1. Notice also that in sentence 2, the Participle is modified by an adverb.

262. Besides the Present Participle, we can form from each verb another Participle called its Past Participle, which represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.

The following are examples of Past Participles:-

- Blinded by a dust storm, they fell into disorder.
- Deceived by his friends, he lost all hope.
- Time misspent is lime lost.
- Driven by hunger, he stole a piece of bread.
- We saw a few trees laden with fruit.

It will be noticed that the Past Participle usually ends in -ed, -d, -t, -en, or -n.

Besides these two simple participles, the Present and the Past, we have what is called a Perfect Participle that represents an action as completed at some past time; as, Having rested, we continued our journey.

263. In the following examples the Participles are used as simple qualifying adjectives in front of a noun; thus used they are called Participle Adjectives:-

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

We had a drink of the sparkling water.

His tattered coat needs mending.

The creaking door awakened the dog.

A lying witness ought to be punished.

He played a losing game.

A burnt child dreads the fire.

His finished manners produced a very favourable impression.

He wears a worried look.
Education is the most pressing need of our country.
He was reputed to be the most learned man of his- time.

264. Used adjectively the past participle is Passive in meaning, while the Present Participle is Active in meaning; as,

a spent swimmer = a swimmer who is tired out;
a burnt child = a child who is burnt;
a painted doll = a doll which is painted;
a rolling stone = a stone which rolls.

265. Let us now recapitulate what we have already learnt about the Participle.

(1) A participle is a Verbal Adjective.

(2) Like a Verb it may govern a noun or pronoun; as,

Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. [The noun noise is governed by the participle Hearing].

(3) Like a Verb it may be modified by an adverb; as

Loudly knocking at the gate, he demanded admission. [Here the participle knocking is modified by the adverb Loudly,]

(4) Like an adjective it may qualify a noun or pronoun; as,

Having rested, the men continued their journey.

(5) Like an Adjective it may be compared; as,

Education is the most pressing need of our time. [Here the participle pressing is compared by prefixing most.]

266. Below are shown the forms of the different Participles:

Active

Present: loving

Perfect: having loved

Passive

Present: being loved.

Perfect: having been loved.

Past: loved.

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Use of the Participle

267. It will be noticed that the Continuous Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Present Participle with tenses of the verb be; as,

I am loving.

I was loving.

I shall be loving.

The Perfect Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the verb have; as,
I have loved.
I had loved.
I shall have loved.

The Passive Voice is formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the verb be; as,
I am loved.
I was loved.
I shall be loved.

268. We have seen that Participles qualify nouns or pronouns.

They may be used-

- (1) Attributively; as,
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
His tattered coat needs mending.
A lost opportunity never returns.

(2) Predicatively; as,

The man seems worried. (Modifying the Subject)

He kept me waiting. (Modifying the Object.)

(3) Absolutely with a noun or pronoun going before; as,

- The weather being fine, I went out.
- Many having arrived, we were freed from anxiety.
- Weather permitting, there will be a garden party at Government House tomorrow.
- God willing, we shall have another good monsoon.
- The sea being smooth, we went for sail.
- The wind having failed, the crew set to work with a will.
- His master being absent, the business was neglected.
- The wind being favourable, they embarked.

It will be seen that in each of the above sentences the Participle with the noun or pronoun going before it, forms a phrase independent of the rest of the sentence. Such a phrase is called an Absolute Phrase; and a noun or pronoun so used with a participle is called a Nominative Absolute.

269. An Absolute Phrase can be easily changed into a subordinate clause; as,

Spring advancing, the swallows appear. [When spring advances. -Clause of Time.]

The sea being smooth, we went for a sail. [Because the sea was smooth. - Clause of Reason.]

God willing, we shall meet again. [If God is willing. - Clause of Condition.]

Errors in the Use of Participles

270. Since the participle is a verb-adjective it must be attached to some noun or pronoun; in other words, it must always have a proper 'subject of reference'.

The following sentences are incorrect because in each case the Participle is left without proper agreement:

1. Standing at the gate, a scorpion stung him. (As it is, the sentence reads as if the scorpion was standing at the gate.)
2. Going up the hill, an old temple was seen.
3. Entering the room, the light was quite dazzling.

We should, therefore, recast these sentences as shown below:

1. Standing at the gate, he was stung by a scorpion.

Or: While he was standing at the gate, a scorpion stung him.

2. When we went up the hill, we saw an old temple.

3. Entering the room, I found the light quite dazzling.

Or: When I entered the room, the light was quite dazzling.

271. Usage, however, permits in certain cases such constructions as the following where the participle is left without a proper 'subject of references. [The Participle in such cases is called an Impersonal Absolute].

Taking everything into consideration, the Magistrate was perfectly justified in issuing those orders.

Considering his abilities, he should have done better.

Roughly speaking, the distance from here to the nearest railway station is two miles.

It will be noticed that in the above instances the unexpressed subject is indefinite. Thus, 'Roughly speaking' = If one speaks roughly.

272. Sometimes, as in the following examples, the Participle is understood:-

Sword (being) in hand, he rushed on the jailor.

Breakfast (having been) over, we went out for a walk.

Exercise in Grammar 51

Pick out the Participle in each of the following sentences. Tell whether it is a Present or a Past participle, and also how it is used:-

1. Generally speaking, we receive what we deserve.
2. Having gained truth, keep truth.
3. I saw the storm approaching.
4. Hearing a noise, I turned round.
5. Considering the facts, he received scant justice.
6. The enemy, beaten at every point, fled from the field.
7. Being dissatisfied, he resigned his position.
8. The rain came pouring down in torrents.
9. Having elected him President, the people gave him their loyal support.
10. The traveller, being weary, sat by the wood side to rest.

Exercise in Grammar 52

Pick out the Participle in each of the following sentences. Tell whether it is a Present or a Past Participle, and also how it is used:-

1. The fat of the body is fuel laid away for use.
2. Being occupied with important matters, he had no leisure to see us.
3. The children coming home from school look in at the open door.
4. Michael, bereft of his son Luke, died of a broken heart.
5. Books read in childhood seem like old friends.
6. Lessons learned easily are soon forgotten.
7. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures (baskets) of silver.
8. Seeing the sunshine, I threw open the window.
9. Seizing him by the arm, his friend led him away.
10. Encouraged by his wife, he persevered.
11. Overcome by remorse, he determined to atone for his crime by liberality to the church.

Exercise in Composition 53

Combine the following pairs of sentences by making use of Participle:-
[Examples. The magician took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.
= Taking pity on the mouse the magician turned it into a cat.

The train was ready to leave the station. The people had taken their seats.

[= The people having taken their seats, the train was ready to leave the station.]

1. The porter opened the gate. We entered.
2. We started early. We arrived at noon.
3. We met a man. He was carrying a load of wood.
4. The stable door was open. The horse was stolen.
5. He seized his stick. He rushed to the door.
6. The hunter took up his gun. He went out to shoot the lion.
7. A crow stole a piece of cheese. She flew to her nest to enjoy the tasty meal.
8. The wolf wished to pick a quarrel with the lamb. He said. "How dare you make the water muddy?"
9. A passenger alighted from the train. He fell over a bag on the platform.
10. Nanak met his brother in the street. He asked him where he was going.
11. My sister was charmed with the silk. She bought ten yards.
12. The steamer was delayed by a storm. She came into port a day late.
13. He had resolved on a certain course. He acted with vigour.
14. He staggered back. He sank to the ground.
15. The letter was badly written. I had great difficulty in making out its contents.
16. They had no fodder. They could give the cow nothing to eat,
17. A hungry fox saw some bunches of grapes. They were hanging from a vine.
18. Cinderella hurried away with much haste. She dropped one of her little glass slippers.

273. Participles sometimes contain an implied meaning, which can be more fully expressed by changing the participial phrase into a clause of:- (a) time, (b) cause, (c) concession, or (ct) condition. [See § 269.]

(a) Having done his lesson (= after he had done his lesson), he went out to play cricket.
Walking along the street one day (= while I was walking along the street one day) I saw a dead cobra.

(b) Being overpowered (= because he was overpowered), he surrendered.
Running at top speed (= because he ran at top speed), he got out of breath.

(c) Possessing all the advantages of education and wealth (= although he possessed all the advantages of education and wealth), he never made a name.

(d) Following my advice (= if you follow my advice), you will gain your object.
Seven were killed, including the guard (=if the guard is included).

Exercise in Composition 54

Rewrite each of the following sentences, by changing the Participle into a Finite Verb;
[Examples. Quitting the forest we advanced into the open plain. = We quitted the forest and advanced into the open plain. Driven out of his country, he sought asylum in a

foreign land. [= As he was driven out of his country, he sought asylum in a foreign land.]

1. Going up the stairs, the boy fell down.
2. Having lost my passport, I applied for a new one.

3. I once saw a man walking on a rope.
4. Walking on the roof, he slipped and fell.
5. Having no guide with us, we lost our way.
6. The stable door being open, the horse was stolen.
7. Being paralytic, he could not walk.
8. Hearing the noise, I woke up.
9. Caesar being murdered, the dictatorship came to an end.
10. Working all day, I was fatigued.
11. We met an old Sadhu walking to Benares.
12. Having come of age, his son entered into partnership with him.
13. Having failed in the first attempt, he made no further attempts.
14. Walking up to the front door, I rang the bell.
15. Winter coming on, the grasshopper had no food.
16. Enchanted with the whole scene, I lingered on my voyage.
17. The enemy disputed their ground inch by inch, fighting with the fury of despair.
18. Mounting his horse, the bandit rode off.
19. The policeman, running with all his speed, was scarcely able to overtake the thief.
20. Not knowing my way, I asked a policeman.

CHAPTER 30

THE GERUND

274. Read this sentence:-

Reading is his favourite pastime.

The word reading is formed from the Verb read, by adding ing.

