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商務
實驗高級英文法題解

Key To

EXPERIMENTAL
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For
Advanced Students
by
Charles Weber
之 江 編



上海譯者書局印行

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編輯大意

- 一、本書係將商務出版“實驗高級英文法”中之習題全部解答而成。
- 二、本書對於原書每一習題之解答，不厭其詳，蓋欲使讀者備此一書，有得心應手之樂，而無翻查其他參攷書之勞。
- 三、書中所列“Exercise 1. P. 2.”等字樣，乃指原書習題一原書第二面而言，餘則依此類推。
- 四、本書編輯時，承蒙吳照華，張紹尹，龔諮善，周新民，畢馥真，易白痕，張仕章教授等多方予以協助，是以本書苟有可取之處，均係諸教授之力；設有任何缺點，自當歸咎於編者之學識庸陋。
- 五、本書付印匆促，錯誤容或難免，尚希高明正之。

編者謹識 三十四年五月十日



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PART ONE

Exercise 1. P. 2.

1. "Children love to listen to interesting stories" is a sentence with "Children" as its subject and "love" as its predicate.
2. "Grammar teaches us the correct use of language" is a sentence with "Grammar" as its subject and "teaches" as its predicate.
3. "We in the classroom" is not a sentence.
4. "Birds of a feather flock together" is a sentence with "Birds" as its subject and "flock" as its predicate.
5. "Is the largest river in China" is not a sentence.
6. "How to study the English language" is not a sentence.
7. "Every Chinese citizen should love China" is a sentence with "citizen" as its subject and "should love" as its predicate.

8. "Students are the future master of China" is a sentence with "Students" as its subject and "are" as its predicate.
9. "Principles for saving China" is not a sentence.
10. "Every true student will do something for society" is a sentence with "student" as its subject and "will do" as its predicate.
11. "Shoes and hats" is not a sentence.
12. "All men are really brothers" is a sentence with "men" as its subject and "are" as its predicate.
13. "The book on the table belongs to me" is a sentence with "book" as its subject and "belongs" as its predicate.
14. "Plenty of play and recreation after school" is not a sentence.
15. "Pure water is necessary to health" is a sentence with "water" as its subject and "is" as its predicate.
16. "He always writes neatly" is a sentence with "He" as its subject and "writes" as its predicate.

17. "Too busily engaged to speak to me" is not a sentence.
18. "The first president of the Republic of China" is not a sentence.
19. "Fire burns" is a sentence with "Fire" as its subject and "burns" as its predicate.
20. "Patient effort removes mountains" is a sentence with "effort" as its subject and "removes" as its predicate.

* * * * *

Exercise 2. P. 3.

1. The *apple* is a kind of fruits.
2. A *bird* is singing in its cage.
3. A clever *carpenter* works with great skill.
4. A *friend* in need is a friend indeed.
5. Is this *book* bought from the Translators' Bookstore?
6. A *tiger* is a fierce animal.
7. That *tree* was planted by my eldest brother last year.

8. This *flower* is very beautiful.
9. Every Chinese *girl* should do something for her country.

* * * * *

Exercise 3. P. 3.

1. *Tell* me the whole truth.
2. She *writes* me a few lines every week.
3. You *run* after me.
4. The American soldiers *sing* our Chinese songs in high spirits.
5. You *eat* too much.
6. I *find* my watch now.
7. We *study* Geometry, English, and Chinese at school.
8. Birds *fly* to and fro.
9. *Play* while you play.
10. I *see* some one coming.

* * * * *

Exercise 4. P. 5.

1. The subject is the pronoun "I", and the predicate is "shall see".
2. The subject is the noun "friends", and the predicate is "are".
3. The subject is the noun "stone", and the predicate is "gathers".
4. The subject is the infinitive "To see", and the predicate is "is".
5. The subject is the gerund "Sleeping", and the predicate is "is".
6. The subject is the phrase "When to start for Nanking", and the predicate is "is".
7. The subject is the gerund "Smoking", and the predicate is "injures".
8. The clause "That honesty is the best policy" is the subject, while "is" is the predicate.
9. The subject is the pronoun "you", and the predicate is "should respect".
10. The subject is the noun phrase "The president of the United States", and the predicate is "live".

11. The subject is the clause "Whoever disobeys me", and the predicate is "should be punished".
12. The infinitive phrase "To tell a lie" is the subject, while "is" is the predicate.
13. The subject is the noun "earth", and the predicate is "will supply".
14. The subject is the pronoun "He", and the predicate is "is".
15. The subject is the noun phrase "How to spend the summer vacation", and the predicate is "is".

* * * * *

Exercise 5. P. 6.

1. The simple subject and the simple predicate are "citizens" and "obey" with the adjectives "all" and "good" as the modifiers of the subject.
2. The simple subject and the simple predicate are "Mr. Lee" and "land", the modifier of the subject is the appositive "a rich merchant".
3. The simple subject and the simple predicate are

“friend” and “has returned”; the modifier of the subject is the pronoun “my” in the possessive case.

4. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “travelers” and “can see”; the modifiers of the subject are the participle phrase “climbing to the top of the hill” and the article “The”.
5. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “friend” and “is”; the modifiers of the subject are the article “a” and the prepositional phrase “in need”.
6. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “man” and “will let”; the modifier of the subject are the article “The” and the adjective clause “who is going abroad for the summer”.
7. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “man” and “wears”; the modifiers of the subject are the adjectives “this” and “old”.
8. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “brain” and “is”; the modifier of the subject is the noun phrase in the possessive case “an idle man’s”.
9. The simple subject and the simple predicate are

- “uncle” and “is”; the modifier of the subject is the pronoun “your” in the possessive case.
10. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “water” and “is”; the modifier of the subject is the infinitive “to drink”.
 11. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “watch” and “is lost”; the modifiers of the subject are the article “The” and the adjective clause “that I bought yesterday”.
 12. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “roof” and “is”; the modifiers of the subject are the article “The” and the prepositional phrase “of the house”.
 13. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “book” and “was”; the modifiers of the subject are the adjective “This” and the appositive “an English-Chinese dictionary”.
 14. The simple subjects and the simple predicate are “backbone and breastbone” and “are”; the modifiers of the subject are the article “The” and the noun in the possessive case “turtle’s”.
 15. The simple subject and the simple predicate are “bird” and “greeted”; the modifiers of the

subject are the article "A" and the participle phrase "lighting near my window".

* * * * *

Exercise 6. P. 7.

1. (You) are students.
2. (This beautiful handkerchief) belongs to his sister.
3. (Her eldest brother) lives in Shanghai.
4. (To save our country) is our first duty.
5. (Drinking) invigorates our body.
6. (To eat too much) causes indigestion.
7. (The old man) is my teacher.
8. (This returned student) speaks English fluently.
9. (A political prisoner) has escaped.
10. (Reading) improves our mind.
11. (Your old professor) visited me last evening.
12. (Those boys sitting in their classroom) are all in their teens.
13. (The honourable headmaster) stands over there.
14. (The flower-garden) abounds in flowers.

15. (The owner of the newly-established restaurant)
invited me to take dinner with them.

* * * * *

Exercise 7. P. 8.

1. The simple predicate is "have waited", and its modifier is the adverbial object "a long time".
2. The simple predicate is "works", and its modifiers are the adverb "hard", and the phrase "to get his living".
3. The simple predicate is "began", and its modifiers are the infinitive "to speak", and the absolute phrase "the audience listening intently".
4. The simple predicate is "is", and its modifier is the adverbial clause "although he is poor".
5. The simple predicate is "fled", and its modifier is the absolute phrase "the general falling".
6. The simple predicate is "lay", and its modifier is the prepositional phrase "before us".
7. The simple predicate is "fell", and its modifier is the prepositional phrase "with a crash".

8. The simple predicate is "shall go", and its modifier is the infinitive phrase "to see my friend".
9. The simple predicate is "ran", and its modifier is the adverbial object "the whole distance".
10. The simple predicate is "feel", and its modifier is the adverbial clause "as soon as her letter comes".
11. The simple predicate is "study", and its modifiers are the prepositional phrase "in school" and the infinitive phrase "to gain knowledge".
12. The simple predicate is "did", and its modifier is the adverb "carefully".
13. The simple predicate is "play", and its modifier is the adverbial clause "when the cat is away".
14. The simple predicate is "fought", and its modifier is the adverb "bravely".
15. The simple predicate is "can do", and its modifier is the adverbial phrase "that way".

* * * * *

Exercise 8. P. 9.

1. We come to school *to study*.
2. All the students study *diligently*.
3. The birds are flying *in the sky*.
4. *The Japanese having been driven out*, we may go to our native place.
5. You have studied English *eight years*.
6. We stay indoors *with the windows shut*.
7. The hunters crept along *as soon as they heard the roaring* of the lion.
8. He lay down *to fire*.
9. Every man should sleep *eight hours* a day.
10. The weather is hot, *because the summer is drawing near*.

* * * * *

Exercise 9. P. 11.

1. The direct object is "flowers", and the indirect object is "sister".
2. The direct object is "troubles", and the indirect object is "you".

3. The direct object is "story", and the indirect object is "judge".
4. The direct object is "welcome", and the indirect object is "him".
5. The direct object is "that he would come", and the indirect object is "me".
6. The direct objects are "English" and "French".
7. The direct object is "ones".
8. The direct object is "where to throw my lines", and the indirect object is "me".
9. The direct object is "wages", and the indirect object is "cock".
10. The direct object is "picture", and the indirect object is "me".
11. The direct object is "request", and the indirect object is "us".
12. The direct object is "crown", and the indirect object is "Caesar".
13. The direct object is "how to do this", and the indirect object is "him".
14. The direct object is "to be cheated".
15. The direct object is "reward", and the indirect object is "him".

* * * * *

Exercise 10. P. 11.

1. The students asked him a question.
2. The landlord of the inn gave me some food.
3. He wants to succeed.
4. We do not know that you were ill last week.
5. We enjoy swimming.
6. We have seen a tiger.
7. I bought my brother a gun.
8. A thief stole a watch.
9. The teacher told us a patriotic story.
10. O God! forgive me my sin.

* * * * *

Exercise 11. P. 13.

1. The subjective complement is the predicate adjective "necessary".
2. The objective complement is the noun "secretary".
3. The subjective complement is the present participle "standing".

4. The subjective complement is the gerund "swimming".
5. The objective complement is the past participle "astonished".
6. The subjective complement is the noun "friends".
7. The objective complement is the infinitive "to be useless".
8. The subjective complement is the past participle "faded".
9. The subjective complement is the infinitive "to obey his parents".
10. The objective complement is the present participle "weeping".
11. The subjective complements are the nouns "enemy" and "friend".
12. The objective complement is the prepositional phrase "of no avail".
13. The objective complement is the adjective "white".
14. The subjective complement is the adverb "there".
15. The objective complement is the past participle "written".

16. The subjective complement is the predicate nominative "spice".
17. The objective complement is the prepositional phrase "at the head of his troops".
18. The subjective complement is the clause "that you would not come here".
19. The subjective complement is the infinitive "to become a well educated girl".
20. The subjective complement is the gerund "playing".

* * * * *

Exercise 12. P. 14.

1. We should consider Japan *enemy*.
2. This lesson is *instructive*.
3. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a *scholar*.
4. We thought he was *smart*.
5. A good daughter makes her mother *happy*.
6. We heard the birds *singing*.
7. Every Chinese boy and girl should be a *patriot*.
8. All my efforts were *of no avail*.

9. My purpose is *to save China*.
10. The captain ordered the soldiers *to fire*.
11. His favorite game is *playing* football.
12. I found him *stealing*.

* * * * *

Exercise 13. P. 16.

(a)

1. They are brave soldiers.
2. They look dissatisfied.
3. We become bosom friends.
4. The flowers seem to be fading.
5. Those beggars turn out thieves.
6. These books prove of no use.

(b)

1. They call him captain.
2. We should consider Americans friends.
3. They choose me secretary and treasurer.
4. They found him sleeping.
5. I made him understand.
6. I thought her poor.

* * * * *

Exercise 14. P. 16.

1. "Which the teachers assign" is an adjective clause modifying the word "lessons".
2. "That once was round and full" is an adjective clause modifying the word "moon".
3. "Who never make mistakes" is an adjective clause modifying the word "man".
4. "That my friend gave me" is an adjective clause modifying the word "pen".
5. "In whom I trust" is an adjective clause modifying the word "friend".
6. "Who had seen many battles" is an adjective clause modifying the word "chief".
7. "Where I was born" is an adjective clause modifying the word "castle".
8. "When the country was in a chaotic state" is an adjective clause modifying the word "time".
9. "Whence he came" is an adjective clause modifying the word "land".
10. "Whom I met in Paris" is an adjective clause modifying the word "gentleman".

11. "Who passed the examination" is an adjective clause modifying the word "student".
12. "Which is always late" is an adjective clause modifying the word "train".

* * * * *

Exercise 15. P. 17.

1. The man *who* is standing there is my teacher.
2. My sister is reading the novel *which* I bought her yesterday.
3. The general to *whom* your father is speaking is known for his bravery.
4. The flower *that* you sent me yesterday has faded.
5. Do you know the place *where* Mr. Chen lives?
6. Will you fix the time *when* I shall call on you?
7. Can you tell me the reason *why* you are always late?

* * * * *

Exercise. 16 P. 18.

1. "As she is clever" is an adverbial clause of

- comparison modifying the adjective "diligent".
2. "That everybody is afraid to try it" is an adverbial clause of result modifying the adjective "hard".
 3. "As soon as the signal for attack was given" is an adverbial clause of time modifying the verb "rushed".
 4. "Where we can enjoy beautiful scenery" is an adverbial clause of place modifying the verbal phrase "like to go".
 5. "In order that we might succeed" is an adverbial clause of purpose modifying the adverb "hard".
 6. "If you call him" is an adverbial clause of condition modifying the verb "come".
 7. "Because I trusted him" is an adverbial clause of cause modifying the verb "lent".
 8. "Though he was poor" is an adverbial clause of contrast modifying the adjective "honest".
 9. "Ever since we left the house" is an adverbial clause of time modifying the verb "ceased".
 10. "That he succeeded at last" is an adverbial clause of result modifying the verb "persevered".

11. "As he approached the stream" is an adverbial clause of time modifying the verb "quaked".
12. "Because you wish it" is an adverbial clause of cause modifying the verb "consent".
13. "As if they were my friends" is an adverbial clause of manner modifying the verb "spoke".
14. "Than (he speaks) Chinese" is an adverbial clause of comparison modifying the adverb "better".
15. "Although he was sick" is an adverbial clause of contrast modifying the verb "worked".
16. "Wherever you go" is an adverbial clause of place modifying the adverb "there".
17. "So that they may earn a living" is an adverbial clause of purpose modifying the verb "engage".
18. "As the world lasts" is an adverbial clause of time modifying the adverb "long".
19. "Unless you leave the house at once" is an adverbial clause of condition modifying the verb "send".
20. "That no one could hear him" is an adverbial clause of result modifying the adverb "fast".

* * * * *

Exercise 17. P. 19.

1. When you came to my home yesterday, I was just writing a letter to your brother.
2. We can return to our native place as soon as we have driven out our enemy.
3. Wherever you may be, I am always with you.
4. He failed in business, because he was too fond of gambling.
5. It has been a long time since I wrote you last.
6. We work hard in order that we may save our country.
7. He speaks English so fluently that I cannot but admire him.
8. Japanese soldiers are as cruel as devils.
9. Although he is wounded, he won't leave the battlefield.
10. We will not be defeated, if God is with us.
11. We shall shoot you, unless you surrender at once.

* * * * *

Exercise 18. P. 20.

1. "What is one man's meat" is a noun clause

- used as the subject of the verb "is".
2. "That the ship was sinking" is a noun clause used as the object of the verb "saw".
 3. "Who is placed over me" is a noun clause used as the object of the preposition "upon".
 4. "That help was near" is a noun clause used as an appositive.
 5. "That this story is false" is a noun clause used as a subjective complement.
 6. "That I would stay in the town" is a noun clause used as the object of the verb "resolved".
 7. "What he is" is a noun clause used as an objective complement.
 8. "Whom the gods love" is a noun clause used as the subject of the verb "die".
 9. "That he intended to come" is a noun clause used as an appositive.
 10. "Whoever wants it" is a noun clause used as the object of the preposition "to".
 11. "Whether he will go" is a noun clause used as the subject of the verb "is".
 12. "Why he did that once and again" is a noun clause used as the object of the verb "know".

13. "What I expected to see" is a noun clause used as a subjective complement.
14. "If I would go there" is a noun clause used as an objective complement.

* * * * *

Exercise 19. P. 23.

1. "The president of the United States" is a phrase used as a noun.
2. "As long as" is a phrase used as a conjunction.
3. "On the farm" is a phrase used as an adjective.
4. "For fear of" is a phrase used as a preposition.
5. "On every side" is a phrase used as an adverb.
6. "Off and on," is a phrase used as an adverb.
7. "Of wisdom" is a phrase used as an adjective.
8. "By and by" is a phrase used as an adverb; "to and fro" is a phrase used as an adverb.
9. "On the eve of victory" is a phrase used as an adverb.
10. "Without an invitation" is a phrase used as an adverb.

11. "In order that" is a phrase used as a conjunction.
12. "By the Commercial Press" is a phrase used as an adverb.
13. "As soon as" is a phrase used as a conjunction.
14. "In front of" is a phrase used as a preposition.
15. "With its passengers" is a phrase used as an adjective.
16. "In spite of" is a phrase used as a preposition.
17. "In hand" and "in the bush" are phrases used as adjectives.
18. "In the Bank of Communications" is a phrase used as an adverb.

* * * * *

Exercise 20. P. 23.

1. We take a walk *along the seashore*.
2. I meet him *in the street*.
3. He speaks English *with difficulty*.
4. He cheats me *again and again*.
5. The Yangtze is the longest river *of China*.

6. The temple was built *on the top of the mountain*.
7. Millions were made homeless *on account of the Japanese invasion*.
8. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the leader of *the Republic of China*.
9. Your little ones are sitting *on the playground*.
10. We cannot drive out our enemy at once *for lack of powerful weapons*.
11. You *as well as* I shall be of some use to our country.
12. I save every dollar possible *in order that* I may be able to help the refugees a little.
13. This table is made *of stone*.
14. *In regard to* your request, I cannot but refuse it.
15. The students keep quiet *as soon as* they catch sight of their teacher.

* * * * *

Exercise 21. P. 27.

1. The Chinese soldiers fought bravely. (declarative)

2. I bought a basket of sweet peaches. (declarative)
3. Whom did you hand the letter to? (interrogative)
4. Bring me some water quickly. (imperative)
5. What a big noise the child makes! (exclamatory)
6. Was the report of the fire true? (interrogative)
7. The bright silver moon shone upon the pretty dancers. (declarative)
8. Give me a pencil. (imperative)
9. How fast the horse runs! (exclamatory)
10. Has China a good post-office system? (interrogative)
11. Kindly close the door. (imperative)
12. Our society meets once a week. (declarative)
13. Can't you come to-morrow? (interrogative)
14. Mother has given Mary a new dress. (declarative)
15. Be so good as to come this way. (imperative)
16. How lovely a day in June is! (exclamatory)
17. I will never forget her. (declarative)
18. Please show me the way. (imperative)

19. What a strange fellow you are! (exclamatory)
20. Sleeping in the open air is a fine tonic. (declarative)

* * * * *

Exercise 22. P. 27.

A.

1. We will perform our duty.
2. China is getting stronger day by day.
3. Japanese are our deadly foe.
4. Mr. Chang has done a lot for the relief work.

B.

1. Do you know when Adolf Hitler will go mad?
2. Is Mr. Wang still in the front?
3. When will you fight for your country?
4. Can we beat the Japanese in a year?

C.

1. Come and tell me the whole affair.
2. Kindly lend me your hand.
3. Don't talk too much.
4. Look before you jump.

D.

1. How bravely our soldiers fight!
2. Long live the Republic of China!
3. Down with the Japanese!
4. How thoughtful our leader is!

* * * * *

Exercise 23. P. 30.

1. Will he come if you send for him? (complex)
2. The lotus is a beautiful water lily. (simple)
3. The children were merry, but the old people were serious. (compound)
4. The heart is sad, thy friend is far away. (compound)
5. He walks faster than the child can run. (complex)
6. John told me that he had studied his lessons but I did not believe him. (compound-complex)
7. When the bell rings, all students come to class. (complex)
8. The diver went under the water and came up

with a pearl. (compound)

9. If you must go, come again soon. (complex)
10. Millions of fish live in the sea. (simple)
11. Are you here, or is it a dream? (compound)
12. When I started, I feared that it would rain; but when I reached home, the sky was clear. (compound complex)
13. The dogs and cats bit and scratched. (compound)
14. I believe that it will rain soon. (complex)
15. Flies and mosquitoes are very dangerous insects. (simple)
16. Either he or you must have opened the window. (compound)
17. We need many windows that we may breathe fresh air. (complex)
18. You will not succeed unless you work hard, and if you do not succeed every one will blame you. (compound-complex)
19. Days and weeks and months slide imperceptibly away; July is just at hand and the half of it will soon be over. (compound)

20. The swallows were flying here and there through the warm spring air. (simple)

* * * * *

Exercise 24. P. 31.

A.

1. I am a student.
2. I want to see her.
3. Our country is very large.
4. Have you ever read the "Wartime English Conversation"?

B.

1. Look before you jump, and you will save a lot of trouble.
2. You must not use too many imported goods, for our country is poor.
3. The Japanese forces are strong for the time being, but they will be beaten in the long run.
4. Nation is above all, and therefore we must save our country with all our might.

C.

1. The general who wears the "Blue Sky and White Sun Medal" has won many victories in Northern Burma.
2. Don't think that you can save your country by sitting idle every day.
3. Wherever the Japanese troops go, they carry horror and destruction before them.
4. If the enemy does not surrender, he must be destroyed.

* * * * *

PART TWO

Exercise 25. P. 35.

1. "Discovered" is a transitive verb having "America" for its direct object. "Has" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "appointed".
2. "Appointed" is a transitive verb having "him" for its direct object and "principal" for its objective complement.
3. "Pay" is a transitive verb having "attention" for its direct object. "Will" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "pay".
4. The first "Do" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "do". The second "do" is a transitive verb having the clause "what you do not want others to do to you" for its direct object.
5. "Sings" is an intransitive verb.

- 6 "Sing" is a transitive verb having "song" for its direct object.
7. "Lived" is an intransitive verb having "life" for its cognate object.
8. "Is" is an intransitive verb having "man" for its subjective complement.
9. "Flying" is a transitive verb having "kites" for its object. "Are" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "flying".
10. "Behave" is a transitive verb having "yourself" for its direct object. "Should" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "behave".
11. "Is" is an intransitive verb having "simpler" for its subjective complement.
12. "Read" and "write" are intransitive verbs. "Cannot" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verbs "read" and "write".
13. "Getting" and "rain" are intransitive verbs. "Are" and "will" are auxiliary verbs helping the principal verbs "getting" and "rain" respectively.
14. "Obey" is a transitive verb having "parents" for its direct object. "Should" is an auxiliary

verb helping the principal verb "obey".

15. "Is" is an intransitive verb having "mortal" for its subjective complement.
16. "Keep" is a transitive verb having "company" for its direct object. "be" is an intransitive verb; "will" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "be".
17. "Run" is an intransitive verb having "race" for its cognate object. "Have" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "run".
18. "Was" is an intransitive verb having "in the country" for its subjective complement. "Take" is a transitive verb having "walk" for its direct object; "would" is an auxiliary verb helping the principal verb "take".

* * * * *

Exercise 26. P. 36.

1. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek *appointed* General Li Tsung-jen Commander of the Seventh Army in the Northern Expedition.
2. These naughty boys will not *pay attention to* what you have said.

3. *Do* to others as you would like them to do to you.
4. She *sings* as she dances.
5. He *is* very kind to the poor.
6. Birds *are flying* here and there.
7. Can you *read* and write French.
8. *Obey* your commander and march to the front with courage.
9. *Keep* yourself fit and be ready to serve your country at any moment.
10. She is on the point of being outraged by the Japanese soldiers, let us run to her rescue at once.

* * * * *

Exercise 27. P. 53.

(1) CATCH

SIMPLE FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. I catch. | We catch. |
| 2. You catch. | You catch. |
| 3. He catches. | They catch. |

Past

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. I caught. | We caught. |
| 2. You caught. | You caught. |
| 3. He caught. | They caught. |

Future

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I shall catch. | We shall catch. |
| 2. You will catch. | You will catch. |
| 3. He will catch. | They will catch. |

PROGRESSIVE FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I am catching. | We are catching. |
| 2. You are catching. | You are catching. |
| 3. He is catching. | They are catching. |

Past

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I was catching. | We were catching. |
| 2. You were catching. | You were catching. |
| 3. He was catching. | They were catching. |

Future

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall be catching. | We shall be catching. |
| 2. You will be catching. | You will be catching. |
| 3. He will be catching. | They will be catching. |

PERFECT FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I have caught. | We have caught. |
| 2. You have caught. | You have caught. |
| 3. He has caught. | They have caught. |

Past

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I had caught. | We had caught. |
| 2. You had caught. | You had caught. |
| 3. He had caught. | They had caught. |

Future

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | I shall have caught. | We shall have caught. |
| 2. | You will have caught. | You will have caught. |
| 3. | He will have caught. | They will have caught. |

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | I have been catching. | We have been catching. |
| 2. | You have been catching. | You have been catching. |
| 3. | He has been catching. | They have been catching. |

Past

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | I had been catching. | We had been catching. |
| 2. | you had been catching. | You had been catching. |
| 3. | He had been catching. | They had been catching. |

Future

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been catching. | We shall have catching. |
| 2. You will have been catching. | You will have been eating. |
| 3. He will have been catching. | They will have been catching. |

N. B. The other three verbs are to be conjugated exactly in the same manner as shown above, but special attention should be paid to the past tense and past participle of the irregular verbs "take" and "strike".

* * * * *

Exercise 28. P. 57.

(1) CATCH

SIMPLE FORM

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Present</i>	
1. I am caught.	We are caught.
2. You are caught.	You are caught.
3. He is caught.	They are caught.

Past

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I was caught. | We were caught. |
| 2. You were caught. | You were caught. |
| 3. He was caught. | They were caught. |

Future

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I shall be caught. | We shall be caught. |
| 2. You will be caught. | You will be caught. |
| 3. He will be caught. | They will be caught. |

PROGRESSIVE FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I am being caught. | We are being caught. |
| 2. You are being caught. | You are being caught. |
| 3. He is being caught. | They are being caught. |

Past

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I was being caught. | We were being caught. |
| 2. You were being caught. | You were being caught. |
| 3. He was being caught. | They were being caught. |

PERFECT FORM

Singular

Plural

Present

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have been caught. | We have been caught. |
| 2. You have been caught. | You have been caught. |
| 3. He has been caught. | They have been caught. |



Past

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I had been caught. | We had been caught. |
| 2. You had been caught. | You had been caught. |
| 3. He had been caught. | They had been caught. |

Future

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been caught. | We shall have been caught. |
| 2. You will have been caught. | You will have been caught. |
| 3. He will have been caught. | They will have been caught. |

N. B. The past tense and past participle of "bite" are "bit" and "bitten".

* * * * *

Exercise 29. P. 57.