We also see that it is here used as the Subject of a verb, and hence does the work of a Noun. It is, therefore, a Verb-Noun, and is called a Gerund.

Further examples of Gerund:-

1. Playing cards is not allowed here.
2. I like reading poetry.
3. He is fond of hoarding money.

In sentence 1, the Gerund, like a noun, is the subject of a verb, but, like a verb, it also takes an object, thus clearly showing that it has also the force of a verb.

In sentence 2, the Gerund, like a noun, is the object of a verb but, like a verb, it also takes an object, thus clearly showing that it has also the force of a verb.

In sentence 3, the Gerund, like a noun, is governed by a preposition, but, like a verb, it also takes an object.

It will be noticed that the Infinitive and the Gerund are alike in being used as Nouns, while still retaining the power that a Verb has of governing another noun or pronoun in the objective case.

Def.- A Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in -ing, and has the force of a Noun and a verb.

275. As both the Gerund and the Infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb, they have the same uses. Thus in many sentences either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning; as,

Teach me to swim.
To see is to believe.
Teach me swimming.
Seeing is believing.
To give is better than to receive.
Giving is better than receiving.

276. The following sentences contain examples of Compound Gerund forms:-
I heard of his having gained a prize. We were fatigued on account of having walked so far. They were charged with having sheltered anarchists. He is desirous of being praised. It will be noticed that Compound Gerund forms are formed by placing a Past Participle after the Gerunds of have and be.

277. The Gerund of a Transitive verb has the following forms:-

Active

Present: loving
Perfect: having loved

Passive

Present: being loved
Perfect: having been loved

278. As both the Gerund and the Present Participle end in -ing, they must be carefully distinguished.

The Gerund has the force of a Noun and a verb; it is a Verbal Noun.

The Present Participle has the force of an Adjective and a Verb; it is a Verbal Adjective.

Examples of Gerund-

He is fond of playing cricket.
The old man was tired of walking.
We were prevented from seeing the prisoner.
Seeing is believing.

Examples of Participle -

Playing cricket, he gained health.
Walking along the road, he noticed a dead cobra.
Seeing, he believed.

279. Read this sentence:

The indiscriminate reading of novels is injurious.

The reading is used like an ordinary Noun.

Notice that the is used before and of after it.

Further examples of Gerunds used like ordinary Nouns:

The making of the plan is in hand.

The time of the singing of the birds has come.

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A dam consented to the eating of the fruit.
The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining of wisdom.

280. In such Compound nouns as

walking-stick

frying-pan

hunting-whip,

fencing-stick,

writing-table,

walking, frying, hunting, fencing, writing are Gerunds.

They mean ‘a stick for walking,’ ‘a pan for frying,’ ‘a whip for hunting,’ ‘a stick for fencing,’ and ‘a table for writing.’

281. Compare the following two sentences:

1. I hope you will excuse my leaving early.
2. I hope you will excuse me leaving early.

In the first sentence the word preceding the gerund is in the possessive case, while in the second sentence it is in the objective case. Both the sentences are correct. We can use either the possessive case or objective case of nouns and pronouns before gerunds. The possessive is more formal, and it is less usual in everyday speech. Here are further examples:

We rejoiced at his/him being promoted.

I insist on your/you being present.

Do you mind my/me sitting here?

All depends on Karim's/Karim passing the exam.

I disliked the manager's/manager asking me personal questions.

The accident was due to the engine-driver's/engine-driver disregarding the signals.

Use of the Gerund

282. A Gerund being a verb-noun may be used as -

(1) Subject of a verb; as

Seeing is believing.

Hunting deer is not allowed in this country.

(2) Object of a transitive verb; as,

Stop playing.

Children love making mud castles.

I like reading poetry.

He contemplated marrying his cousin.

(3) Object of a preposition; as,

I am tired of waiting.

He is fond of swimming.

He was punished for telling a lie.

We were prevented from seeing the prisoner.

I have an aversion to fishing,

(4) Complement of a verb; as,

Seeing is believing.

What I most detest is smoking.

(5) Absolutely; as,
Playing cards being his aversion, we did not play bridge.

Exercise in Grammar 55

Point out the Participles and Gerunds in the following sentences. In the case of the Participle, name the noun or pronoun which it qualifies. In the case of the Gerund, state whether it is subject, object, complement, or used after a preposition.

1. He was found fighting desperately for his life.
2. He has ruined his sight by reading small print.
3. Hearing the noise, he ran to the window.
4. We saw a clown standing on his head.
5. Asking questions is easier than answering them.
6. Waving their hats and handkerchiefs, the people cheered the king.
7. Walking on the grass is forbidden.
8. Jumping over the fence, the thief escaped.
9. The miser spends his time in hoarding money.
10. Much depends on Rama's returning before noon.
11. Amassing wealth often ruins health.
12. I was surprised at Hari's being absent.
13. We spent the afternoon in playing cards.
14. The miser hated spending money.
15. She was angry at Saroja trying to He to her.
16. Praising all alike is praising none.
17. Are you afraid of his hearing you?
18. I determined to increase my salary by managing a little farm.
19. Success is not merely winning applause.
20. The year was spent in visiting our rich neighbours.
21. Singing to herself was her chief delight.
22. He preferred playing football to studying his lessons.
23. I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.
24. I cannot go on doing nothing.

CHAPTER 31

IRREGULAR VERBS

283. Verbs can be regular or irregular.

284. Regular verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding ed.

Base Form -- Past Tense -- Past Participle

Walk -- walked -- walked

laugh -- laughed -- laughed

paint -- painted -- painted

285. Irregular verbs form their past tense and past participle in a different way from adding ed.

Base Form -- Past Tense -- Past Participle

Sit -- sat -- sat

Ring -- rang -- rung

Come -- came -- come

Cut -- cut -- cut

We distinguish three types of irregular verbs:

- (1) Verbs in which all three forms are the same
(e.g. cut - cut - cut)
- (2) Verbs in which two of the three forms are the same
(e.g. sit - sat - sat)
- (3) Verbs in which all three forms are different
(e.g. ring - rang - rung)

286. Below is a list of irregular verbs divided into the three types mentioned above. Some of them can also be regular. In such cases the regular forms are also given.

Type (1) - All three forms are the same.

Base Form -- Past Tense -- Past Participle

Bet -- bet -- bet
Burst -- burst -- burst
Cost -- cost -- cost
Cut -- cut -- cut
Hit -- hit -- hit
Hurt -- hurt -- hurt
Let -- let -- let
put -- put -- put
Read -- read -- read
Set -- set -- set
Shut -- shut -- shut
Split -- split -- split
Spread -- spread -- spread

Type(2) - Two of the forms are the same.

Base Form -- Past Tense -- Past Participle

Beat -- beat -- beaten
Become -- became -- become
Bend -- bent -- bent
Bleed -- bled -- bled
Breed -- bred -- bred
Bring -- brought -- brought
Build -- built -- built
Burn -- burnt/burned -- burnt/burned
Buy -- bought -- bought
Catch --caught -- caught
Come -- came -- come
Creep -- crept -- crept
Deal -- dealt -- dealt
Dig -- dug -- dug

Dream -- dreamt/dreamed -- dreamt/dreamed

Feed -- fed -- fed

Feel -- felt -- felt

Fight -- fought -- fought

Find -- found -- found

Get -- got -- got

Hand -- hung -- hung

Have -- had -- had

Hear -- heard -- heard

Hold -- held -- held

- Lay -- laid -- laid
- Lead -- led -- led
- Lean -- tent/leaned -- lent/leaned
- Learn -- learnt/learned -- learnt/learned
- Leap -- leapt/leaped -- leapt/leaped
- Leave -- left -- left
- Lend -- lent -- lent
- Light -- lit -- lit
- Lose -- lost -- lost
- Make -- made -- made
- Mean -- meant -- meant
- Meet -- met -- met
- Pay -- paid -- paid
- Run -- ran -- run
- Say -- said -- said
- Sell -- sold -- sold
- Send -- sent -- sent
- Shine -- shone -- shone
- Shoot -- shot -- shot
- Sit -- sat -- sat
- Sleep -- slept -- slept
- Smell -- smelr/smelled -- smeit/smelled
- Speed -- sped -- sped
- Spell -- spelt -- spelt
- Spend -- spent -- spent
- Spill -- spilt/spilled -- spilt/spilled
- Speed -- sped -- sped
- Spell -- spelt/spelled -- spelt/spelled
- Spit -- spat -- spat
- Spoil -- spoilt/spoiled -- spoilt/spoiled
- Stand -- stood -- stood
- Stick -- stuck -- stuck
- Sting -- stung -- stung
- Strike -- struck -- struck
- Sweep -- swept -- swept
- Swing -- swung -- swung
- Teach -- taught -- taught
- Tell -- told -- told
- Think -- thought -- thought
- Understand -- understood -- understood
- Win -- won -- won

- Wind -- wound -- wound

Type (3) - All three forms are different
Base Form -- Past Tense -- Past Participle

Be -- was/were -- been
Begin -- began -- begun
Bite -- bit -- bitten
Blow -- blew -- blown
Break -- broke -- broken
Choose -- chose -- chosen
Do -- did -- done
Draw -- drew -- drawn
Drink -- drank -- drunk
Drive -- drove -- driven
Eat -- ate -- eaten
Fall -- fell -- fallen
Fly -- flew -- flown
Forbid -- forbade -- forbidden

Forget -- forgot -- forgotten
forgive -- forgave -- forgiven
freeze -- froze -- frozen
give -- gave -- given
go -- went -- gone
grow -- grew -- grown
hide -- hid -- hidden
know -- knew -- known
lie -- lay -- lain
mistake -- mistook -- mistaken
ride -- rode -- ridden
ring -- rang -- rung
rise -- rose -- risen
see -- saw -- seen
sew -- sewed -- sewn/sewed
shake -- shook -- shaken
show -- showed -- shown
shrink -- shrank -- shrunk
sing -- sang -- sung
sink -- sank -- sunk
speak -- spoke -- spoken
spring -- sprang -- sprung
steal -- stole -- stolen
stink -- stank -- stunk
swear -- swore -- sworn
swim -- swam -- swum
take -- took -- taken
tear -- tore -- torn
throw -- threw -- thrown
wake -- woke -- woken
wear -- wore -- worn
write -- wrote -- written

287. The following verbs have an alternative past participle form (ending in en), which can only be used adjectivally.

Verb -- Usual Past Participle -- Adjectival Past Participle

Drink -- drunk -- drunken
Melt -- melted -- molten
Prove -- proved -- proven
Shave -- shaved -- shaven
Shear -- sheared -- shorn
Shrink -- shrunk -- shrunken

Sink -- sunk -- sunken
Strike -- struck -- stricken
Compare the following:

(a)

He has drunk liquor.
The iron has melted.
He has proved it.
He has shaved off his beard.
They have sheared the sheep.
The cloth has shrunk.
The ship has sunk.
The clock has struck five.

(b)

a drunken soldier
molten iron
a proven fact
a clean-shaven face
a shorn sheep
a shrunken head
a sunken ship
a grief-stricken widow

Exercise in Composition 56

In the following sentences change the verbs to the Past Tense:

1. Rama writes to his mother every week.
2. The wind blows furiously.
3. The boy stands on the burning deck.
4. The door flies open.
5. She sings sweetly.
6. The old woman sits in the sun.
7. Abdul swims very well indeed.
8. His voice shakes with emotion.
9. He drives a roaring trade.
10. He bears a grudge against his old uncle. .
11. He spends his time in idleness.
12. He feels sorry for his faults.
13. A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi hangs on the wall.
14. The kite flies gaily into the air.
15. He wears away his youth in trifles.
16. What strikes me is the generosity of the offer.
17. He sows the seeds of dissension.
18. They all tell the same story.
19. He lies in order to escape punishment.
20. He comes of a good line.
21. The boy runs down the road at top speed.
22. I do it of my own free will.
23. His parents withhold their consent to the marriage.
24. I forget his name.
25. He gets along fairly well.
26. They choose Mr. Malik to be their chairman.
27. He throws cold water on my plan.
28. The child clings to her mother.
29. Judas, overwhelmed with remorse, goes and hangs himself.
30. I know him for an American.
31. He swears a solemn oath that he is innocent.
32. In a fit of rage she tears up the letter.
33. Her head sinks on her shoulder.
34. She hides her face for shame.
35. My master bids me work hard.
36. The books lie in a heap on the floor.
37. She lays her handbag on the table.

Exercise in Composition 57

Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of verb given:-

See -- It is years since I --- him. He has --- his best days.
Fall -- Of late the custom has --- into disuse. The lot --- upon him.
Drink -- The toast was --- with great enthusiasm.
Speak -- He --- freely when he had drunk alcohol. Marathi is --- in Maharashtra.
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 the servant, found to his dismay
that he had --- his own name.
Choose -- A better day for a drive could not have been ---.
Com -- Computer technology has --- a long way since the 1970s.
Bite -- The old beggar was --- by a mad dog. A mad dog --- him.
Swim -- The boy has --- across the Indus.
Write -- I think he should have --- and told us. Honesty is --- on his face.
Lay -- He -- the book on the table. He had not --- a finger on him. They --- their heads
together.

Lie -- We --- beneath a spreading oak. He has long --- under suspicion.
Take -- A beautiful short from cover point --- of the ball. He has --- a fancy to the boy.
Go -- Recently the price of sugar has --- up. The argument --- home. The verdict --- against him.
Begin -- He had --- his speech before we arrived. He --- to talk non sense.
Bid -- Do as you are ---. He --- us good-bye. He --- two thousand rupees for the pony.
Ring -- Has the warning-bell ? I --- him up on the telephone.
Steal -- Someone has --- my purse. She --- his heart.
So -- You must reap what you have ---.
Drive -- Poor fellow ! he was --- very hard. They say he --- a hard bar gain.
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.
Do -- Let us have --- with it. I --- my duty.
Spring -- Homer describes a race of men who --- from the gods. The ship --- a leak.
Show -- Has Rustum --- you his camera? He --- a clean pair of heels.
Freeze -- The explorers were --- to death. The blood --- in their veins.
Strike -- I was --- by a stone. It never --- me before that he was old.
Mistake -- I found upon inquiry that I had --- the house. He --- me for my brother.
Shoe -- Go, ask the terrier 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 overpow'r'd.
Tread -- Walking through the jungle, he --- on a snake.
Rise -- He has --- from the ranks. As his friends expected he --- to the occasion.
Beat -- On the arrival of a policeman, he --- a hasty retreat. He --- the Afghans in a bloody battle. It was not the only battle in which they were ---.
Blow -- The tempest --- the ship ashore.
Catch -- Walking on the beach, we --- sight of a strange bird. He has --- a Tartar.
Have -- After the storm we --- a spell of fine weather.
Meet -- I --- a little cottage girl. The poor fellow has --- with many reverses.
Sleep -- We thought her dying when she ---.
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. I --- his antecedents.
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.

Give -- He never --- me a chance to speak. He is --- to opium-smoking.

Dream -- I --- I was in love again.

Weep -- I have --- a million tears.

Exercise in Composition 58

Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of verb given :-

Spin -- The story is tediously --- out.

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. The train --- up to the station.

Understand -- I certainly --- you to make that promise. 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 ---.

Smell -- I noticed that he --- of brandy.

Stick -- The cart --- in the mud.

Swear -- The soldiers --- allegiance to the Constitution of India. He was yesterday --- in as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Sweep -- The waves --- the pier. The pier was --- away. Plague --- off millions.

Cost -- Often a lie has --- a life. His folly --- him years of poverty.

Buy -- A rupee --- twice as much fifteen years ago.

Crow -- His enemies --- over his fall.

Deal -- He ---unfairly with his partner. The robber -- him a blow on the head.

Lose -- His rushness --- him his life. --- time is never found again. 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.

Forgive -- Christ --- his crucifiers.

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 -- He --- never to rise again. A certain man went down from --- Jerusalem to Jericho, and --- among thieves. He has --- asleep.

Set -- He has --- his heart on success. The teacher --- them an --- example.

Die -- He --- at a ripe old age.

See -- I --- her singing at her work. He has --- the ups and downs of life.

Spoil -- The news --- my dinner.

Leave -- He has --- a large family. The Police --- no stone unturned to trace the culprits.

Grow -- Three years she --- in sun and shower. Some of these wars have --- out of commercial considerations.

Think -- I have --- of a plan.

I --- of Chatterton, the marvellous boy.

Become -- He --- the slave of low desires.

Hear -- Not a drum was ---, not a funeral note. He hopes his prayer --- will be ---.

Fight -- He --- for the crown. He has a good fight.

Forsake -- His courage --- him. He has --- his old friends.

Teach -- The village master --- his little school. They have --- their tongue to speak lies.

Wring -- She --- her hands in agony. Any appeal for help --- her heart.

Wind -- He --- up by appealing to the audience to contribute to the fund.

Thrust -- He was --- through with a javelin.

Say -- He has --- the last word on the matter.

Fly -- The bird has --- away. The bird --- over the tree.

Flee -- The murderer has --- to Australia. The terrified people --- to the mountains.

Overflow -- During the night the river had --- its banks.

CHAPTER 32

AUXILIARIES AND MODALS

288. The verbs be (am, is, was, etc), have and do, when used with ordinary verbs to make tenses, passive forms, questions and negatives, are called auxiliary verbs or auxiliaries.
(Auxiliary = helping)

289. The verbs can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must and ought are called modal verbs or modals. They are used before ordinary verbs and express meanings such as permission, possibility, certainty and necessity. Need and dare can sometimes be used like modal verbs.

Modals are often included in the group of auxiliaries. In some grammars they are called "modal auxiliaries".

290. The modals can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must and ought are termed Defective Verbs, because some parts are wanting in them. They have no -s in the third person singular; they have no infinitive and ing forms. Be

291. The auxiliary be is used

(1) In the formation of the continuous tenses; as,
He is working. I was writing.

(2) In the formation of the passive; as,
The gate was opened.

Be followed by the infinitive is used

(1) To indicate a plan, arrangement, or agreement; as,

I am to see him tomorrow.
We are to be married next month.

(2) To denote command; as,
You are to write your name at the top of each sheet of paper.
Mother says you are to go to market at once.

292. Be is used in the past tense with the perfect infinitive to indicate an arrangement that was made but not carried out; as,
They were to have been married last month but had to postpone the marriage until June.

Have

293. The auxiliary have is used in the formation of the perfect tenses; as,
He has worked. He has been working.

294. Have to is used with the infinitive to indicate obligation; as,
I have to be there by five o'clock.
He has to move the furniture himself.

295. The past form had to is used to express obligation in the past.
I had to be there by five o'clock.
He had to move the furniture himself.

296. In negatives and questions, have to and had to are used with do, does, did; as,
They have to go -- They don't have to go. Do they have to go?
He has to go. -- He doesn't have to go. Does he have to go?
He had to go. -- He didn't have to go. Did he have to go?

Do

297. The auxiliary do is used
(1) To form the negative and interrogative of the simple present and simple past tenses of ordinary verbs; as,
He doesn't work.
He didn't work.
Does he work?
Did he work?

(2) To avoid repetition of a previous ordinary verb; as,
Do you know him? Yes, I do.
She sings well. Yes, she does.
You met him, didn't you?
He eats fish and so do you.

298. Do is also used to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement; as,

You do look pale.
I told him not to go, but he did go.

299. In the imperative, do makes a request or invitation more persuasive; as, Do be quiet,
Oh, do come! It's going to be such fun.