1. Honey is gathered from the flowers by the bees.
2. The vessel was driven against the rock by the storm.

3. We saw the storm approaching.
4. Napoléon was defeated at Waterloo by the Duke of Wellington.
5. An acquaintance has insulted him.
6. Every one will admire these curios.
7. His mother was kept waiting by him.
8. The child was taught to read by me.
9. This topic was not touched upon by the speaker.
10. A lantern was being carried by him.
11. He was acknowledged to be a genius by everybody.
12. The rain will spoil your clothes.
13. A friend of mine gave me the dictionary.
14. Your things will be taken care of by me when you are gone.
15. I was prevented from coming by the rain.
16. The letter is brought to me by the postman every morning.
17. The matter was thought over by him.
18. The soldiers were being looked at by the little boys of the village.
19. My work will have been finished before you return.

20. He was called a traitor by his fellow countrymen.

* * * * *

Exercise 30, P. 59.

1. I have done it myself.
2. He gave me too much.
3. He threw it into the river for I saw him when he did it.
4. The rain has been falling for three hours.
5. He went and did it without my permission.
6. I begin to think that you have forsaken me.
7. The water buffalo is walking along the road.
8. The servant has broken a cup.
9. I had ridden a short distance when the storm arose.
10. He is thinking of his friend.
11. The leaves have begun to fall.
12. The teachers are teaching in their proper classes.
13. They sang a new song which they had not sung before.
14. He drank too much wine.

15. If I had had time, I should have written it.
16. I shall go to the city to-morrow.
17. They have taken the book from the library.
18. The prisoner threw himself into the sea and swam for the shore.
19. The moon has been shining for a long time.
20. Try to remember what I have told you to-day and do not forget it so soon.

* * * * *

Exercise 31. P. 61.

1. We went there last Saturday.
2. I always write my composition carefully.
3. I did not see him yesterday.
4. The train starts at six o'clock every morning.
5. He will come here next Wednesday.
6. It did not rain last night.
7. These trees look beautiful.
8. The sun shines by day and the moon by night.
9. A strange thing happened this afternoon.
10. I knew him while I was in Shanghai.

11. The house belongs to my uncle.
12. I shall go there to-morrow.
13. We know who you are.
14. No steamship will sail for Hankow to-morrow morning.
15. Two and two are four.

* * * * *

Exercise 32. P. 62.

A.

1. I go to school every day.
2. He writes with a fountain pen.
3. China is a very large country.

B.

1. The present war broke out nine years ago.
2. I saw him writing a letter to his girl friend yesterday.
3. Our soldiers fought bravely, and recaptured several strategic towns last month.

C.

1. In this patriotic war we shall win.

2. You will all be of one mind.
3. We shall attain victory for our country.

* * * * *

Exercise 33. P. 65.

1. When he came, I (had gone) away.
2. The servant (has broken) a cup.
3. The young men who (have just come) are students.
4. At the end of this week, I (shall have been) in school four years.
5. I (have not yet finished) the work that you gave me.
6. I (had finished) the work you gave me, when he came to see me last night.
7. He (had been) ill for three days when the doctor was sent for.
8. These boys know their lessons well for they (have studied) it.
9. He will become discouraged before he (has) thoroughly (tried) it.

10. (Have) you ever (seen) a tiger ?
11. I want the book no more; I (have read) it already.
12. He (will have reached) Nanking by this time tomorrow.
13. I (have) not (seen) him for several days.
14. He told me that he (had) just (returned) home from school.
15. If you are not quick, the train (will have started).
16. I am sure that before next week he (will have borrowed) enough money.
17. He (had) not (gone) far when he began to feel tired.
18. He (has lived) in Anking for over ten years.

* * * * *

Exercise 34. P. 66.

A.

1. When the present war has been over, we can return to Shanghai.

2. China has lost the possession of many cities, but we will recapture them in the near future.
3. We have hated the Japanese for more than eight years.

B.

1. When the enemy forces had all gone to sleep, our gurilla fighters attacked them in a sudden.
2. Our country had seen many enemies whose hordes were either hurled back or destroyed.
3. When the policeman came to the spot, the robbers had already fled.

C.

1. By the time you return from American, we shall have won our final victory.
2. When you come to see me next Tuesday, I shall have finished reading this book.
3. Before the summer comes, they will have been married.

* * * * *

Exercise 3F. P. 68.

1. She is speaking with her aunt.
2. The famine caused by the flood in 1931 was serious.
3. Will you go to the club to-night?
4. The sun was shining when I started.
5. They have been expecting rain for a long time.
6. The rain began to fall as soon as the sun had gone down.
7. Yesterday when I was buying some cloth a friend of mine came into the shop.
8. What is the matter?
9. They are listening to him attentively.
10. The Chinese Revolution broke out in 1911.
11. The Chinese Republic has been establishing for twenty-one years.
12. They have been looking everywhere for you.
13. While I was taking a walk in the country, it suddenly began to rain.
14. I have been writing a composition for two hours.
15. Our work will have been finished at noon tomorrow.

16. They have built a theater now.
17. By the time you came back I shall have finished the work.
18. The book that was lost yesterday has been found to-day.
19. If you come at midnight, I shall have been sleeping.
20. He was taught that the earth revolves around the sun.

* * * * *

Exercise 36. P. 69.

1. All men are created equal.
2. I understand what you say.
3. The carpenters built three houses last year.
4. I have just received a telegram.
5. When did it take place?
6. The steamer had gone when I reached the wharf.
7. Last evening he wrote a letter.
8. After I had seen her, I returned to school.

9. She had gone to bed when her sister returned home.
10. Two strangers came yesterday to see you.
11. This business shall have been settled when the letter gets there.
12. The house had been struck by lightening before day dawned.
14. The alarm bell is rung when the thief appears.
15. Hope is the mother of success.
16. I have seen an elephant this year.
17. Mother told me that I had done my work well.
18. Have you finished the work that I gave you ?
19. Next year I shall go every week to the city for a music lesson.
20. By seven o'clock last evening the rain had entirely ceased.
21. They are taking dinner in the next room now.
22. They robber lay dead in the spot where it had been shot.
23. What are you doing at this very moment ?
24. The thief entered the room, while they were sleeping.

25. This time to-morrow the workmen will be repairing the house.
26. Mr. A said that he had been thinking over the matter.
27. He is walking in the garden at this moment.
28. I lived here four years ago.
29. My friend was lying on the sofa, when I entered the room.
30. He always speaks English slowly.

* * * * *

Exercise 37. P. 70.

(a)

The Present Progressive

1. What are you doing now?
2. He is telling an interesting story at this moment.
3. Our brave soldiers are fighting desperately with the Japanese now.

The Past Progressive

1. When he came to my room yesterday, I was writing a composition.
2. While the spy was giving signal to a Japanese bomber last night, one of our gendarmarie suddely appeared before him and arrested him in the spot.
3. He was living in Shanghai at the outbreak of the current war.

The Future Progressive

1. If you come at nine, we shall be singing together.
2. We will be gambling this afternoon.
3. We shall be praying to-morrow morning.

* * *

(b)

The Present Perfect Progressive

1. You have been idling away your time for five years.
2. He has been writing for more than two hours.

The Past Perfect Progressive

1. Mr. Sun told me that he had been studying French six years.
2. I had been worrying about you, when you were absent.

The Future Perfect Progressive

1. By next autumn I shall have been studying in Oxford.
2. He will have been living in Chengtu three years by next month.

* * * * *

Exercise 38. P. 74.

1. I will learn my lesson.
2. Shall we be punished?
3. Shall I send the letter for you?
4. You shall fall if you climb that tree.
5. I shall drown if I swim in this river.
6. You shall not go home.
7. We will lend you fifty dollars.

8. I *see* you will win this game.
9. Will you help me ?
10. I *will* give you your pay in due course.

* * * * *

Exercise 29. P. 74

1. I *shall* be tired to death by night. (simple futurity)
2. I *will* go there although it is raining. (resolution)
3. I *will* ride as fast as I can. (promise)
4. You *shall* not do this any more in the future. (command and advice)
5. They do me wrong, and I *will* not endure it. (willingness)
6. We *shall* break through the ice if we are not careful. (simple futurity)
7. *Will* you meet me at the station ? (willingness)
8. I *shall* catch cold in this carriage. (simple futurity)
9. I *shall* be greatly obliged if you will do me the

favor. (simple futurity; willingness)

10. *Shall* I come to see you? (simple futurity)
11. We *will* give you what you need. (promise)
12. "I *shall* drown" cried the poor who was struggling in the water, "Nobody *will* save me!" (simple futurity; willingness)
13. Which *will* you choose, this or that? (willingness)
14. *Shall* he be allowed to go on? (command and advice)
15. *Shall* you be unhappy, if I do not come. (simple futurity)

* * * * *

Exercise 40. P. 75.

1. Did this book come for me to-day or yesterday?
2. He did not see this book.
3. Will you please do me a favor?
4. They did not break the slate, but he broke it.
5. No one shall go there.
6. You do not know anything about it.

7. He does not read his book with care.
8. They did not sleep long last night.
9. It did not come to-day but yesterday.
10. Did he come here last evening?

* * * * *

Exercise 41. P. 78.

1. One of my hats *has* been stolen.

Here the subject is the pronoun, "one", which is in the third person and singular number, therefore the verb followed must be changed into "has", in order that they may agree in person and number with each other.

2. The whole family *are* opposed to my plan.

Here the collective noun "family" should take a plural verb, because the individuals composing the collection are thought of.

3. The whole family consists of eight persons.
4. A large number of people *have* come.

Here the collective noun "number" should take a plural verb, because the individuals com-

posing the collection are thought of.

5. Ten dollars *is* not enough.

Here the verb should be singular, because plural expression of value takes a singular verb.

6. Athletics *is* beneficial.

Here the verb should be singular, because the noun "athletics" is plural in form but singular in sense.

7. An iron works *is* situated there.

8. Along the rocky shore *are* many lighthouses.

Here the verb should be plural, because the subject "lighthouses" is in the plural number.

9. The captain as well as the sailors *was* alarmed.

Here the verb should be singular, because it agrees in person and number with the first subject, when two subjects are joined by "as well as."

10. The old house with all its beautiful furniture and pictures *has* been sold.

Here the verb should be "has", so that it may agree in person and number with its subject, "house".

11. "Books" is a noun.

12. My life no less than my fortune *is* at the service of my country.

Here the verb is changed from "are" into "is", because it should agree in person and number with the first subject, when two subjects are joined by "no less than."

13. Every one of you *is* diligent.

Here the verb should be "is", because the subject "one" is in the third person and singular number.

14. No time, no money, no labor *was* spared.

Here the verb should be singular, because the three subjects are thought of separately.

15. Either the master or the servant *is* to blame.

16. You no less than he *are* worthy of praise.

Here the verb should be "are", so that it may agree in person and number with the first subject, "you", when two subjects are joined by "no less than".

17. There *are* several reasons for this.

Here the verb should be plural, because the subject following it is plural.

18. Two hours *is* a long time to wait.
19. Both patience and perseverance *are* necessary if one expects to succeed in life.
20. Truth and honesty *is* the best policy.

Here the verb should be singular, because the two subjects joined by "and" express only a single idea.

21. Neither mathematics nor physics *is* easy.

Here the verb should be "is", because it must agree in person and number with its nearest subject, "physics", which is plural in form but singular in sense.

22. Neither he nor you *are* dishonest.
23. Are you going with me who *am* going home now?

Here the verb should be "am", so that it may be in the same person and number as the antecedent, "me."

24. The top of the tree together with many of its branches *is* blown off by the wind.

Here the verb should be "is", so that it may agree in person and number with its subject, "top."

25. The pleasures of life *vanish*, when we *become* old.

Here the verbs should be "vanish" and "become", so that they may agree in person and number with their subjects "pleasures" and "we".

26. This is one of those stories which *is* liked by boys.

Here the verb should be "is", so that it may be in the same person and number as the antecedent, "one."

27. One of the other *has* erred in his statement.

Here the verb should be "has", so that it may agree in person and number with the subject nearest to it, "other."

28. The nation *is* prosperous.

Here the verb should be "is", because the collective noun "nation" takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as a whole.

29. Every book and every paper was found in its proper place.

30. Two plus two *is* equal to four.

Here the verb should be "is", because the two subjects joined by "plus" express only a single idea.

* * * * *

Exercise 42. P. 81.

1. I hoped that you would return soon.
2. He will go to America as soon as the holidays begin.
3. When the steamer had left, we all went back.
4. He is so disappointed with the result, that he decides to work still harder.
5. He has been here for more than a week.
6. Many soldiers who had been wounded were carried back into the city last week.
7. I went to his house that I might see him and tell him what had happened.
8. To-morrow you will do what I have done to-day, and to-day you have done what I did yesterday.
9. You were more diligent last year than you are now.

10. We have never seen such beautiful scenery before, and perhaps we shall see the like again.
11. The teacher has given me a prize that I may work hard next year.
12. You never told us that diligence is the mother of success.
13. Our new teacher asked whether we had studied algebra or not.
14. I shall think of you when your steamer leaves at ten.
15. They told me that my friend was fond of singing.
16. The work that you gave me has not yet been finished.
17. I am not going there because I am not asked.
18. He will have completed the task next week when I see him.
19. He came upon us so suddenly as if he had been dropped from the sky.
20. I was sorry to find that you were displeased with me.

* * * * *

Exercise 43. P. 93.