In such cases do is strongly stressed.

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Can, Could, May, Might

300. Can usually expresses ability or capacity; as,
I can swim across the river.

He can work this sum.

Can you lift this box?

301. Can and may are used to express permission. May is rather formal.

You can/may go now.

Can/May I borrow your umbrella?

302. May is used to express possibility in affirmative sentences. Can is used in the corresponding interrogative and negative sentences.

It may rain tomorrow.

He may be at home.

Can this be true?

It cannot be true.

Compare 'It cannot be true' with 'It may not be true'. Cannot denotes impossibility, while may not denotes improbability.

303. In very formal English, may is used to express a wish; as,

May you live happily and long !

May success attend you !

304. Could and might are used as the past equivalents of can and may; as,
I could swim across the river when I was young. (Ability)

He said I might/could go. (Permission)

I thought he might be at home. (Possibility)

She wondered whether it could be true. (Possibility)

305. Could, as in the first example above, expresses only ability to do an act, but not the performance of an act. We should use was/were able to for ability +action in the past.

When the boat was upset, we were able to (or managed to) swim to the bank, (not: we could swim to the bank)

In negative statements, however, either could or was/were able to may be used.

I couldn't (or: wasn't able to) solve the puzzle. It was too difficult.

306. In present-time contexts could and might are used as less positive versions of can and may; as,

I could attend the party. (Less positive and more hesitant than I can attend the party.)

Might/Could I borrow your bicycle ? (A diffident way of saying May/Can I.....?)

It might rain tomorrow. (Less positive than 'It may rain.....')

Could you pass me the salt ? (Polite request);

307. Might is also used to express a degree of dissatisfaction or reproach; as,
You might pay a little more attention to your appearance.

308. Note the use of can, could, may and might with the perfect infinitive:

He is not there. Where can he have gone? (= Where is it possible that he has gone? - May expresses annoyance.)

You could have accepted the offer. (= Why didn't you accept the offer?)

Fatima may/might have gone with Saroja. (= Possibly Fatima has gone/ went with Saroja.)

Why did you drive so carelessly? You might have run into the lamppost. (= It is fortunate that you didn't run into the lamppost.)

Shall, Should, Will, Would

309. Shall is used in the first person and will in all persons to express pure future. Today I/we shall is less common than I/we will.

I shall/will be twenty-five next birthday.

We will need the money on 15th.

When shall we see you again?

Tomorrow will be Sunday.

You will see that I am right.

In present-day English, however, there is a growing tendency to use will in all persons.

310. Shall is sometimes used in the second and third persons to express a command, a promise, or threat; as,

He shall not enter my house again. (Command)

You shall have a holiday tomorrow. (Promise)

You shall be punished for this. (Threat)

Note that these uses of shall are old-fashioned and formal and generally avoided in modern English.

311. Questions with shall I/we are used to ask the will of the person addressed; as,

Shall I open the door? (i.e., Do you want me to open it?)

Which pen shall I buy? (i.e., What is your advice?)

Where shall we go? (What is your suggestion?)

312. Will is used to express

(1) Volition; as,

I will (=am willing to) carry your books.

I will (=promise to) try to do better next time.

I will (=am determined to) succeed or die in the attempt.

In the last example above, will is strong-stressed.

(2) Characteristic habit; as,

He will talk about nothing but films.

She will sit for hours listening to the wireless.

(3) Assumption or probability; as,

This will be the book you want, I suppose.

That will be the postman, I think.

313. Will you? indicates an invitation or a request; as,

Will you have tea?

Will you lend me your scooter?

314. Should and would are used as the past equivalents of shall and will - as

I expected that I should (more often: would) get a first class.
He said he would be twenty-five next birthday.
She said she would carry my books.
She would sit for hours listening to the wireless, (Past habit)

315. Should is used in all persons to express duty or obligation; as,
We should obey the laws.
You should keep your promise.
Children should obey their parents.

316. In clauses of condition, should is used to express a supposition that may not be true.
If it should rain, they will not come.
If he should see me here, he will be annoyed.

317. Should and would are also used as in the examples below.

(i) I should (or: would) like you to help her. ('should/would like' is a polite form of 'want').

(ii) Would you lend me your scooter, please? ('Would you?' is more polite than 'Will you?')

(iii) You should have been more careful. (Should + perfect infinitive indicates a past obligation that was not fulfilled).

(iv) He should be in the library now. (Expresses probability)

(v) I wish you would not chatter so much. (Would after wish expresses" a strong desire).

Must, Ought to

318. Must is used to express necessity or obligation.
You must improve your spelling.
We must get up early.

318A. Must refers to the present or the near future. To talk about the past we use had to (the past form of have to); must has no past form.
Yesterday we had to get up early.

319. Must is often used when the obligation comes from the speaker. When the obligation comes from somewhere else, have to is often used. Compare:
I must be on a diet. (It is my own idea.)
I have to be on a diet. (The doctor has told me to be on a diet.)

319A. Must can also express logical certainty.
Living in such crowded conditions must be difficult. (=I am sure it is difficult.)

She must have left already. (I am sure she has left already).

320. Ought (to) expresses moral obligation or desirability; as,
We ought to love our neighbours.
We ought to help him.
You ought to know better.

321. Ought (to) can also be used to express probability.
Prices ought to come down soon.
This book ought to be very useful.

Used (to), Need, Dare

322. The auxiliary used (to) expresses a discontinued habit.

There used to be a house there.

I used to live there when I was a boy.

Strictly speaking, used (to) is an auxiliary verb. In colloquial English, however, 'Did you use to' and 'did not use to' usually replace 'Used to' and 'Used not to'.

323. The auxiliary need, denoting necessity or obligation, can be conjugated with or without do. When conjugated without do, it has no -s and -ed forms and is used with an infinitive without to only in negative and interrogative sentences and in sentences that contain semi-negative words like 'scarcely' and 'hardly'.

He need not go. (= It is not necessary for him to go)

Need I write to him?

I need hardly take his help.

324. When conjugated with do, need has the usual forms needs, needed and is used with a to-infinitive. It is commonly used in negatives and questions; it sometimes occurs in the affirmative also. Do you need to go now? I don't need to meet him. One needs to be careful.

325. Compare:

- (i) I didn't need to buy it. (=It was not necessary for me to buy it and I didn't buy it.)
- (ii) I needn't have bought it. (=It was not necessary for me to buy it, but I bought it),

326. The auxiliary dare (=be brave enough to), as distinct from the ordinary verb dare (=challenge), does not take -s in the third person singular present tense. It is generally used in negative and interrogative sentences. When conjugated without do, it is followed by an infinitive without to; when conjugated with do, it takes an infinitive with or

- without to after it.
- He dare not take such a step.
- How dare you contradict me?
- He dared not do it.
- He doesn't dare speak to me.

Exercise in Composition 59

Choose the correct alternative :

1. I don't think I (shall, should, can) be able to go.
2. He (shall, will, dare) not pay unless he is compelled.
3. You (should, would, ought) be punctual.
4. I wish you (should, would, must) tell me earlier.
5. (Shall, Will, Would) I assist you?
6. (Shall, should would) you please help me with this?
7. You (ought, should, must) to pay your debts.

8. He said T (can, might, should) use his telephone at any time.
9. If you (shall, should, would) see him, give him my regards.
10. He (need, dare, would) not ask for a rise, for fear of losing his job.
11. I (needn't to see, needn't have seen, didn't need to see) him, so I sent a letter.
12. (Shall, Might, Could) you show me the way to the station?
13. To save my life, I ran fast, and (would, could, was able to) reach safely.
14. I (would, used, ought) to be an atheist but now I believe in God.
15. You (needn't, mustn't, won't) light a match; the room is full of gas.
16. The Prime Minister (would, need, is to) make a statement tomorrow.
17. You (couldn't wait, didn't need to wait, need't have waited) for me; I could have found the way all right.
18. I was afraid that if I asked him again he (can, may, might) refuse.
19. She (shall, will, dare) sit outside her garden gate for hours at a time, looking at the passing traffic.
20. (Should, Would, Shall) you like another cup of coffee?
21. I wish he (should, will, would) not play his wireles so loudly.
22. I (am to leave, would leave, was to have left) on Thursday. But on Thursday I had a terrible cold, so I decided to wait till Saturday.
23. He (used, is used, was used) to play cricket before his marriage.
24. (Shall, Will, Would) I carry the box into the house for you?
25. He (will, can, might) come, but I should be surprised.

Exercise in Composition 59A

Rewrite each of these sentences, using a modal verb:

(In 2 and 9, use another modal.)

1. Possibly she isn't Anil's sister.
2. Perhaps we will go to Shimla next month.
3. My sister was able to read the alphabet when she was 18 months old.
4. It is necessary that you do not wash the car. (The paint is still wet.)
5. It is not necessary for you to wash the car. (It is clean.)
6. I am certain that they have left already.
7. Do you allow me to use your phone?
8. I was in the habit of going to the beach every day when I was in Chennai.
9. He will probably pass his driving test easily.
10. Perhaps he forgot about the meeting.
11. I suggest visiting Qutab Minar.
12. Nobody has answered the phone; perhaps they have gone out.
13. I am sure he is over seventy.
14. It was not necessary for me to meet him but I met him.
15. It was not necessary for me to meet him (and I didn't meet him).

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CHAPTER 33

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB LOVE

327. The conjugation of a verb shows the various forms it assumes, either by inflection or by combination with parts of other verbs, to mark Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person; and to those must be added its Infinitives and Participles.

Below is given the complete conjugation of the verb love, with a view to helping the student to systematize the knowledge already acquired by him.

(I) TENSES Simple Present

Active -- Passive

I love -- I am loved
You love -- You are loved
He loves -- He is loved
They love -- They are loved.

Present Continuous

Active -- Passive
I am loving -- I am being loved
You are loving -- You are being loved
He is loving -- He is being loved
We are loving -- We are being loved
They are loving -- They are being loved

Present Perfect

Active -- Passive

I have loved -- I have been loved
You have loved -- You have been loved
He has loved -- He has been loved
We have loved -- We have been loved
They have loved -- They have been loved

Present Perfect Continuous

Active -- Passive

I have been loving - ---
You have been loving - ---
We have been loving - ---
They have been loving - ---

Simple Past

Active -- Passive

I loved -- I was loved
You loved -- You were loved
He loved -- He was loved
We loved -- We were loved

They loved -- They were loved

Past Continuous

Active -- Passive

I was loving -- I was being loved

You were loving -- You were being loved

He was loving -- He was being loved

They were loving -- They were being loved

Past Perfect

Active -- Passive

I had loved -- I had been loved

You had loved -- You had been loved

He had loved -- He had been loved

We had loved -- We had been loved

They had loved -- They had been loved.

Past Perfect Continuous

Active -- Passive

I had been loving -- ---
You had been loving -- ---
He had been loving -- ---
We had been loving -- ---
They had been loving -- ---

Simple Future

Active -- Passive

I shall/will love -- I shall/will be loved
You will love -- You will be loved
He will love -- He will be loved
We shall love -- We shall be loved
They will love -- They will be loved

Future Continuous

Active -- Passive

I shall/will be loving -- ---
You will be loving -- ---
He will be loving -- ---
We shall be loving -- ---
They will be loving-- ---

Future Perfect

Active -- Passive

I shall/will have loved -- I shall/will have been loved
You will have loved -- You will have been loved
He will have loved -- He will have been loved
We shall have loved -- We shall have been loved
They will have loved -- They will have been loved

Future Perfect Continuous

Active -- Passive -- ---
I shall/will have been loving -- ---
You will have been loving -- ---
He will have been loving -- ---
We shall have been loving -- ---

They will have been loving -- ---

(II) THE IMPERATIVE

Love -- Be loved

(III) NON-FINITES

Present Infinitive -- to love -- to be loved

Continuous Infinitive -- to be loving -- ---

Perfect Participle -- to have loved -- to have been loved

Present Participle -- loving -- being loved

Perfect Participle -- having loved -- having been loved

CHAPTER 34

THE ADVERB

328. Read the following sentences:-

1. Rama runs quickly.
2. This is a very sweet mango.
3. Govind reads quite clearly.

In sentence 1, quickly shows how (or in what manner) Rama runs; that is, quickly modifies the Verb runs.

In sentence 2, very shows how much (or in what degree) the mango is sweet; that is, very modifies the Adjective sweet.

In sentence 3, quite shows how far (or to what extent) Govind reads clearly; that is, quite modifies the Adverb clearly.

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another Adverb is called an Adverb. The words quickly, very, and quite are, therefore, Adverbs.

Def.- An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

329. In the following sentences Adverbs modify phrases:-

She was sitting close beside him.

At what hour is the sun right above us?

Have you read all through this book?

She was dressed all in white.

He paid his debts down to the last penny.

330. Adverbs standing at the beginning of sentences sometimes modify the whole sentence, rather than any particular word; as,

Probably he is mistaken. [=It is probable that he is mistaken.]

Possibly it is as you say. Certainly you are wrong.

Evidently the figures are incorrect.

Unfortunately no one was present there.

Luckily he escaped unhurt.

Kinds of Adverbs

331. Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning :-

(1) Adverbs of Time (which show when)

I have heard this before.

That day he arrived late.

We shall now begin to work.

He called here a few minutes ago.
I had a letter from him lately.
The end soon came.
He comes here daily.
I hurt my knee yesterday.
I have spoken to him already.
Wasted time never returns.
He once met me in Cairo
I have not seen him since.
Mr. Gupta formerly lived here.

(2) Adverbs of Frequency (which show how often).

I have told you twice.
I have not seen him once.
He often makes mistakes;
He seldom comes here.

The postman called again.
He always tries to do his best.
He frequently comes unprepared.

(3) Adverbs of Place (which show where).

Stand here.
Go there.
The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.
My brother is out.
Come in.
Walk backward.
He looked up.
Is Mr. Das within?
The horse galloped away.

(4) Adverbs of Manner (which show how or in what manner).

The Sikhs fought bravely.
The boy works hard.
I was agreeably disappointed.
Is that so?
Thus only, will you succeed.
Govind reads clearly.
This story is well written.
The child slept soundly.
Slowly and sadly we laid him down.
You should not do so.
[Note- This class includes nearly all those Adverbs which are derived from adjectives and end in -ly.]

(5) Adverbs of Degree or Quantity (which show how much, or in what degree or to what extent).

He was too careless.
Is that any better?
These mangoes are almost ripe.
I am fully prepared.
You are quite wrong.
The sea is very stormy.
I am rather busy.
He is good enough for my purpose.
I am so glad.
You are partly right.
You are altogether mistaken.
Things are no better at present.
She sings pretty well.

He is as tall as Rama.

(6) Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

Surely you are mistaken. He certainly went.

(7) Adverbs of Reason

He is hence unable to refute the charge.

He therefore left school.

332. Some of the above Adverbs may belong to more than one class

She sings delightfully. (Adverb of Manner)

The weather is delightfully cool. (Adverb of Degree)

Don't go far. (Adverb of Place)

He is far better now. (Adverb of Degree)

Note- The above are all examples of Simple Adverbs (See § 336)

333. Yes and no, when they are used by themselves, are equivalents of sentences.

Have you typed the letter? Yes.

[Here yes stands for the sentence I have typed the letter'.]

Are you going to Japan? No.

[Here no means 'I am not going to Japan.]

Exercise in Grammar 60

In the following sentences (1) pick out the Adverbs and tell what each modifies; (2) tell whether the modified word is a Verb, an Adjective, or an Adverb; (3) classify each Adverb as an Adverb of time, place, manner, degree, etc. :-

1. He was ill pleased.
2. Try again.
3. He is too shy.
4. We rose very early.
5. I am so glad to hear it.
6. Cut it lengthwise.
7. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
8. Are you quite sure.
9. That is well said.
10. Once or twice we have met alone.
11. The railway station is far off.
12. I have heard this before.
13. Father is somewhat better.
14. I am much relieved to hear it.
15. The walk was rather long.
16. The patient is much worse to-day.
17. She arrived a few minutes ago.
18. Ambition urges me forward.
19. She was dressed all in black.
20. We were very kindly received.
21. Her son is out in Iran.
22. I surely expect him to-marrow.
23. He could not speak, he was so angry.
24. You are far too hasty.
25. The secret is out.
26. He is old enough to know better.
27. I would much rather not go.
28. You need not roar.
29. Your watch is five minutes too fast.
30. He went off on Monday.
31. His health is no worse than before.
32. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
33. There is a screw loose somewhere.
34. I see things differently now.
35. Rome was not built in a day.
36. The door burst open and in they came.
37. We have scorched the snake, not killed it.
38. Do not crowd your work so closely together.
39. The patient is not better to-day.

40. He must needs to do.
41. Do not walk so fast.
42. Put not your trust in princes.
43. Order the carriage round.
44. He has been shamefully treated.
45. I wonder you never told me.

334. When Adverbs are used in asking questions they are called Interrogative Adverbs; as,

Where is Abdul? [Inter. Adverb of Place]
When did you come? [Inter. Adverb of Time]
Why are you late? [Inter. Adverb of Reason]
How did you contrive it? [Inter. Adverb of Manner]
How many boys are there in your class? [Inter. Adverb of Number]
How high is Rajabai Tower? [Inter. Adverb of Degree]

335. Read the sentences:-

Show me the house where (=in which) he was assaulted.

Here the Adverb where modifies the verb, was assaulted.

Further the Adverb where, like a Relative Pronoun, here relates or refers back to its antecedent house. It is, therefore, called a Relative Adverb.

Further examples of Relative Adverbs:-

This is the reason why I left.

Do you know the time when the Punjab Mail arrives?

A work from S. CHAND & COMPANY LTD.

336. It will be now seen that according to their use, Adverbs are divided into three classes-

(1) Simple Adverbs, used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb; as, I can hardly believe it.

You are quite wrong.

How brightly the moon shines.

(2) Interrogative Adverbs, used to ask questions; as,
Why are you late?

(3) Relative Adverbs, which refer back to a noun as their antecedent; as,
I remember the house where I was born.

337. It will be noticed that -

(1) A Simple Adverb merely modifies some word.

(2) An Interrogative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a question.

(3) A Relative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also refers back to some antecedent.

Forms of Adverbs

338. Some Adverbs are the same in form as the corresponding Adjectives; that is, some words are used sometimes as Adjectives, sometimes as Adverbs.

Adjectives

He spoke in a loud voice.

Rama is our fast bowler.

He lives in the next house.

He went to the back entrance.

Every little difficulty ruffles his temper.

This is a hard sum.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

He is the best boy in this class.

He is quick to take offence.

Are you an early riser?

The teacher has a high opinion of that boy.

He is the only child of his parents.

We have food enough to last a week.

He is no better than a fool.

There is much truth in what he says.

Adverbs

Don't talk so loud.

Rama can bowl fast.

When I next see him, I shall speak to him.

Go back.
He is little known outside India.
He works hard all day, I can ill afford to lose him.
He behaves best.
Run quick.
We started early.
Always aim high.
You can only guess.
She sings well enough.
He knows me better than you.
The patient is much better.

Remember that it is only by noticing tell what Part of Speech it is.

Exercise in Composition 61

Form sentences to illustrate the use of the following words (1) Adjectives, (2) as
Adverbs:-

Very, near, ill, only, clean, long, late, early, fast.

339. Some Adverbs have two forms, the form ending in /y and the form which is the same as the Adjective; as,
He sings very loud.
He sings very loudly.