1. Form: past progressive. Use: wish. Meaning: It is raining contrary to my wish.
2. Form: past. Use: purpose. Meaning: He wanted to win the scholarship, so he studied hard.
3. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: I had not my gun in my hand, hence I might not shoot at the bird.
4. Form: past perfect. Use: supposition. Meaning: He had not been faithful, hence he might not have been promoted.
5. Form: present. Use: prayer. Meaning: Good-bye and I hope God will bless you.
6. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: He is my brother, but I shall still punish him.
7. Form: future. Use: purpose. Meaning: I took off my long gown in the fear of feeling too hot.
8. Form: future. Use: supposition. Meaning: When you meet your enemy unexpectedly, what will you do?
9. Form: present. Use: purpose. Meaning: Give me some water to enable me to quench my thirst.

10. Form: past perfect. Use: supposition. Meaning: Her attitude had not been a little firmer, hence it would not have led to war.
11. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: She was not to go, hence I would not go.
12. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: I was not you, hence I would not pay the money.
13. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: I cannot speak English better, hence I cannot be an interpreter.
14. Form: past. Use: wish. Meaning: O I wish to fly.
15. Form: present. Use: purpose. Meaning: Men eat in order to live.
16. Form: past. Use: supposition. Meaning: He spoke as angrily as when he was angry.

* * * * *

Exercise 44. P. 93.

1. If you were I, you would act in the same way.
2. If I had met him last night, I should have told him.

3. If he had not gone yesterday, he would not have heard it.
4. If I were in your place, I could not answer the letter.
5. If your father were here now, what would he say?
6. If I had been strong, I could have defeated you.
7. I wish that I were as learned as you.
8. I should be obliged, if you would let me have an answer.
9. If it were not raining, he might come here.
10. If we had not known the truth of the case, we might have thought otherwise.
11. He would certainly carry out his promise, if he had consented.
12. If he failed, he would try again.
13. They would not have come to the class unless they had been able.
14. I wish that she were here.
15. I would not go, if it should rain to-morrow.

* * * * *

Exercise 45. P. 94.

A.

(a)

1. O that China will win the final victory !
2. O that I could speak French with ease !
3. I wish that nothing will prevent you from coming.
4. May you enjoy good health !

(b)

1. He lights a match that he may see better in the dark.
2. He puts on a padded gown lest he should catch cold.
3. I give her some help now and then, lest she should suffer too much in this trying period.
4. I wrote this book with great care that it might enjoy a good sale.

B.

1. O that the Japanese were defeated !
2. May you be prosperous !
3. God help us !
4. He runs at full speed, that he may overtake his younger brother.

5. He writes with utmost care lest the teacher should blame him again.
6. He went to his uncle's that he might see his cousin.
7. If this were wrong, I should be responsible for it.
8. If you had been in America, you would have seen many new inventions.
9. If it should be fine to-morrow, I would take a walk with you in the country.
10. If you dared, you would have knocked him down.
11. If it had been fine yesterday, we should not have stayed at home.
12. Were you a soldier, would you fight desperately for your country ?

* * * * *

Exercise 46. P. 99.

1. I wish I could help you, but at present I am unable to do so.
2. I could do many things if I had money.

3. The teacher ordered that students should not go out of the classroom.
4. My friend told me that she would start by the next boat.
5. He may have arrived already.
6. I should have drowned if the sailor had not saved me.
7. I cannot help laughing whenever I see him.
8. You should not say such things.
9. It is strange that you should have said such things.
10. May I go with you to-morrow?
11. Be careful lest the dog should bite you.
12. It may have rained last night for the ground is wet.
13. My father cannot read without spectacles.
14. You should do what I told you to do.
15. Is it possible that you should have talked so wildly?
16. I am surprised that they should hate him so bitterly.
17. I should not have made so gross an error.
18. If he cannot conquer, he may properly retreat.

19. If I should ask it, would you help me?
20. We may have walked at least a mile in this wood.

* * * * *

Exercise 47. P. 106.

1. We are taught *to fight* our enemies. (object)
2. I am astonished *to hear* what you tell me.
(adverb)
3. You wish *to learn* your lesson. (object)
4. We have no bench *to sit on*. (adjective)
5. He was anxious *to find* his lost book. (adverb)
6. *To tell* the truth, I am tired of this task.
(independent infinitive)
7. Have you ever heard her *sing*? (objective complement)
8. Early *to bed* and early *to rise* makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. (subject)
9. He came *to study*. (adverb)
10. There is nothing to do but *chatter*. (object)
11. The child does nothing but *cry*. (object)

12. I will not let them *do* what I intend to do.
(objective complement)
13. Where are you going *to spend* the summer vacation? (adverb)
14. The soldiers were eager *to fight*. (adverb)
15. *To do* is difficult; *to say* is easy. (subject)
16. They expected *to succeed*. (object)
17. He appears *to be* a wise man. (subjective complement)
18. One should be quick *to act* but slow *to talk*.
(adverbs)
19. I meant *to have written* the letter this morning,
but my friend came before I had time to do so.
(perfect infinitive)
20. He was so kind as *to do* me the favor.
(idiomatic)
21. Our orders were *to fight* against the enemy at
daybreak. (subjective complement)
22. I cannot but laugh *to see* such a strange-looking
person. (object)
23. The servant is too tired *to do* any work.
(adverb)

24. *To read good books is to prepare* wisely for life.
(subject; subjective complement)

* * * * *

Exercise 48. P. 107.

1. I shall be glad to see you.
2. The doctor ordered the patient to lie down.
3. It is not advisable to go to such places.
4. He is supposed to have written it last night.
5. I will try to meet you there, if I can.
6. I was too late to see the play.
7. To see is to believe.
8. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
9. He sees the plant grow every day.
10. He wanted to have seen the teacher yesterday.
11. He asked me to follow him quickly.
12. I meant to have called on him this morning but I was told that he had left for Hankow last evening.
13. Let him come, if you like.

14. Will you please excuse me for being late ?
15. My friend hoped to have come back yesterday but he was unable to do so because of rain.
16. You ought to have written that composition earlier.
17. You cannot always expect to have the things you desire.
18. To be frank with you, I am not quite satisfied with the work you have done.
19. I did not notice any one enter the room.
20. They cannot but do so.

* * * * *

Exercise 49. P. 108.

A.

1. They ordered him *to be* punished.
2. She likes *to sing* American songs.
3. *To err* is human.
4. *To begin well* is to facilitate the whole work.
5. I hope *to do* something for you.
6. He is about *to sleep*.

7. He likes *to work* hard for his beloved country.
8. It is a pleasure *to play* with one's intimate friends.
9. *To speak* before the public is not an easy thing.
10. My father expects me *to study* hard.

B.

1. I *begin* to study German from to-day.
2. I *arose* to see what had happened in the courtyard.
3. I am *determined* to win her.
4. Don't *try* to cheat him.
5. They *come* here to play bridge.
6. They *cease* to chatter with one another on hearing the voice of their teacher.
7. He *went* to see his cousin last night.
8. I *neglected* to write this composition last night.
9. I *hope* to see a brave new China.
10. Do you *like* to visit your uncle with me.

C.

1. I am *glad* to see you.
2. He is *anxious* to know the result of the examination.

3. Are you *ready* to fight.
4. He is *surprised* to hear that his son is a good fighter.
5. He is *eager* to help the poor.
6. Are you *able* to do this work.
7. He is *willing* to offer everything to his country.
8. I am *sorry* to have neglected you for so long.
9. She is *unwilling* to go with you.
10. Your father will be much *pleased* to see you back in safety.

* * * * *

Exercise 50. P. 112.

1. The sentinel saw the enemy *approaching*.
(objective complement)
2. *Having done* the day's work, he went out to play. (adjective)
3. The letter, *having been written*, was put into an envelope. (adjective)
4. *Carrying* our shoes in our hands, we crossed the brook. (adjective)

5. The market is always *crowded* in the morning.
(subjective complement)
6. Goods *made* in foreign countries are not always better than native. (adjective)
7. *Hearing* the bell, the students rushed to the classroom. (adjective)
8. They felt much *pleased* at his success. (objective complement)
9. The letter *having been written*, I put it into an envelope. (absolute)
10. My hat, *taken* by mistake, was returned the next day. (adjective)
11. *Being* a good swimmer, he saved the *drowning* child. (adjectives)
12. The *lost* ring *being found*, the servant felt *relieved*. (adjective; absolute; objective complement)
13. A copper *saved* is a copper *gained*. (adjectives)
14. A *rolling* stone gathers no moss. (adjective)
15. *Sitting* in my chair and *reading* my favorite novel, I felt very happy. (adjectives)
16. This *being done*, we sat down to rest. (absolute)

17. He stood *looking* at the *departing* ship. (objective complement; adjective)
18. The stream, *flowing* gently, crept through the meadow. (adjective)
19. The room was quiet, the students neither *talking* nor *laughing*. (adjectives)
20. The painting *hung* on the wall, was *painted* by an artist. (adjective; subjective complement)

* * * * *

Exercise 51. P. 113.

1. Running rapidly across the street, I lost my hat.
2. A house, having four gables, was built for the old man.
3. Raising his rod, the schoolmaster struck the naughty pupil.
4. Looking around the park, I saw an attractive scene.
5. The art of printing was invented in China long ago.

6. We found him waiting.
7. Having failed in the examination, I made no further attempt.
8. Walking over the bridge, I found a cent.
9. Being a clever girl, she was sent to school by her father.
10. Having studied my lessons, I had nothing else to do.
11. She put on a new dress made by her mother.
12. Climbing to the top of a mountain, the travelers discovered the Pacific Ocean.
13. He watched a mouse running into a hole.
14. The two boys are fighting with each other.
15. It being a wet morning, I decided to stay indoors.
16. A poor child, suffering from hunger and cold, was found in the street by a wealthy and kind gentleman.
17. A gentleman, going abroad for the summer, will let his horse containing all the furniture to a small family.
18. The town contains fifty houses built of brick and one hundred inhabitants.

19. Standing on the deck of the steamer, I saw many big fishes.
20. The farmer, carrying a basket, rode to the market on his old horse.

* * * * *

Exercise 52. P. 114.

A.

(a)

1. Being a true son of China, he does his best to serve her.
2. Being tired with the toil, he sat down to rest.
3. The letter, having been addressed to the wrong house, never reached me.

(b)

1. Walking along the street, I met a friend.
2. Having met my friend, I went back with him to his house.
3. Having written my letter, I went to the Post Office.

(c)

1. Lying on his bed, he groaned every now and then.
2. Leaning against the counter, the business-man told us that everything has gone up in price of late.
3. Carrying our books under our arms, we go to school every morning.

(d)

1. Taking cod-liver oil every day, you will recover in a week's time.
2. Ventilating the room well, you will get enough fresh air.
3. Turning to the left, you will find the place you want.

* * *

B.

(a)

1. His fountain pen having been lost, he had to write with a pencil.
2. The case being settled, you cannot alter it any more.

(b)

1. The sun having set down, we went home in twilight.
2. it being the New Year's Eve, we shall play to our hearts' content.

(c)

1. She sobbed incessantly, her head buried in her hands.
2. He answered in a dazed manner, his eyes looking at some distant object.

* * * * *

Exercise 53. P. 117.

1. *Sleeping*, being used as a subject, is a gerund.
2. *Sleeping*, being used to modify the noun "child", is a participle.
Crying, being used as a subjective complement, is a gerund.
3. *Running*, being used to modify the noun "horse", is a participle.
4. *Teaching*, being used as the object of the preposition "at", is a gerund.

5. *Reading*, being used as the object of the preposition "in", is a gerund.
6. *Smoking* and *being* are gerunds, because they are either used as a subject or as an object.
7. *Hearing*, being used to modify the pronoun "I", is a participle.
Knocking, being used as a pure noun, is a gerund.
8. *Hearing*, being used as the object of the preposition "at", is a gerund.
Knocking, being used as a pure noun, is a gerund.
9. *Rising*, being used as a subject, is a gerund.
10. *Rising*, being used to modify the pronoun "you", is a participle.
11. *Swimming*, being used as the object of the preposition "by", is a gerund.
12. *Swimming*, being used to modify the pronoun "we", is a participle.
13. *Seeing*, being used as a subject, is a gerund.
14. *Seeing* and *coming*, being used to modify the pronoun "they" and the noun "teacher", are participles.

15. *Walking*, being used to modify the pronoun "he", is a participle.
16. *Walking*, being used as the object of the verb "enjoys", is a gerund.
17. *Climbing*, being used as a subject, is a gerund.
18. *Climbing*, being used to modify the noun "travelers", is a participle.
19. *Reading*, *writing*, and *doing*, being used as subjects, are gerunds.
20. *Reading*, *writing*, and *doing*, being used to modify the pronoun "I", are participles.

* * * * *

Exercise 54. P. 118.

1. The schoolmaster allowed him *to stay* home for a week. (object)
2. *Seeing* his friend coming, he waved his hand to attract his attention. (adjective)
3. *Eating* rapidly causes indigestion. (subject)
4. I saw the aeroplane *flying* very low over the city. (objective complement)

5. On *hearing* the news, I sprang to my feet.
(object)
6. We are very anxious *to hear* the news. (subjective complement)
7. He likes *to talk* too much. (object)
8. *Running* rapidly, he fell down. (adjective)
9. Most students are fond of *swimming*. (object)
10. It is your duty *to study*. (subjective complement)
11. A bird, *lighting* near my window, greeted me with a song. (adjective)
12. He was dissuaded from *going* to that school.
(object)
13. *Smoking* is disgraceful. (subject)
14. Navigation was at a stop, our ships neither *sailing* in, nor *sailing* out. (adjectives)
15. *To flee* was the poor man's last resource.
(subject)
16. *To hit* and *to miss* the mark are not the same-thing. (subjects)

* * * * *

Exercise 55. P. 119.

(1)

- (a) Reading improves one's mind.
- (b) I like reading novels.
- (c) You cannot understand everything by reading alone.

* * *

(2)

- (a) Catching cold is a bad thing.
- (b) He enjoyed catching fishes yesterday.
- (c) He is afraid of catching a fever.

* * *

(3)

- (a) A fighting is taking place in the neighborhood.
- (b) You must avoid fighting with others.
- (c) They went on fighting desperately with each other.

* * *

(4)

- (a) Speaking loudly is prohibited.
- (b) We should avoid speaking evils of any one behind his back.
- (c) He is in the habit of speaking in a low tone.

* * *

(5)

- (a) Riding is a good exercise.
- (b) He enjoys riding very much.
- (c) He is clever at riding.

* * * * *

PART THREE

Exercise 56. P. 125.

1. The sun rose *at* six o'clock *in* the morning.
2. This work must be done *by* ten o'clock.
3. We have not seen you *for* a long time.
4. You must be back *within* a week from the present time.
5. I shall be ready *in* two or three hours.
6. He has been a lucky person *since* the day *on* which he made your acquaintance; and I believe he will be lucky *for* the rest of his life.
7. He will call on me *in* a few days.
8. *In* the night we heard the sound of the cannon.
9. Watermelons ripe *in* July.
10. We began *at* the stroke of the clock.
11. *At* that moment he entered the room.

12. What have you been doing *since* your return from America ?

* * * * *

Exercise 57. P. 128.

1. He walked *about* the house.
2. You have taken my book *off* the desk.
3. He has gone *to* the seashore.
4. The sky is *over* our heads.
5. From the top of the mountain we saw the valley *below* us.
6. There is a wall *without* the city.
7. I will wait for you *at* the corner of the street.
8. The office was *in* that great building over there.
9. Do you know what lives *in* the water of the sea ?
10. I bored a hole *through* the wall.
11. I searched *within* the house for the money.
12. Don't say *behind* a man's back what you are afraid to say to his face.
13. I was born *in* China *at* Changsha.

14. We took a boat and rowed *across* the stream *toward* the opposite bank.
15. Ceylon is an island *to* the south of India.

* * * * *

Exercise 58. P. 130.

1. Their hands were stiff *with* cold.
2. She concealed the fact *through* shame.
3. This man was dismissed *for* neglect of duty.
4. The poor suffer *from* lack of food.
5. I did this *from* a sense of duty.
6. Don't cry *over* spilt milk.
7. He failed *through* illness.
8. I am angry with you *for* doing such a thing.
9. She will be astonished *at* my quick return.
10. He could not sleep *with* anxiety.
11. The West Lake is noted *for* its beautiful scenery.
12. It all came about *through* his not knowing the way.

* * * * *

Exercise 59. P. 131.

1. They will come *to* dinner.
2. This stuff is not fit *for* food.
3. He is always seeking *after* wealth.
4. The boy threw a stone *at* the dog.
5. He *is* studying hard *for* the examination.
6. She did this *for* my benefit.
7. We shoot *at* the target.
8. If you are not looking *at* me, how do you know that I frequently glance *at* you?
9. He frowned *at* me for laughing *at* him.
10. The bandits made an attack *on* the city.

* * * * *

Exercise 60. P. 136.

1. They arrived *in* the month *of* September.
2. Can you distinguish *between* a peach, a pear and an apple?
3. I parted *with* him *at* seven to o'clock.
4. This table is made *of* wood *by* the carpenter.
5. A cat may look *after* a king.

6. We shall leave *for* Wuhu to-night.
7. The soldiers fought *with* great courage.
8. She has done the work *to* my great joy.
9. I have spoken *of* this matter before.
10. He went back *to* the classroom with his book.
11. All the students are vying *with* one another *for* the first place.
12. I have received two letters *from* my friend *since* his departure *for* Nanking.
13. Do you know anything *about* this matter ?
14. Reading is *to* the mind what food is *to* the blood.
15. The streets *of* the city were crowded *with* tourists.
16. I did that *of* my own will.
17. He is generous *with* his income.
18. The robber robbed him *of* three dollars.
19. Such a man is an honour *to* his country.
20. Hope is the mother *of* success.

* * * * *

Exercise 61. P. 145.

1. The house could not be finished *for* lack of funds.
2. Copper differs *from* brass *in* color.
3. When you compare an apple *with* a peach, what are the resemblances *between* them.
4. The master was very angry *at* the servant's clumsiness.
5. I pray you not to be angry *with* her.
6. The robber was condemned *to* imprisonment for life.
7. Water consists *of* hydrogen and oxygen.
8. The servant is very careless *about* doing his duty.
9. You will have to wait *for* your money *till* next week.
10. The bandits made an attack *on* the town just *at* dawn.
11. The owner *of* this house has lowered his rent.
12. I cannot sleep *on* thinking *of* all that I must do.
13. He led his army *against* the city; but the inhabitants fought bravely *for* their homes, and

therefore *instead of* capturing the town, he was repulsed.

14. This picture was painted *after* a good model.
15. The city of Wuhu is *in* the province of Anhwei.
16. He inquired *about* whether the steamer would arrive *at* seven o'clock.
17. He worked hard *with* a desire to earn his own living.
18. A blind man cannot tell black *from* white or light *from* darkness.
19. I was horrified *at* the sight of so much distress.
20. Forty students competed *with* one another *for* a single scholarship.
21. I rejoiced not only *at* my own success but *at* yours also.
22. Why do you stare me *in* my face? It is bad manners to act like this.
23. He is laboring *under* a misapprehension, but he thinks he is working *for* a good cause and *for* the public welfare.
24. A glance *at* this letter will convince you *of* the fact.
25. This problem calls *for* our careful attention.

26. I called *on* him yesterday, but he was not *at* home.
27. Cease *from* speaking evil *of* others.
28. The conduct of such an honorable man is *above* suspicion.
29. He has a bad habit *of* arguing *with* other persons *for* trifles.
30. Most things can be made easy *from* habit.
31. The crops failed *for* lack of seasonable rain.
32. It was four o'clock when we arrived *at* the station.
33. Don't be frightened *at* the mere sight *of* a snake.
34. I parted *from* my old mother with sorrow *in* my heart.
35. I have not yet looked *at* your account.
36. She wants a nurse to look *after* her only child.

* * * * *

Exercise 62. P. 147.

1. He stays *at* home.
2. They both quarreled *with* each other.

3. He is in want *of* money.
4. I was followed *by* a crowd.
5. He fell from the bridge *into* the water.
6. He bears a close resemblance *to* his father.
7. He lives *in* Anking.
8. He lives *at* the turn of the road.
9. He took a walk, but was disappointed *in* it.
10. He did not take a walk; he was disappointed *of* it.
11. Place a mark *on* each page.
12. He is angry *with* his father.
13. She is angry *at* your conduct.
14. What is the matter *with* him?
15. These plants differ *from* one another.
16. You make no use *of* your talents.
17. The boys are hard *at* work.
18. We spend the evening *in* reading novels.
19. I have other reasons *besides* this.
20. I agree *to* that plan.
21. The boy has been ill *since* last week.
22. His chief purpose *of* coming here is to see his friend.

23. He has just had a talk *with* his father *about* his future.
24. Don't talk *to* me about being extravagant; be more economic yourself.

* * * * *

Exercise 63. P. 148.

1. She came here at seven o'clock.
2. In what latitude is Nanking?
3. We come here to have a talk.
4. He does not obey my words.
5. There is no use in going there.
6. He went home.
7. He is worthy of our help.
8. Where are you going?
9. Brush the dust off the desk.
10. Of what use is this to me?
11. He took the potato out of the fire.
12. He meditates on his past life.
13. Your fault does not admit of any excuses.
14. I hope you will assist me in this matter.

15. They offered him a chair.
16. Let us partake of a meal before we start.
17. Before answering you definitely I must think twice.
18. You should not have violated the rules.
19. Do not prevent me from working.
20. Whom did you speak to during the meeting?

* * * * *

Exercise 64. P. 149.

1. He went on his bicycle to the market to sell his sheep.
2. The hat on his head cost four dollars.
3. The boy was reproved by his father for being intoxicated.
4. The earth on the map looks as if it were flat.
5. The teacher looked out through the window and saw the principal coming.
6. There were cattle calmly reposing upon the verdant graves in the green churchyard
7. Please receive a ticket torn from the book from the attendant.

8. That small man with red whiskers is speaking.
9. The Athenian wrote on a shell the name of the person whom they wished to banish.
10. He was struck with a big stick by a stranger.
11. A letter from his friend was read in the class-room.
12. With his gun he started towards the woods in the morning.

* * * * *

Exercise 65. P. 156.

1. We have *neither* heard *nor* read about that matter; we are *therefore* in total ignorance, *and* unable to say anything about it.
2. Give thine ear to every man, *but* thy voice to few.
3. I must speak out; *or* I shall blame myself ever afterwards.
4. He is a good teacher *and* an English scholar.
5. Do not take part *either* in his amusements *or* his plots; *otherwise* you will get into trouble by being seen in his company.

6. This man must be crazy; *for* he laughs at one time *and* weeps at another.
7. Heaven and earth may pass away; *but* my words shall never pass away.
8. *Either* you *or* I shall be held responsible.
9. We see poverty on all sides, *but* discontent nowhere.
10. The sound of a gun near at hand startled *both* my horse *and* myself.
11. My own house *as well as* yours is built of good lime *and* burnt brick.
12. He was so feverish that he could *neither* speak *nor* eat.

* * * * *

Exercise 66. P. 157.

1. I do not doubt but you will succeed in time, *if* only you persevere and trust *that* your labors will be at last rewarded.
2. Study *as* he may, he will never be the equal of his brother.

3. Past errors may be remedied but past moments, *when* they have once gone, are gone for ever and cannot be recalled.
4. No sooner had he gone to bed *than* a telegram was brought in.
5. He was received with respect *whenever* he went and listened to attentively *as soon as* he began to speak.
6. Remain *where* you are *before* I return.
7. I do not fear any evil *when* you are near me.
8. He looks *as* if he were the wisest man living.
9. Be ye wise *as* serpents, but harmless *as* doves.
10. I will keep it by me night and day *lest* any harm should come to it.
11. Discouraged *as* we have been, we must still persevere.
12. *The* more we study the human mind, the less able are we to understand *how* it came into existence or *where* it had its source.
13. Tell me *whether* I am right.
14. We are glad *that* he has succeeded so well *before* he has thoroughly deserved it.

15. His success is all the more creditable, *because* he had no help from any one, *although* many offered to help him.

* * * * *

Exercise 67. P. 158.

1. We are acquainted with neither the doctor nor his family.
2. He gave me not only advice but also money.
3. Gold is heavier than iron, but not so useful.
4. She neither moved, spoke, nor wept during all those sad days.
5. There was nothing either strange or interesting.
6. Gold is not so useful as iron, but heavier than it.
7. Processions of priests have been, for several days past, praying for the rain, but either the gods are angry or nature is too powerful.
8. Faithful boys have always learned and will always learn their lessons well.
9. Neither Peiping nor Nanking has the population of Shanghai.

10. She was dressed not only richly, but also tastefully.
11. This is as valuable as that, if not more so than that.
12. Bread is more nutritious than potatoes, but not so cheap as they.
13. He was fitted by neither abilities nor disposition to carry out the wishes of his mother.
14. No sooner did he see the enemy than he turned and ran.
15. Neither one nor the other has the least chance of success.

* * * * *

Exercise 68. P. 163.

1. Place: common noun. Company: collective noun. Knowledge: abstract noun.
2. Love: abstract noun. Money: material noun. Root: common noun. Evil: abstract noun. Use: abstract noun. Men: common noun. Good: abstract noun.

3. Paris: proper noun. Beauty: abstract noun.
Buildings: common noun.
4. Confucius: proper noun. Socrates: proper noun.
China: proper noun.
5. Answer: abstract noun. Wrath: abstract noun.
Words: common noun. Anger: abstract noun.
6. Wisdom: abstract noun. Memory: abstract
noun.
7. Schoolhouse: common noun. Wood: material
noun. Brick: material noun. Stone: material
noun.
8. Navy: collective noun. Great Britain: proper
noun. World: common noun.
9. Nobility: abstract noun. Character: abstract
noun.
10. Kinds: common noun. Food: material noun.
Health: abstract noun. Amount: common noun.
Salt: material noun.

* * * * *

Exercise 69. P. 171.

“In one of the large and rich cities of China there once lived a tailor named Mustapha. He was so poor that by the hardest daily labor he could barely support himself and his family, which consisted only of his wife and a son.”

Cities—common noun, neuter gender, plural number.

China—proper noun, neuter gender, singular number.

Tailor—common noun, masculine gender, singular number.

Mustapha—proper noun, masculine gender, singular number.

Labor—abstract noun, neuter gender, singular number.

Family—collective noun, common gender, singular number.

Wife—common noun, feminine gender, singular number.

Son—common noun, masculine gender, singular number.

* * * * *

Exercise 70. P. 171.

1. His whereabouts is not known to any one present.
2. Ill news runs apace.
3. What is the wages of a carpenter here?
4. Riches do not last for ever.
5. Physics was formerly called natural philosophy.
6. There are a hundred sheep in the flock.
7. The price of this thing is four pence.
8. Mr. G. is an *alumnus* of Yale University and Miss. J. is an *alumna* of Wellesley College.
9. The caves have not yet been finished.
10. The troop consisted of sixty horse.
11. The pains you are undertaking over that matter is not justified.
12. The rainbow is a strange *phenomenon*.

* * * * *

Exercise 71. P. 176.