Sometimes, however, the two forms of the Adverb have different meanings; as,

Rama works hard (= diligently).
I could hardly (= scarcely) recognize him.
Stand near. (Opposed to distant)
Rama and Hari are nearly (= closely) related.
He arrived late. (Opposed to early).
I have not seen him lately (= recently).
I am pretty (= tolerably, fairly) sure of the fact.
She is prettily (= neatly, elegantly) dressed.

340. Some Adverbs are used as Nouns after prepositions; as,
He lives far from here (= this place).
He comes from there (= that place).
I have heard that before now (= this time).
By then (= that time) the police arrived on the scene.
Since when (= what time) have you taken to smoking?
The rain comes from above.

[Note. The common use of from with thence and whence is wrong. Thence- from there; whence = from where. Thus the addition of from to either of these words is incorrect].

341. Certain Adverbs sometimes seem to be used as Adjectives, when some participle or adjective is understood.
The then king = the king then reigning.
A down train = a down-going train.
An up train = an up-going train.
The above statement = the statement made above.

342. In the following sentences the is not the definite article, but an old demonstrative pronoun used as an Adverb.
The more the merrier [= by how much the more by so much the merrier; that is, the more numerous a party is, the more enjoyable it is]. The fewer the better = by how much the fewer by so much the better. The sooner the better] = by how much the sooner by so much the better]. He has tried it and is [so much] the better for it.

It will be noticed that the is used as an Adverb only with an adjective or another adverb in the comparative degree.

343. Nouns expressing adverbial relations of time, place, distance, weight, measurement, value, degree, or the like, are often used as Adverbs. Thus-

- The siege lasted a week.
- This will last me a month.
- He went home.
- We walked five miles.
- The load weighs three tonnes.
- It measures five feet.
- The cloth measures three meters.
- The watch is worth a thousand rupees.
- The wound was skin deep.

A noun so used is called an Adverbial Accusative.

344. Sometimes Verbs are used as Adverbs; as,
Smack went the whip.

CHAPTER 35

COMPARISON OF ADVRBS

345. Some Adverts, like Adjectives, have three degrees of comparison. Such Adverbs are generally compared like Adjectives.

346. If the Adverb is of one syllable, we form the Comparative by ending er, and the Superlative by adding est, to the Positive; as,

Fast -- faster -- fastest

Haid -- harder -- hardest

Long -- longer -- longest

Soon -- sooner -- soonest

Rama ran fast. (Positive)

Arjun tan faster. (Comparative)

Hari ran fastest of all. (Superlative)

347. Adverbs ending in ly form the Comparative by adding more and the Superlative by adding most; us.

Swiftly -- more swiftly -- most swiftly

Skilfully -- more skillfully -- most skilfully

Abdul played skilfully. (Positive)

Karim played mure skilfully than Abdul (Comparative)

Of all the eleven Ahmed played most skilfully. (Superlative)

But note early, earlier, earliest.

I came early this morning

Ram came earlier.

Abdul came earliest of all.

348. It will be noticed that only Adverbs of Manner, Degree, and Time admit of comparison.

Many Adverbs, from their nature, cannot be compared; as,

Now, then, where, there, once.

349. Some of the commonest Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees irregularly.

Positive -- Comparative -- Superlative

Ill, badly -- worse -- worst

Well -- better -- best

Much -- more -- most

Little -- less -- least

(Nigh), near -- nearer -- nearest/next

Far -- (father, further) -- (farthest, furthest)

Late -- later -- last
Rama writes well
Arjun writes better than Rama.
Hari writes best of all.
Do you work much?
I work more than, you do.
Hari works most of the three or us

Exercise in Grammar 62

Compare the following Adverbs :
Suddenly, Often, Near, Loud, Hard, Wisely, Patiently.

CHAPTER 36

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

350. Adverbs of Manner are mostly formed from Adjectives by adding ly (a corruption of like); as,

Clever, cleverly; wise, wisely; kind, kindly; foolish, foolishly; quick, quickly; beautiful, beautifully.

Akbar was a wise king.

He ruled wisely for many years.

When the Adjective ends in y preceded by a consonant, change v into i and add ly; as,
Happy, happily; ready, readily; heavy, heavily.

When the Adjective ends in le, simply change e into y; as,

Single, singly; double, doubly.

351. Some Adverbs are made up of a Noun and a qualifying Adjective; as,
Sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midway, otherwise.

352. Some Adverbs are compounds of on (weakened to a) and a Noun; as,
Afoot (= on foot), abed, asleep, ahead, aboard, away. Similarly there are other Adverbs
which are also compounds of some Preposition and a Noun; as,
Betimes, besides, to-day, to-morrow; overboard.

[Note.- The word be is an old form of the Preposition by.

353. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adjective; as,
Abroad, along, aloud, anew, behind, below, beyond.

354. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adverb; as,
Within, without, before, beneath.

355. There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns the (= that), he,
who.

ADVERBS

Pronouns (Place -- Motion -- Motion to -- Time from -- Manner)

The (There, thither, thence, then, thus)

He (here, hither, hence, ,

Who (where, whither, whence, when, how)

356. Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Prepositions. Thus we get-
Thereby, therefrom, therein, thereof, thereon, thereto, there with; hereafter, hereby,
herein, hereupon, herewith; wherefore, wherein, whereon, whereof:

hitherto;
thenceforth, thenceforward;
henceforth, henceforward.

357. Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction and; as, again (= more than once, repeatedly),

by and by (= before long, presently, after a- time),

far and near (= in all directions),

far and wide (= comprehensively),

far and away (= by a great deal, decidedly, beyond all comparison,

first and foremost (= first of all), . . .

now and then (= from time to time, occasionally),

now and again (= at intervals, sometimes, occasionally),

off and on (= not regularly, intermittently),

once and again (= on more than one occasion, repeatedly),

out and away (= beyond comparison, by far),

out and out (= decidedly, beyond all comparison),

over and above (= in addition to, besides, as well as),

over and over (= many times, frequently, repeatedly),

through and through (= thoroughly, completely),

thus and thus (= in such and such a way).

to and fro (= backwards and forwards, up and down).

Good books should be read again and again.

I warned him again and again,

By and by the tumult will subside.

His fame has spread far and near.

As a statesman he saw far and wide.

This is far and away the best course.

He is far and away the best bowler in our eleven.

He now and then writes on fiscal questions.

I write to him now and then.

He worked ten years, off and on, on his Pali Dictionary.

I have told you once and again that you must not read such trash.

This is out and away the best work on Astronomy.

He gained over and above this, the goodwill of all people.

Over and above being hard-working he is thoroughly honest.

He reads all the novels of Scott over and over.

I believe Sachin is out and out the best Indian batsman.

He has read Milton through and through.

Thus and thus only we shall succeed.

He walked to and fro, meditating.

CHAPTER 37

POSITION OF ADVERBS

358. Adverbs of manner, which answer the question 'How?' (e.g., well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly) are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one; as,

It is raining heavily.

The ship is going slowly.

She speaks English well.

He does his work carefully.

359. Adverbs or adverb phrases of place (e.g., here there, everywhere, on the wall) and of time (e.g., now, then, yet, today, next Sunday) are also usually placed after the verb or after the object if there is one; as,

He will come here.

I looked everywhere.

Hang the picture there.

I met him yesterday.

They are to be married next week.

360. When there are two or more adverbs after a verb (and its object), the normal order is adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time.

She sang well in the concert.

We should go there tomorrow evening.

He spoke earnestly at the meeting last night.

361. Adverbs of frequency, which answer the question 'How often?' (e.g., always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally) and certain other adverbs like almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite are normally put between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of only one word; if there is more than one word in the verb, they are put after the first word.

His wife never cooks.

He has never seen a tiger.

I have often told him to write neatly.

We usually have breakfast at eight.

My uncle has just gone out.

I quite agree with you.

362. If the verb is am/are/is/was, these adverbs are placed after the verb, as

I am never late for school.

He is always at home on Sundays.

We are just off.

363. These adverbs are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb be, when it is stressed; as,

“Abdul has come late again.” “Yes, he always does come late.”

“When will you write the essay?” “But I already have written it.”

“Will you be free on Sundays?” “I usually am free on Sundays.”

“Do you eat meat?” “Yes, I sometimes do.”

When an auxiliary is used alone in short responses, as in the last example above, it is stressed and therefore the adverb comes before it.

364. The auxiliaries have to and used to prefer the adverb in front of them.

I often have to go to college on foot.

He always used to agree with me.

365. When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb,
the adverb usually comes before it; as,

Rama is a rather lazy boy.

The dog was quite dead.

The book is way interesting.
Do not speak so fast.

366. But the adverb enough is which it modifies; as,
Is the box big enough?
He was rash enough to interrupt.
He spoke loud enough to be heard.

367. As a general rule, the word only .should be placed immediately before the word it
modifies; as,
I worked only two sums.
He has slept only three hours.

In spoken English, however it is usually put before the verb. The required meaning is
obtained by stressing the word which the only modifies; as,
I only worked two sums.
He has only slept' three hours

Exercise in Composition 63

Insert the given adverbs (or adverb phrases)in their normal position :-

1. He invited me to visit him (often).
2. I am determined to yield this point (never)
3. I know the answer (already).
4. We have seen her (just, in, the square)
5. I have to reach the office (by 9 30, usually).
6. Will he be (there, still)?
7. I shall meet you (this evening, m the park).
8. The train has left (just).
9. “Can you park your car near the shops” “Yes, I can (usually).”
10. You have to check your oil before starting (always).
11. He is in time for meals (never).
12. We should come (here, one morning)
13. He has recovered from his illness(quite)
14. She goes to the cinema (seldom)
15. That is not good (enough).
16. You must say such a thing (never, again)
17. Suresh arrives (always, at 9 o'clock, at the office)
18. He played the violin (last night, brilliantly in the concert)

CHAPTER 38

THE PREPOSITION

368. Read

1. There is a cow in the field.
2. He is fond of tea.
3. The cat jumped off the chair.

In sentence 1, the word **is** shows the relation between two things - cow and field.