1. Cereals—nominative case, subject to the verb, "are".
Gorm, wheat, rice, and barley—nominative case, in apposition with the subject, "cereals."
China—objective case, object to the preposition, "in."
2. I—nominative case, subject to the verb, "gave".
Boy—objective case, indirect object to the verb, "gave".
Candy—objective case, object to the verb, "gave."
3. I—nominative case, subject to the verb, "begged."
Judge—objective case, object to the verb, "begged."
Explanation—objective case, object to the verb, "hear."
4. Mr. Chang—nominative case, subject to the verb, "introduced."
Chairmen—nominative case, in apposition with

- He—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“turned.”
- Traitor—objective case, object to the verb,
“turned.”
12. Me—objective case, indirect object to the verb,
“hand.”
- Book—objective case, object to the verb,
“hand.”
- Mary—nominative of address.
13. Detective—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“disguised.”
- Himself—objective case, object to the verb, “dis-
guised.”
- Beggar—objective case, object to the proposition,
“as.”
14. Friend—nominative of address.
- I—nominative case, subject to the verb, “see.”
- You—objective case, object to the verb, “see.”
15. Man—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“is.”
- Cousin—predicate nominative.
16. Child—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“behaves.”

- Parents—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“do.”
17. I—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“dreamed.”
Dream—cognate object.
18. Teacher—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“asked.”
Boy—objective case, indirect object to the verb,
“asked.”
Name—objective case, object to the verb,
“asked.”
19. To save money—nominative case, subject to the
verb, “is.”
Thing—predicate nominative.
World—objective case, object to the preposition,
“in.”
20. Men—nominative case, subject to the verb,
“gaze.”
Admiration—objective case, object to the pre-
position, “with.”
Colors—objective case, object to the preposition,
“at.”

the subject, "Mr. Chang."

Lecturer—objective case, object to the verb,
"introduced."

Audience—objective case, object to the pre-
position, "to."

5. They—nominative case, subject to the verb,
"fought."

Battle—cognate object.

6. Men—nominative case, subject to the verb,
"are."

Students—predicate nominative.

7. Wind—nominative case, subject to the verb,
"freshened."

Visitor—nominative case, in apposition with the
subject, "wind."

Air—objective case, object to the verb, "freshen-
ed."

8. Mencius—nominative case, subject to the verb,
"was."

Man—predicate nominative.

Courage—objective case, object to the preposi-
tion, "of."

9. **You**—nominative case, subject to the verb,
 “accomplish.”
Anything—objective case, object to the verb,
 “accomplish.”
Way—adverbial object.
10. **Alexander**—nominative case, subject to the verb,
 “conquered.”
King—nominative case, in apposition with the
 subject, “Alexander.”
Macedonia—objective case, object to the verb,
 “of.”
Countries—objective case, object to the verb,
 “conquered.”
Europe—objective case, object to the preposition,
 “in.”
Asia—objective case, object to the preposition,
 “in.”
11. **We**—nominative case, subject to the verb,
 “thought.”
He—nominative case, subject to the verb,
 “was.”
Patriot—predicate nominative.

Tulip—objective case, object to the preposition,
“of.”

Wing—objective case, object to the preposition,
“at ”

Butterfly—objective case, object to the preposi-
tion, “of.”

I—nominative case, subject to the verb, “am.”

Nature—objective case, object to the preposition,
“by.”

Admirer—predicate nominative.

Faces—objective case, object to the preposition,
“of.”

* * * * *

Exercise 72. P. 177.

(1)

1. His *parents* love him very much.
2. This *boy* is very clever.
3. This *woman* is John's mother.
4. My *friend* gave me a lot of help.
5. My *comrade* came to my home yesterday.

6. His *brother* is studying in a university.
7. The *rain* has been falling for three days.
8. Our *enemy* was defeated in Northern Burma.
9. *Winter* is near.
10. My *father* is very kind to me.

(2)

1. The gentleman and the lady waiting for the bus over there are his *parents*.
2. He is a *boy*.
3. She is a generous *woman*.
4. They are my bosom *friends*.
5. He is my *comrade*.
6. The young man holding a hat in his hand is his *brother*.
7. It is *rain* that prevents him from coming here.
8. It is our *enemy* that made millions of us homeless.
9. It is *winter* that comes after autumn.
10. The gentleman who is delivering a speech now is my *father*.

(3)

1. The fat gentleman and the short lady, the *parents* of John, are always in good spirits.

2. Master Weng, a *six-year-old boy*, gives every dollar he had with him to the poor.
3. The mother of Mencius, a good old *woman*, was very strict in bringing up his son.
4. Mr. Chen, my *friend*, has given me a piece of good advice.
5. General Sun, a *comrade* of mine, fought bravely in Kweichow.
6. That little boy, the younger *brother* of Tom, is very lovely.
7. Such kind of weather, the heavy *rain*, prevents me from going to the country.
8. The Japanese, our hereditary *enemy*, thinks we are weak.
9. This season, the *winter*, is suitable only for indoor activities.
10. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the *father* of the Republic of China, is honored by every Chinese.

(4)

1. *Parents*, be careful in bringing up your boys.
2. *Boys*, don't run too fast.
3. *Woman*, calm yourself and listen to me.
4. *Friend*, lend me your hand.

5. *Comrade*, be strong!
6. *Brother*, don't forget that honesty is the best policy.
7. *Rain*, why don't you fall?
8. *Enemy*, ~~hand~~ up or I will shoot you.
9. *Winter*, when will you be over?
10. *Father*, I won't do it again.

(5)

1. His *parents* loving him too much, he is actually spoiled.
2. This *boy* being the first in the race, all his schoolmates speak highly of him.
3. This *woman* having given birth to a baby, his husband hired a nurse to look after her.
4. My *friend* having been mounted, I galloped at once.
5. My *comrade* being sick, I pay him a visit every now and then.
6. His older *brother* having gone abroad, he felt lonely.
7. The *rain* having been stopped, we went out to play.

8. After our *enemy* having been defeated, we would build a new China.
9. The *winter* being over, the weather becomes warmer day by day.
10. His *father* having died, he was left an orphan.

* * * * *

Exercise 73. P. 177.

(1)

She is teaching the *children* now.

I have not wasted any *time* in carrying out your plan.

(2)

He sent a letter to his *girl*.

He walks to the *city*.

(3)

Mr. Zia taught that *merchant* English.

He offered the *president* a chair.

(4)

We appointed Mr. Kung *chairman*.

They elected John *captain*.

(5)

This hat cost ten thousand *dollars*.
He lived ten *years* in Shanghai.

* * * * *

Exercise 74. P. 161.

1. Child—neuter gender, singular number nominative case, subject to the verb, "ran."
Sam's—masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "veins."
Veins—neuter gender, plural number, objective case, object to the preposition, "of."
2. Dramas—neuter gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "are."
Shakespeare's—masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "dramas."
World—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "over."
3. Cinderella—feminine gender, singular number, nominative case, being used for addressing a

person directly and not connected with any verb.

Life—neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "was."

4. Goodness—neuter gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "sake."

Sake—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "for."

Bird—common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "make."

5. General—common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "marched."

Body—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "with."

Horse—common gender, plural number, objective case, object to the preposition, "of."

6. Auction Sale—neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, subjective complement of the verb, "is."

Smith—masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "store."

Robinson's—masculine gender, singular number,

possessive case, possessing the noun, "store."

Store—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "at."

7. Sister's—feminine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "coat."

Coat—neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, subjective complement to the verb, "is."

Brother's—masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "coat." understood.

8. Captain Brown—masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "was."

Friend—masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, subjective complement to the verb, "was."

General Grant's—masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "friends." understood.

9. Systems—neuter gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "were abolished."
Germany—neuter gender, singular number,

objective case, object to the preposition, "of."

Russia—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "of".

Great War—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "after."

10. Duty's—neuter gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "call."

Call—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "at."

Temptation's—neuter gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "whisper."

Whisper—neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "at."

* * * * *

Exercise 75. P. 181.

1. The handle of this hammer is made of wood.
2. Let us compare Alexander's and Napoleon's victories.
3. My uncle and aunt's house is in Shanghai.
4. She refused to listen to her parents' or her

teacher's advice.

5. I don't know anybody else's new book on social science.
6. They army of France and England fought very bravely in the World War.
7. I saw your friend in the street yesterday. Can you guess who it were?
8. This was Franklin, the distinguished philosopher and statesman's motto.
9. Have you seen my sister Jane's book?
10. John's and Harry's houses were both burned down during the great fire.
11. Zerkow's death prevented another invasion of Greece.
12. It was the students', not the teacher's choice.
13. The writer's being a scholar is not doubted.
14. The king's and queen's crowns are made of gold and set in diamonds.
15. Chang and Wang's occupation was that of a fisherman.
16. The drawings of the sister of my brother's wife have been much admired.
17. The Bank of England was established in William

and Mary's reign.

18. Webster's and Worcester's dictionary may be bought at Ticknor and Field's bookstore.

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Exercise 76. P. 185.

1. He—personal pronoun, third person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "is."

My—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "friend."

Me—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "to."

2. It—personal pronoun, third person, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "go."

Its—personal pronoun, third person, neuter gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "way."

3. Himself—personal pronoun, third person, masculine gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "respect."
4. Herself—personal pronoun, third person, feminine gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "wounds."
5. Her—personal pronoun, third person, feminine gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "with."
 She—personal pronoun, third person, feminine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "liked."
6. They—personal pronoun, third person, common gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "stared."
 Us—personal pronoun, first person, plural number, objective case, object to the preposition, "at."
7. She—personal pronoun, third person, feminine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "amused."
 Herself—personal pronoun, third person, feminine gender, singular number, objective

ease, object to the verb, "amused."

8. You—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "protect."

Yourself—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "protect."

9. We—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "were wrapped."

Ourselves—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, plural number, nominative case, in apposition with the pronoun, "we."

Our—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, plural number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "furs."

10. I—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "like."

Your—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "cat."

Hers—personal pronoun, third person, feminine

gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "like" understood.

11. You—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "between."

Me—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "between."

I—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "know."

12. I—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "have."

He—personal pronoun, third person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "could express."

It—personal pronoun, third person, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object to the verb, "express."

Himself—personal pronoun, third person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, in apposition with the subject, "he."

13. I—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "am."

Myself—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, in apposition with the subject, "I."

14. My—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "thanks."

You—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "to."

Your—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "trouble."

15. Your—personal pronoun, second person, common gender, singular number, possessive case, possessing the noun, "book."

Mine—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "is."

16. They—personal pronoun, third person, common

gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb, "are."

Mine—personal pronoun, first person, common gender, singular number, objective case, object to the preposition, "of."

* * * * *

Exercise 77. P. 186.

1. Mr. Chang told *me* a story.
2. *He* gave his younger brother a novel.
3. Will *you* go with that gentleman ?
4. I asked *him* to lend me a pen-knife.
5. This is *her* book.
6. This is Mr. Chen's seat; that is *mine*.
7. *Your* father will blame you for your laziness.
8. The teacher told *them* to keep quiet.
9. *Our* country is large.
10. *It* is on the desk.
11. This ball belongs to *us*.
12. No one will respect you if you do not respect *yourself*.

13. He has done this work *himself*.
14. We must take care of *ourselves* in such trying weather.

* * * * *

Exercise 78. P. 187.

1. Is it *I* you wish to see?
2. It could not have been *we* that he meant.
3. Has everybody performed *his* duties?
4. John's father died before *John* was born.
5. *They* that study grammar talk no better than *I*.
6. He said to his friend, "*If you do not feel better, I think you had better go home.*"
7. He invited *you* and *Mary* and *I*.
8. My horse is not so strong as *yours*.
9. I am not so young as *she*; she is younger than *I* by ten years.
10. If I were *she*, I would talk less.
11. He was angry, and *I* too.
12. Wu tried to find Chen in the crowd, but failed because *Wu* was so short.

13. *Your* cow gives more milk than *my* cow.
14. His mother was opposed to *his* entering that school.
15. Whom can I trust, if not *him*?
16. How I wish I were *he*!
17. I took that tall man to be *him*.
18. She was taken to be *I*.
19. John and *I* are going to the city.
20. Between you and *me*, I don't believe a word of it.
21. What do you think of *my* studying French?
22. *He* and *I* are of the same age.
23. Every plant and every tree produces others after *its* kind.
24. It might have been *he* who did it.

* * * * *

Exercise 79. P. 191.

1. *To indulge in the illusions of hope* is the real subject.
2. *That the earth is round* is the real subject.

3. *That the story of William Tell is a myth is the real subject.*
4. *To shut the stable door when the steed is stolen is the real subject.*
5. *To ride in an automobile is the real subject.*
6. *That time and tide wait for no man is the real subject.*
7. *That the brightest student fails in the examination is the real subject.*
8. *To lose is the real subject.*
9. *That I have not seen you for a long time is the real subject.*
10. *Our hope that you will succeed is the real subject.*

* * * * *

Exercise 80. P. 191.

1. *It is patience that will work wonders.*
2. *It is the path of duty that I see before me.*
3. *It was by Christopher Columbus that America was discovered.*

4. It was for high wages that the workmen in the factory went on strike.
5. It is the dog, not the man, that I fear.
6. It was on every side that we were attacked.
7. It is what our circumstances demand that he gives us.
8. It was in tears that they parted.
9. It was when the signal had been given that the race began.
10. It was while I was walking on the street that I met her.

* * * * *

Exercise 81. P. 196.

1. It is strange that *few* of you can answer this question.
2. *Either* of these two roads will take you to the city.
3. His paintings are better than *those* of his master.
4. Do you know *any* of these three gentlemen?

5. Children should be taught to love *one another*.
6. Water and air are both necessary to man; *that* is less important than *this*.
7. I am fond of apples; if you had *any*, please give me *some*.
8. Of the four boys I like *none* of them.
9. Health is more valuable than wealth, for *this* can not give us such true happiness as *that*.
10. One should do *one's* duty.
11. I asked him to lend me a novel, but he said he had *none*.
12. If two straight lines cut *each other*, the vertical angles are equal.
13. Here are three candidates; you may vote for *any* or *none* of them.
14. *None* of the three robbers was forgiven.
15. You may hand the book to *either* of the two girls.

* * * * *

Exercise 82. P. 197.

1. *This* is my typewriter; *that* is yours.
2. *These* are good books; *those* are bad ones.
3. *Either* of you two must be guilty.
4. *Neither* of the two gentlemen is a traitor.
5. *Any* of these three books will help you to master English.
6. I asked him to lend me a dictionary, but he said that he had *none*.
7. *Some* of the oranges are sour.
8. *One* should do one's best to help the poor.
9. *Each* of the two girls has many suitors.
10. Be kind to *others* and others will be kind to you.
11. Young pupils are taught to love *another one* by their masters.

* * * * *

Exercise 83. P. 201.

1. You honor the girl *who* got the highest mark in class. (girl)

2. The islanders spend most of the time in doing things *which* you would call very uninteresting. (things)
3. He has some friends *whom* I know. (friend)
4. A young merchant *whose* name was Thomas, was the first *who* enlisted. (merchant; first)
5. Was it you or the wind *that* shut the door? (you, wind)
6. I know no such person *as* you mention. (person)
7. That is the captain *whose* ship was wrecked last month. (captain)
8. Nothing *that* you can do now will help me. (nothing)
9. Cotton, *which* is a plant, is woven into cloth. (cotton)
10. The young man gazed at the ship *which* was taking his companion away from him. (ship)

* * * * *

Exercise 54. P. 201.

1. Do not find fault with her, who *is* not to blame.
2. Such of you as *are* diligent deserve to be praised.
3. I, who *am* a poor runner, cannot win the race.
4. We should honor this flag, which *is* a symbol of China.
5. The diamond, which *is* pure carbon, is a brilliant gem.
6. You ought to help me, who *am* your intimate friend.
7. Those of you who *are* idle have little chance of success.
8. Nobody who *is* young ever really expects old age.
9. He who *is* fond of good books, will never feel lonely.
10. It is I that *am* wrong.

* * * * *

Exercise 55. P. 202.

1. Whose—relative pronoun, common gender;

singular number, third person, having the noun, "dragonfly" as its antecedent, possessive case, possessing the noun, "wing."

2. What—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, object to the verb, "knew."
3. That—relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, having the noun, "man" as its antecedent, objective case, object to the verb, "want."
4. Which—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "place" as its antecedent, objective case, object to the preposition, "from."
5. As—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "gold" as its antecedent, objective case, object to the verb, "found."
6. Whom—relative pronoun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "Miss L." as its antecedent, objective case, object to the verb, "thought."

7. Who—relative pronoun, masculine gender, plural number, third person, having the noun "robbers" as its antecedent, nominative case, subject to the verb, "are caught."
8. What—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "disease" as its antecedent, nominative case, subject to the verb, "attacked."
9. That—relative pronoun, masculine and neuter gender, plural number, third person, having the nouns "boy" "dog" and "gun" as its antecedents, objective case, object to the verb, "saw."
10. Whose—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "nation" as its antecedent, possessive case, possessing the noun "citizens."
11. Which—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "book" as its antecedent, objective case, object to the preposition "from."
12. But—relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, having the noun

- "soldier" as its antecedent, nominative case, subject to the verb, "stepped,"
13. Whomever—relative pronoun, common gender, singular number, third person, objective case, object to the verb, "please."
14. Whose—relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, having the noun "brother" as its antecedent, possessive case, possessing the noun "home."
15. What's-what is.
 What—relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, nominative case, subject to the verb "is."

* * * * *

Exercise 81. P. 293.

1. The young man *who* is standing there is the brother of John.
2. Millions of our people *whose* homes have been burned by the Japanese soldiers will do their very best to drive out the Japanese.

3. The gentleman to *whom* you have just spoken seems ~~very~~ kind.
4. The dog *which* is lying there belongs to George.
The shop from *which* I bought this book is called the Translators' Bookstore.
5. The brush *that* is on the desk is made in Hunan.
The fountain pen *that* he bought last year is worth five thousand dollars now.
6. Such a man *as* he will never do anything useful.
7. He gives us *what* we have asked for.
8. *Whoever* may come, tell him that I am out.
9. Tell *whomsoever* you meet that China is united and strong under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai shek.

* * * * *

Exercise 87. P. 204.

1. Time, *which* is a precious gift, should not be wasted.
2. A purse *that was made of leather* was picked up by a boy.

3. It was Joseph that was sold into Egypt, *that* became the governor of the land, and *that* saved his father and brothers from famine.
5. All *that* he saw he described.
5. *Whom* did you suppose it to be?
6. My sister is one of the few girls *which* never neglects an opportunity for doing good.
7. *Who* did you suppose it was?
8. We will refer it to *whomever* you may choose.
9. They *that cannot see* need no spectacles.
10. Those *who* say so are mistaken.
11. Three fourths of the earth's surface are covered by water, *which* is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.
12. He did *what* was right.
13. The chief material *that* is used now in building is brick.
14. Her hair, *which is black and glossy*, hangs in ringlets.
15. *Whom* should I meet the other day but my old friend?
16. He gave his property to those *who* he thought were his friends.

17. It was not I *that* did it.
18. A dog *that* wore a brass collar was found in the street.
19. *Whom* did she refer to, him or me?
20. It is one of the most valuable books *which* has ever been published in China.

* * * * *

Exercise 88. P. 212.

1. Kind—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun "neighbor."
 Obedient
 Henpecked —descriptive adjectives, qualifying the noun "husband."
2. Steep
 Rugged —descriptive adjectives, qualifying the noun "cliff."
3. Terrible —descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun "roar."
4. Seven—numeral adjective, qualifying the noun "days."

5. Beautiful—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun “butterfly.”
Sweet—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun “flowers.”
6. Tired
Hungry —descriptive adjectives, qualifying the noun, “girl.”
7. Sorry—descriptive adjective, qualifying the pronoun “I.”
Some—quantitative adjective, qualifying the noun “damages.”
8. Cruel—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun “Shylock.”
9. Tired
Hungry —descriptive adjectives, qualifying the noun “child.”
10. This—demonstrative adjective, qualifying the noun “wine.”
Delicious—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun “wine.”
Grand
11. Tranquil—descriptive adjectives, qualifying the Lovable noun “mountains.”

12. Ten—numeral adjective, qualifying the noun
 “dollars.”
 Which—relative adjective, qualifying the noun
 “price.”
 Good—descriptive adjective, qualifying the noun
 “price.”
13. Young —descriptive adjectives, qualifying
 Ambitious the noun “man.”
14. Which—relative adjective, qualifying the noun
 “student.”
 This—demonstrative adjective, qualify the noun
 “note.”
15. Weary—descriptive adjective, qualifying the
 pronoun “she.”

* * * * *

Exercise 89. P. 213.

1. It was a soft, beautiful, blue sky.
2. The house was large and comfortable.
3. A large, rickety, wooden building has fallen.
4. He used fewer words than the other speaker.
5. The cook bought a box of dried herrings.

6. It was a nice cake, but I paid a high price for it.
7. A pretty wooden bowl stood on the table.
8. The evil is intolerable to be borne.
9. The day was warm and delightful.
10. His unexpected success surprised all his friends.

* * * * *

Exercise 90. P. 218.

1. Poverty is not so terrible as bad health.
Bad health is the most terrible of all the enemies
in the world.
2. No one is so diligent as John in the class.
John is more diligent than any other one in the
class.
3. No exercise is so good as a walk in the country.
A walk in the country is a better kind of exercise
than any other one.
4. Gold is not so dear as life.
Gold is not dearer than life.
Life is the dearest of all the valuable things.
5. No city is so large as London in Europe.

- London is the largest of all the cities in Europe.
6. India is the hottest of all the countries.
India is hotter than any other country.
7. No metals are so useful as iron is.
Iron is the most useful of all the metals.
8. Very few things in the world is so healthy as a voyage at sea.
A voyage at sea is healthier than most other things in the world.
9. China has the largest population in the world.
The population of China is larger than that of any other country.
10. An ass is not duller than he is.

* * * * *

Exercise 91. P. 218.

1. There is no other metal so useful as iron.
2. This is the better of the two girls.
3. He was more active than all his companions.
4. The youngest of the three sisters is the prettiest.

5. The climate of Kwangtung is said to be the healthiest of all the cities in China.
6. No other persons were later than he.
7. These two children are of the same age, but one is smaller than the other.
8. Time ought, above all other kinds of property, to be free from invasion.
9. I like this novel better than any other novel I have ever read.
10. The last student that left the school was Mr. A.
11. The opinion is becoming universal.
12. A fondness for display is of all follies the most ridiculous.
13. I have more money than you.
14. My mother is the eldest of five sisters.
15. Of all the books I have examined, this is the most satisfactory.

* * * * *

Exercise 92. P. 225.

1. I saw a child running toward me.
2. He ordered the servant to leave the room.

3. The Yellow River is one of the three longest rivers of China.
4. Early in the morning he paid a visit to an old friend of his.
5. The virtue of courage is necessary in doing everything.
6. The dog is a quadruped.
7. The height of a man seldom exceeds six feet.
8. Mr. Chao is the president, and Mr. Chien secretary and treasurer.
9. Which is the elder of the two girls?
10. This is not time for the brave and the patriotic to remain inactive.
11. He is an employee in the Bank of China.
12. There is no vacant position at the present time.
13. One of the most famous lakes in the Kiangai province is the "Sorrowless" lake.
14. The pen is mightier than the sword.
15. He was found asleep in the thick of a forest.

* * * * *

Exercise 92. P. 226.

1. I have never seen such a strange kind of man.
2. All men are selfish.
3. He has made progress in studying English.
4. True happiness comes from hard work.
5. People in famine districts are in danger of starvation.
6. Elephants pull up trees by roots.
7. What species of violets is this yellow one?
8. A wise teacher will avoid showing any partiality.
9. You should use well seasoned timber in building a house.
10. People say that charity begins at home.
11. Goldsmith is said to have traveled from place to place, flute in hand.
12. Woman is superior to man in many things.
13. His brother is soldier and scholar.
14. Nature is more powerful than man.
15. Japan takes advantage of the preoccupation of Great Powers.

* * * * *

Exercise 94. P. 226.

1. Churchill received the title of consul.
2. We criticize not the dress but the address of the speaker.
3. Distinguish carefully between an adjective and an adverb.
4. The lion, as well as the tiger, belongs to the cat tribe.
5. Neither the South Pole nor the North Pole has yet been reached.
6. The secretary and the treasurer were both absent.
7. The rose is my favorite flower.
8. The first and the second pages are to be learned.
9. Mr. Liu was an official in the Manchu dynasty.
10. Cotton is produced in the United States of America.
11. Though he is a Chinese, he cannot speak Chinese with ease.
12. How could there be such a man as is able to see in the dark as well as in the light.

13. Competition leads to the improvement of human race.
14. China to-day is different from China ten years ago.
15. I usually rise at seven in the morning and go to school at eight.

* * * * *

Exercise 95. P. 282.

1. This has been an *very* dry season. (degree)
2. He did his work *slowly* but *steadily*. (manner)
3. *How* fast time flies. (degree)
4. The boy was punished *severely*. (manner)
5. The clerk was *not* content with his lot. (negation)
6. We must rest *here*, and not *there*. (place)
7. *Lonely* sang the boatman. (manner)
8. Have you ever seen him *before*? (time)
9. The rope is not strong *enough* for *so* heavy a weight. (degree)
10. The chairman spoke *earnestly*. (manner)

11. He did this *once*, but he will not do it *again*.
(number)
12. He was *too* busily engaged to speak to me.
(degree)

* * * * *

Exercise 96. P. 233.

1. The city *where* she was born is Shanghai.
2. Come *when* you are called.
3. *Wherever* he goes, he is welcome.
4. No man sends for a doctor *when* he is in perfect health.
5. *How* does rice grow?
6. *Where* did you come and *whither* are you going?
7. No one knows *when* he came here.
8. *How* did the poor suffer *when* winter came?
9. I can't tell the reason *why* he did this.
10. *Wherever* he went, he was surrounded by curious people.

* * * * *

Exercise 97. P. 237.

1. Your brother has acted very strangely in the matter.
2. We eat only three meals a day.
3. I do not like much sugar in my tea.
4. All is not gold that glitters.
5. You must read more distinctly.
6. A circle can't in any way be squared.
7. He tried not only to injure but also to ruin the man.
8. I can find out neither where the lesson begins nor where it ends.
9. She looks beautiful.
10. He had hardly a minute to spare.
11. I am very glad to hear that.
12. His sagacity appears miraculous.
13. It was an uncommonly good harvest.
14. He is somewhat better now.
15. He can do it as well as any one.

* * * * *

Exercise 98. P. 288.

1. Nation is *above all*.
2. *After all*, I won't take less than that.
3. He has *as yet* no ambition to be a writer.
4. I do not know *at all*.
5. *By and by*, I will let you know that I am not a coward.
6. *By the by*, there is a love story about George.
7. People in the frigid zone are, *in general*, very clever.
8. He is clever, diligent and polite, *in short*, he is a model youth.
9. China will be a strong nation *in the long run*.
10. The Japanese will be defeated *sooner or later*.
11. He comes *in time* to attend the party.
12. He writes to me *now and then*.
13. You are now studying very hard, and, *of course*, you will get a good report after the final examination.
14. He was *more or less* shocked at the barbarity of the enemy.
15. He has been studying French *off and on* for three years.

16. I tell you *once for all* that you should not do it again.
17. I do not love her, *on the contrary*, I hate her very much.
18. *Sink or swim*, we will obey our leader.
19. The birds fly *to and fro*.

* * * * *

Exercise 99. P. 241.

1. *Friend* is an independent element used as a vocative.
2. *Ah* is an independent element used as an interjection.
3. *To do him justice* is an independent element used as a parenthetical expression.
4. *Nonsense* is an independent element used as an interjection.
5. *Properly speaking* is an independent element used as a parenthetical expression.
6. *Billy* is an independent element used as a vocative.