In sentence 2, the word of shows the relation between the attribute expressed by the adjective fond and tea.

In sentence 3, the word off shows the relation between the action expressed by the verb jumped and the chair.

The words in, of, off are here used as Prepositions.

Def.- A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.

[The word Preposition means 'that which is placed before'.]

It will be noticed that-

in sentence 1, the Preposition joins a Noun to another Noun;

in sentence 2, the Preposition joins a Noun to an Adjective;

in sentence 3, the Preposition joins a Noun to a Verb.

369. The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its Object. It is in the Accusative case and is said to be governed by the Preposition.

Thus, in sentence 1, the noun field is in the Accusative case, governed by the Preposition in.

370. A Preposition may have two or more objects; as,
The road runs over hill and plain.

371. A Preposition is usually placed before its object, but sometimes it follows it; as,

1. Here is the watch that you asked for.

2. That is the boy (whom) I was speaking of.

3. What are you looking at?

4. What are you thinking of?

5. Which of these chairs did you sit on?

Note 1.- When the object is the Relative Pronoun that, as in sentence 1, the Preposition is always placed at the end.

The Preposition is- often placed at the end when the object is an interrogative pronoun (as in sentences 3, 4 and 5) or a Relative pronoun understood (as in sentence 2).

Note 2.- Sometimes the object is placed first for the sake of emphasis; as,
This I insist on. He is known all the world over.

372. The Prepositions for, from, in, on are often omitted before nouns of place or time;
as,

We did it last week.

I cannot walk a yard.

Wait a minute.

Kinds of Prepositions

373. Prepositions may be arranged in the following classes :-
At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

(2) Compound Prepositions which are generally formed by prefixing a Preposition (usually a = no or be = by) to a Noun, an Adjective or an Adverb.) About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

(3) Phrase Prepositions (Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.)

according to -- in accordance with -- in place of
agreeably to -- in addition to -- in reference to
along with -- in (on) behalf of -- in regard to
away from -- in case of -- in spite of
because of -- in comparison to -- instead of
by dint of -- in compliance with -- in the event of
by means of -- in consequence of -- on account of
by reason of -- in course of -- owing to
by virtue of -- in favour of -- with a view to
by way of -- in front of -- with an eye to
conformably to -- in lieu of -- with reference to
for the sake of -- in order to -- with regard to

He succeeded by dint of perseverance and sheer hard work.

In case of need 'phone to No. 32567.

By virtue of the power vested in me, I hereby order, etc.

In consequence of his illness he could not finish the work in time.

Owing to his ill health, he retired from business.

With reference to your letter of date, we regret we cannot allow any further rebate.

In order to avoid litigation, he accepted Rs. 300 in full settlement of his claim for Rs. 450.

In course of time he saw his mistake.

He died fighting on behalf of his country.

On behalf of the staff he read the address.

He persevered in spite of difficulties.

In the event of 'his dying without an issue, his nephew would inherit the whole property.

Instead of talking, prove your worth by doing something.

By reason of his perverse attitude, he estranged his best friends.

He acted according to my instructions.

Why don't you go along with your brother?

In accordance with your instructions, we have remitted the 'amount to your bankers.

There is a big tree in front of his house.

Agreeably to the terms of the settlement, we herewith enclose our cheque for Rs. 1000.

By way of introduction, he made some pertinent remarks.

By means o/rope ladders they scaled the wall.

For the sake of their beliefs, the Puritans emigrated to America.

In course of his researches he met with many difficulties.

He abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son.

He could not attend school because of his father's serious illness.

He accepted the car in lieu of his claim for Rs. 1,25,000.

With a view to an amicable settlement, we offer you without prejudice Rs. 750 in full settlement of all your claims up-to-date.

On account of his negligence the company suffered a heavy loss.

Whatever he does, he does with an eye to the main chance.

374. Barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching, and a few similar words which are present participles of verbs, are used absolutely with out any noun or pronoun being attached to them. For all practical purposes, they have become Prepositions, and are sometimes distinguished as Participle Prepositions.

Barring (= excepting apart from) accident, the mail will arrive tomorrow.

Concerning (= about) yesterday's fire, there are many rumours in the bazar.

Considering (= taking into account the quality, the price is not high.

Ulysses is said to have invented the game of chess during the siege of Troy.

Notwithstanding (= in spite of) the resistance offered by him, he was arrested by the police.

Pending further orders. Mr. Desai will act as Headmaster.

Regarding your inquiries regret to say that at present we are not interested in imitation silk.

Respecting the plan you mention, I shall write to you hereafter.

Touching (= with regard to) this matter, I have not as yet made up my mind.

375. Several words are used sometimes as Adverbs and some times as Prepositions A word is a Preposition when it governs a noun or pronoun; it is an Adverb when it does not.

Adverb

Go and run about.

I could not come before.

Has he come in?

The wheel came off.

Let us move on.

His father arrived soon.

Take this parcel over to the post-office.

I have not seen him since.

Preposition

Don't loiter about the street.

I came the day before yesterday.

Is he his room?

The driver jumped off the car.

The book lies on the table.

After a month he returned.

He rules over a vast empire.

I have not slept since yesterday.

Exercise in Grammar 64

Name the Preposition the following sentences, and tell the word which each governs:-

1. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.
2. Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.
3. The lion and the unicorn fought for the crown.
4. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
5. Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town.
6. She sat by the fire, and told me a tale.
7. Rain, rain, go to Spain, and never come back again.
8. A fair little girl sat under a tree.
9. Such a number of rocks came over her head.
10. John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown.
11. "Will you walk into parlour?" said the spider to the fly.
12. Into the street the Piper step.
13. I can never return with my poor dog Tray.
14. He worked and sang from moon till night.
15. They all ran after the farmer's wife, who cut off their tails with a carving knife.
16. One day the boy his break fast took, and ate it by a purling brook which through his mother's orchard ran.

17. Old John with white hair does laugh away care, sitting under the oak, among the old folk.
18. They rise with the morning lark, and labour till almost dark.
19. By the Nine Gods he swore.
20. Under a spreading chestnut-tree the village smithy stands.
21. He goes on Sunday to church, and sits among his boys.
22. I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers, from the seas and the streams.
23. Her arms across her breast she laid.
24. Mine be a cot beside the hill.
25. Around my ivied porch shall spring each fragrant flower that drinks the dew.
26. One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.
27. I tried to reason him out of his fears.

Exercise in Grammar 65

Distinguish the Prepositions from Adverbs in the following sentences:-

1. Come down.
2. We sailed down the river.
3. The man walked round the house.
4. He sat on a stool.
5. The carriage moved on.
6. The soldiers passed by.
7. The man turned round.
8. We all went in.
9. He is in the room.
10. He hid behind the door.
11. I left him behind.
12. She sat by the cottage door.
13. The path leads through the woods.
14. I have read the book through.
15. The storm is raging throughout.
16. We cannot live without water.

Exercise in Composition 66

Form sentences to illustrate the use of the following words (1) as Prepositions, and (2) as Adverbs:-

Behind, up, by, along, in, about, beyond, under, before, after.

376. We have seen that the object to a Preposition is a Noun or Pronoun. Sometimes, however, the object to a Preposition is an Adverb of Time or Place (see § 340); as, I will be done by then (= that time).

Since then (= that time) he has not shown his face.

Come away from there (= that place).

He must have reached there by now (= this time).

How far is it from here (= this place)?

It cannot last for ever.

377. Sometimes the object to a preposition is an Adverbial Phrase; as,
Each article was sold at over a pound.

The noise comes from across the river.

He was not promoted to the rank of a colonel till within a few months of his resignation.

I sold my car for under its half cost.

He swore from dawn till far into the night.

He did not see her till a few days ago.

I was thinking about how to circumvent him.

378. A clause can also be the object to a Preposition; as,

Pay careful attention to what I am going to say.

There is no meaning in what you say.

379. The object to a Preposition, when it is a relative pronoun, is sometimes omitted; as, He is the man I was looking for. [Here whom is understood].
These are the good rules to live by. [Here which is understood.]

Exercise in Composition 67

Fill blanks with suitable Prepositions:-

1. The dog ran --- the road.
2. The river flows --- the bridge.
3. The work was done --- haste.
4. He is afraid --- the dog.
5. I am fond --- music.
6. He goes --- Sunday --- church.
7. He died --- his country.
8. The steam-engine was invented --- James Watt.
9. The burglar jumped --- the compound wall.
10. The village was destroyed --- fire.
11. What is that --- me?
12. It cannot be done --- offence.
13. He spoke --- me --- Urdu.
14. They live --- the same roof.
15. I have not seen him --- Wednesday last.
16. I have known him --- a long time.
17. The moon does not shine --- its own light.
18. This is a matter --- little importance.
19. I am tired --- walking.
20. He has not yet recovered --- his illness.
21. I shall do it --- pleasure.
22. God is good, --- me.
23. I will sit --- my desk to do my lesson.
24. I am sorry --- what I have done.
25. O God! Keep me --- sin.
26. I bought it --- fifteen rupees.
27. He broke the jug --- a hundred pieces.
28. It has been raining --- yesterday.
29. I have been working hard --- arithmetic.
30. We suffered --- your neglect.
31. The exercise was written --- me --- a Camlin pen.
32. "Will you walk --- my parlour?" said the spider --- the fly.
33. It is ten o'clock. --- my watch.
34. There is nothing new --- the sun.
35. Do not cry --- spilt milk.
36. You, boys, must settle it --- yourselves.
37. The public are cautioned --- pickpockets.
38. They drove --- Mumbai --- Pune.

380. Prepositions are very commonly used in composition with verbs, to form new verbs. Sometimes they are prefixed; as,

Outbid, overcome, overflow, overlook, undergo, undertake, uphold, withdraw, withhold, withstand.

More frequently Prepositions follow the verbs and remain separate; as,
Boast of, laugh at, look for, send for.
He boasted of his accomplishments.

He looked for his watch everywhere.

Please send for Rama.

Everyone laughed at him.

Relations expressed by Prepositions

381. The following are some of the most common relations indicated by Prepositions:-

(1) Place; as,

Went about the world; ran across the road; leaned against a wall; fell among thieves; quarrelled among themselves; at death's door; athwart the deck; stood before the door; stood behind the curtain; lies below the surface; sat beside me; plies between Mumbai and Alibag; stand by me rain comes from the clouds; in the sky; fell into a ditch; lies near his heart; Kolkata is on the Hooghly; the cliff hangs over the sea; tour round the world; marched through the town; came to the end of the road; put pen to paper; travelled towards Nasik; lay under the table; climbed up the ladder; lies upon the table; within the house; stood without the gate.

(2) Time; as,

After his death; at an early date.; arrived before me; behind time; by three o'clock; during the whole day; for many years; from 1st April; in the afternoon; sat watching far on into the night; lived under the' Moghuls; on Monday; pending his return; since yesterday .; lasted through the night; throughout the year; wait till to-morrow; ten minutes to twelve; towards evening; until his arrival; rise with the sun; within a month.

(3) Agency, instrumentality; as,

Sell goods at auction; sent the parcel by post; was stunned by a blow; was destroyed by fire; heard this through a friend; cut it with a knife.

(4) Manner; as,

Dying by inches; fought with courage; worked with earnestness, won with ease.

(5) Cause, reason, purpose; as,

Laboured for the good of humanity; died of fever; the very place for a picnic; did it/or our good; suffers from gout; died from fatigue; does it from perversity; retreated through fear of an ambush; concealed it through shame; lost his purse through negligence; shivers with fever; took medicine for cold.

(6) Possession; as,

There was no money on him; the mosque of Omar; a man of means; the boy with red hair.

(7) Measure, standard, rate, value; as,

He charges interest at nine per cent. Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. Cloth is sold by the yard. I am taller than you by two inches. It was one by the tower-clock.

(8) Contrast, concession; as,

After (in spite of, notwithstanding) every effort, one may fail. For one enemy he has a hundred friends. For (in spite of) all his wealth he is not content. With (in spite of) all his faults I admire him.

(9) Inference, motive, source, or origin; as,

From what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him. The knights were brave

from gallantry of spirit. He did it from gratitude. Light emanates from the sun. From labour health, from health contentment springs. This is a quotation from Milton. His skill comes from practice.

Note:- It will be seen?& that the same Preposition, according to the way in which it is used, would have its place under several heads:

Exercise in Grammar 68

Explain the force of the Preposition in:-

1. I will do it for all you may say.
2. This work is beyond his capacity.
3. I would do anything before that.
4. After this I wash my hands of you.
5. It is cool for May.
6. She made grand preparations against his coming
7. It was all through you that we failed.
8. He was left for dead on the field
9. All that they did was piety to this.
10. The lifeboat made straight for the sinking ship.
11. I shall do my duty by him.
12. He married for money.
13. A man is a man for all that.
14. Nothing will come of nothing.
15. With all his faults I still like him.

382. The following Prepositions require special notice:-

(1) We can use in or at with the names of cities, towns or villages. In most cases in is used. We use in when we are talking about a place as an area; we use at when we see it as a point.

We stayed in Mumbai for five days.

Our plane stopped on Mumbai on the way to Iran. (Mumbai = Mumbai airport)

How long have you lived in this village?

(2) We use at to talk about group activities and shops/workplaces.

Did you see Shobha at the party?

There weren't many people at the meeting.

I saw him at the baker's.

(3) We use in with the names of streets and at when we give the house-number.

He lives in Church Street.

He lives at 45 Church Street.

(4) We use on when we think of a place as a surface.

The dog is lying on the floor.

Put this picture on the wall.

(5) Till is used of time and to is used of place; as

He slept till eight o'clock.

He walked to the end of the street.

(6) 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.

(7) Since is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time, and is preceded by a verb in the perfect tenses; as,

I have eaten nothing since yesterday.

He has been ill since Monday last

I have not been smoking since last week.

(8) 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.

(9) Beside means at (or 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 in Composition 69

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:-

1. He lives --- Hyderabad. He lives --- 48 Tilak Street.
2. He 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 thirty kilometers --- two hours.
11. He rushed --- room, panting for breath.
12. He does not leave his house --- 9 o'clock.
13. The Express departs --- 3 P.M. --- Delhi.
14. Human sacrifices were practiced --- the Nagas.
15. I received his message --- eight o'clock --- the morning.
16. --- last month I have seen him but once.
17. --- rice they had curry.
18. The fever has taken a turn for the better --- yesterday.
19. He has spent his life --- Kolkata.
20. I saw him felling a big tree -- a hatchet.
21. Come and sit --- me.
22. Nobody --- you knows the truth.
23. While I was --- Delhi he was --- Mumbai.
24. He was killed --- the robber --- a hatchet.
25. We shall stay three months --- America.
26. --- Rustom and Sohrab, there were three other boys present.
27. --- a Ford he has a Fiat car.

Prepositions with forms of transport

383. We use by + noun when we talk about means of transport. We do not use the or a/an before the noun.

We travelled by train, (not: by the/a train)

We say by bicycle, by car/taxi/bus/train, by boat/ ship/plane, by air/sea.

We do not use by when the reference is to a specific bicycle, car, train, etc.

Suresh went there on my bike, (not: by my bike)
We travelled in Mr. Joshi's car. (not: by Mr. Joshi's car)
They came in a taxi.
I'll go on the 7.30 bus.

We use on to mean a specific bicycle, bus, train, ship or plane, and in to mean a specific car, taxi, van, lorry or ambulance.
We say on foot (not by foot).
He goes to the office on foot. (= He walks to the office.).

CHAPTER 39

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

384. Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by particular Prepositions. Read the following sentences, noting appropriate Prepositions:-

Mumbai is famous for its textiles.

The goat subsists on the coarsest of food.

Jawaharlal Nehru was fond of children.

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 ashrams.

It is natural in every man to wish for distinction.

He was endowed with gifts fitted to win eminence in any field of human activity.

The writer is evidently enamoured of the subject.

These computers are cheap enough to be accessible to most people.

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.

I am indebted to you for your help.

Ashoka, 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/or the perfection of its execution.

The holy tree is associated with scenes of goodwill and rejoicing.

The noise from downstairs prevented me from sleeping.

I am already acquainted with the latest developments of the situation.
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 Sri Lanka 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 o/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.

There is still no cure for the common cold.

It was formerly supposed that malaria was due to poisonous exhalations.

People who are averse to hard work, generally do not succeed in life.

Exercise in Composition 70

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; antipathy to dogs; convulsed with laughter; contrary to expectation; infested with vermin; touched with pity; subversive of discipline; beneficial to health; tantamount to refusal; worthy of praise; beset with difficulties; accountable to God; atone for misdeeds; addicted to opium; entitled to consideration; heedless of consequences; deaf to entreaties; aptitude for business; incentive to hard work; sensitive to criticism; indifferent to praise or blame.

Exercise in Composition 71

The following nouns take the preposition for after them. Use them in sentences:-

Affection, ambition, anxiety, apology, appetite, aptitude, blame, candidate, capacity, compassion, compensation, contempt, craving, desire, esteem, fitness, fondness, guarantee, leisure, liking, match, motive, need, opportunity, partiality, passion, pity, predilection, pretext, relish, remorse, reputation, surety.

Exercise in Composition 72

The following nouns take the preposition with after them. Use them in sentences:-

Acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intercourse, intimacy, relations.

Exercise in Composition 73

The following nouns take the preposition of after them. Use them in sentences:-

Abhorrence, assurance, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, observance, proof, result, want.

Exercise in Composition 74

The following nouns take the preposition to after them. Use them in sentences:-

Access, accession, allegiance, alternative, antidote, antipathy, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disgrace, dislike, encouragement, enmity, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, leniency, likeness, limit, menace, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, postscript, preface, reference, repugnance, resemblance, sequel, submission, succession, supplement, temptation, traitor.

Exercise In Composition 75

The following nouns take the preposition from after them. Use them in sentences:-
Abstinence, cessation, deliverance, descent, digression, escape, exemption, inference, respite.

Exercise in Composition 76

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition to after them. Use them in sentences:-

- (a) Abhorrent, acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, agreeable, akin, alien, alive, amenable, analogous, applicable, appropriate, beneficial, callous, common, comparable, condemned.
- (b) Conducive, conformable, congenial, consecrated, contrary, creditable, deaf, derogatory, detrimental, devoted, disastrous, due, entitled, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, fatal, foreign, hostile, impudent, incidental, in clined.
- (c) Indebted, indifferent, indispensable, indulgent, inimical, insensible, injured, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, immaterial, impervious, indigenous, liable, limited, lost, loyal, material, natural, necessary.
- (d) Obedient, obliged, offensive, opposite, painful, partial, peculiar, pertinent, pledged, preferable, prejudicial, prior, profitable, prone, reduced, related, relevant, repugnant, responsible, restricted, sacred, sensitive, serviceable, subject, suitable, suited, supplementary, tantamount, true.

Exercise in Composition 77

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition in after them. Use them in sentences:-

Absorbed, abstemious, accomplished, accurate, assiduous, backward, bigoted, correct, defective, deficient, experienced, diligent, enveloped, fertile, foiled, - honest, implicated, interested, involved, lax, proficient, remiss, temperate, versed.

Exercise in Composition 78

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition with after them. Use them in sentences:-