7. *Pshaw* is an independent element used as an interjection.
8. *For my part* is an independent element used as a parenthetical expression.
9. *Poor woman* is an independent element used as an exclamatory substantive.
10. *Dear Murray* is an independent element used as a vocative.
11. *You may be sure* is an independent element used as a parenthetical expression.
12. *Alas* is an independent element used as an interjection.
13. *I feel sure* is an independent element used as a parenthetical expression.
14. *Captain* is an independent element used as a vocative.
15. *Good cousin* is an independent element used as a vocative.
16. *Oh* is an independent element used as an interjection.

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PART FOUR

Exercise 100. P. 250.

1. China, formerly an empire, is now a republic.
2. Her large, black eyes looked straight at me.
3. A message from the president was read in the senate.
4. The stone cannot be moved from its place by any force.
5. Coal is generally found at great depth in the earth.
6. The tree in the garden fell with a crash.
7. The old sailor, a weather-beaten Scot, told a strange story.
8. The workmen in the factory struck for higher wages.
9. After I have received your letter, I will write a reply at once.

10. This textbook on grammar, written by a native teacher, is suitable to Chinese students.
11. A well-printed railway map of China is hung on the wall.
12. Early in the morning, a sudden storm drove us within two or three leagues of the island.
13. He went to Soochow from Nanking on Sunday.
14. Now the full light of day had risen upon the desert.
15. A ten-cent silver coin in the drawer is found by the boy.
16. A man of courage will not be overcome by trifling obstacles.
17. Being weary of the sea, he remained at home with his wife and family.
18. A fierce-looking, strong Indian stood sentinel at the door with a gun on his shoulder.
19. A tower with a light at the top to guide mariners at night is called a lighthouse.
20. In the morning, with his gun, he started towards the woods.
21. The honorable member was reproved by the president for being intoxicated.

22. A lecture on temperance was delivered by Mr. Hume at the old church on Monday evening.
23. At last, we came through deep roads to the end of the journey with no small difficulty after much fatigue.
24. A flood of flame from thirty iron mouths of the enemy poured forth from the line at the distance of twelve hundred yards.

* * * *

Exercise 101. P. 251.

1. The Romans were driven back three times.
2. They were victories indeed.
3. The battle seemed doubtful.
4. The six hundred rode into the valley of death.
5. The mystery of time and space is great.
6. I will make one more effort to save you.
7. He cares nothing for culture, justice and progress.
8. The present was given as a token of remembrance.

9. The great fire roared up the deep and wide chimney.
10. The lordly Yangtze River flows through the central part of China.
11. China needs men of proved character at this critical period of transition.
12. He was hard at work from the end of winter until late the following summer without a day of recreation.
13. He proved faithful to the last.
14. The most difficult and valuable of all the acquisitions made in school are ease and grace in writing.

* * * * *

Exercise 102. P. 252.

1. Great power does the king possess.
2. Much have you learned in this short journey.
3. A well-bred girl will Lucy prove.
4. From victory to victory in northern France marched the Germans.

5. To such a conduct as this cowardice is the only fitting name we can give.
6. Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay.
7. Tall and queenly had she grown.
8. Never was a sincere word lost.
9. There stood the boy with a dizzy brain.
10. "Lazy Wire!" exclaimed the dial plate.
11. A terrible enemy, a true ally, a gracious master was he.
12. From the book is our only source of knowledge.
13. So terrible is the war that growing bitterness is felt everywhere in the world.
14. What will happen we may imagine from the past events.
15. Suddenly stopped an old clock, early one summer's morning, before the stirring of the family.
16. Over our heads was heard the dreamy murmur of insects.
17. Near the village stood an ancient and stately hall.
18. Not only on the land, but also up in the air,

and down under the sea is the present warfare carried on.

* * * * *

Exercise 103. P. 256.

1. He said that he would leave them then.
2. He has been saying all day that he is tired.
3. We told him that we were very glad of his success.
4. The girl told me that her grandfather had given her a gold watch.
5. Mary said that her father was so ill that he might not recover.
6. He said he did not think that we were right.
7. He told me that he would never forget my kindness to him.
8. He promised me to come if he could.
9. The boy replied that he had always believed that practice makes perfect.
10. He said that their friend arrived the previous day but would go the next day.

11. The warder said that this prisoner would have had plenty of time to repent before he got out of jail.
12. The man said that he did not know what others were going to do, but for his part, he could never yield to such an unfair treatment.

* * * * *

Exercise 104. P. 256.

1. He says, "I shall return soon."
2. He replied, "I am very sorry for the fault I have committed."
3. I have often said to him, "You speak too fast."
4. He said to me, "He does not understand what I say."
5. They said affirmatively, "He is the best worker we have seen."
6. He replied, "I will prove what I have said to be true."
7. She said to me, "I think you will surely succeed."

8. He said, "I saw that man yesterday, but I have not seen him hence."
9. He told me, "The snow has been falling since daybreak, you cannot go."
10. I have often said to him, "You must work if you wish to succeed."
11. The boy exclaimed, "Some one has taken the book I have been reading."
12. I told him, "Nothing can be more interesting than your novel, and I shall have read it five times if I read it once more."

* * * * *

Exercise 105. P. 259.

1. I asked her, "Why have you done so?"
2. He asked me if I would go with him.
3. He asked the coolie why he stopped there.
4. I said to him, "Come back as soon as possible."
5. He ordered the boy to leave the house at once.
6. He asked servants if they knew where his hat was.

7. The robber ordered me to speak, otherwise he would fire.
8. My sister said to me, "Work hard, or you will fail."
9. He confessed with regret that he was very foolish.
10. He asked me, "Do you like to play tennis?"
11. He inquired of me how often a month I wrote to my friend.
12. He ordered his assistant to do as he told him.
13. I inquired of him whether he knew that Edison invented the gramophone or not.
14. I said to him, "Don't act so foolishly."
15. The master asked who was knocking at the door.
16. He advised me never to forget that knowledge is power.

* * * * *

Exercise 106. P. 261.

1. The thief heard a noise, so he turned toward the door.

2. Every student must finish his work, or he cannot go home.
3. You must rest now and then, or you will lose your health.
4. He hated every one, but he did not hate himself.
5. He was in bad health, and therefore he was unable to work.
6. You must confess your fault, or you will be punished.
7. The letter had been addressed to the wrong house, and therefore it never reached me.
8. He had an ambition to excel, so he worked all the time.
9. The man not only blamed his son, but also punished him severely.
10. He drew his sword, and rushed at the enemy.
11. The sun had set, and all farmers went home.
12. English is difficult, but I do not like it the less.
13. He must not do such a thing again, or he will be punished.
14. The post office has closed, so I cannot send my letter to-day.
15. All men must work hard, or none can succeed.

16. The shareholders have come to terms, so the business will now prosper.

* * * * *

Exercise 107. P. 263.

1. Besides the teacher, the student also believed him to be innocent.
2. He, wanting in experience, is well versed in books.
3. Besides being set free, the thief was given some money.
4. The steamer having caught fire, her passengers perished.
5. Though covered with thorns, the rose tree is a most delightful bush.
6. In spite of our hard task, we shall persevere to the end.
7. Having not seen her mother for a long time, she is homesick.
8. You will have to regret in old age for having not worked hard in youth.

9. Though being much frightened, he was not much hurt.
10. The memory of the man lives in spite of his death.
11. Their real character being now exposed to view, every one laughed at them.
12. Though the weather being very cold, it is still not unbearable.
13. All men must work to earn their living.
14. Both energy and patience are necessary to success in life.
15. The door having opened, two men came out.
16. We must obey the orders of our leader.

* * * * *

Exercise 108. P. 265.

1. That he is a man of ingratitude cut me to the heart.
2. I asked him what his name was.
3. We need not place any confidence in what he says.

4. They questioned whether it was proper to do that.
5. Where Dr. Sun Yat-sen was buried is known to the whole world.
6. That he might fail made him nervous.
7. I do not know when he will come.
8. The duty of a child is that he should obey his parents.
9. A man's future career depends upon how he was educated in his early days.
10. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
11. It was reported that he had been robbed of his money.

* * * * *

Exercise 109. P. 266.

1. Books which were written by the best writers were his delight.
2. The children who are playing are very noisy.
3. They boarded the vessel which was lying in the harbor.

4. An animal that has four legs is called a quadruped.
5. The mayor who was an aged man made an address.
6. Things that are done by halves are never done right.
7. The sword which was in his hand trembled violently.
8. A stone which is rolling gathers no moss.
9. That was a fault which was not to be forgiven.
10. The castle which was a battered ruin stood by the river.
11. He who was mistaken for a spy was attacked by the soldiers.
12. He is a man who has noble character.

* * * * *

Exercise 110. P. 269.

1. Before the sun had set down, we reached our inn.

2. After he had finished his lessons, he went out into the garden.
3. I will do my best that I may render some service to our country.
4. He carried an umbrella, lest he should be caught in the rain.
5. As there was in want of a tent, the hunters sheltered themselves at night with boughs.
6. As he is ill, he will remain in Canton.
7. This box is so heavy that it cannot be lifted.
8. He was so stupid that he would forget his name.
9. When the air is quickly compressed, enough heat is evolved to produce combustion.
10. If you do not study and work hard at present, you will not be able to support yourself.
11. He got up a riot, because he wanted to defy the laws.
12. Although he has all his experience, he is still incompetent.
13. Although he has all his riches, he is never contented.
14. He is wiser than any other boy in the class.
15. The higher the ground is, the cooler the air becomes.

16. He has not lived as he intended to live.
17. He talks as a scholar does.
18. This book is more popular than any other one.
19. Although he had great strength, he could not lift that heavy stone.
20. I should be very glad, if I could help him in any way.
21. If he refused to help you, what would you do?
22. He is so wise that he can solve this problem.
23. He was punished, because he had neglected his duties.
24. As he had failed once and again, he made no further attempt.
25. He refused to quarrel with his brother, because he wished to maintain an affectionate brotherhood.
26. My brother was very sorry, when he found out his mistake.
27. I have not seen John, since the vacation began.
28. He works all the time, because he wants to become rich.
29. As the people in China are in want of knowledge, compulsory education is absolutely necessary.

30. He was ashamed, because he had been punished by his teacher.
31. This merchant is so honest that he will keep his promise.
32. If you run quickly, you can overtake him.
33. The more a man perseveres, the better he will succeed.
34. I will treat him as he treats me.
35. So far as I know, nothing like this has ever happened before.
36. When the Japanese troops occupied Shanghai, all the Western nations were astonished.

* * * * *

Exercise 111. P. 272.

1. His friendship shows itself in action.
2. We could not make out the meaning of that story.
3. He has not yet determined where to go.

4. Tell me the time and the place of Confucius's birth.
5. You should place confidence in my words.
6. From that moment, I resolved to stay in the town.
7. The governor ordered the gates of the city to be shut.
8. His speech on that occasion was unusually eloquent.
9. You had better review your lessons during the vacation.
10. He is at a loss to answer this question.

* * * * *

Exercise 112. P. 274.

1. The castle, standing on the cliff, looks very ancient.
2. It was a sight to gladden the heart.
3. He wants to tell you many things.
4. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" tells about the Indians.

5. Some people having lived abroad undervalue the advantages of their native land.
6. A wise man will be honored.
7. The vessels carrying the blood from the heart are called arteries.
8. A monster with three heads lived in the cave.
9. Men's evil lives after them.
10. This is a lesson not to be forgotten.
11. Those fighting custom with grammar are foolish.
12. The seeds of character are sown in youth

* * * * *

Exercise 113. P. 275.

1. The sun having set, we had better go home.
2. Getting permission or not, I shall leave the room.
3. On condition of his giving his whole time to the work, I promised him one hundred dollars.
4. The lawyer rose to address the judge.
5. They being our friends, we should help them.
6. I am surprised at his not coming sooner.

7. He is foolish to leave school so early in life.
8. The building fell before the arrival of the firemen.
9. In spite of his old age, he can read without spectacles.
10. China should fight to obtain glory.
11. I still go in spite of the raging storm.
12. Jack rose from bed at six.
13. Robert was startled on hearing this story.
14. In spite of his being ordered to finish the work, he went away leaving half of it undone.
15. On seeing me, he stopped.
16. After having held a council, they decided to go no farther.
17. He walked forward to address me.
18. The judge having decided the case, further defense is useless.
19. The length of the room is equal to its height.
20. What would I not give to see you happy?

* * * * *

Exercise 114. P. 277.

1. If you take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves.
2. If you do not conquer your passions, they will conquer you.
3. When the candidate stood up to speak, everyone was at once silent.
4. Although he is now old, he still hopes to become a scholar.
5. The thief was caught when the policemen came suddenly upon him.
6. If you turn to right, you will find the bank.
7. He yielded to your wishes, because his mind was weak.
8. If you do not leave my room at once, I will strike you.
9. Although he has faults, I love him none the less.
10. He was reduced to poverty, because his business failed.
11. As I have seen, I believe.
12. Although the man dies, his memory lives.

13. When I heard that you wished to see me, I lost no time in coming.
14. After everyone else had left the ship, the captain left it himself.
15. Although all men were against him, he kept his courage to the end.

* * * * *

Exercise 115. P. 278.

1. He must work earnestly, or will be dismissed.
2. The clock had struck nine, so I rose from bed.
3. He is wise, but he cannot know everything.
4. He had an object to work for, so he works all the time.
5. You must confess your fault, or you will be punished.
6. Fire is a good servant, but a bad master.
7. It must be raining, for people in the streets are carrying umbrellas.
8. Resist the devil, and then he will flee from you.
9. The house was built upon a rock, and therefore it did not fail.

10. Her friends heard of her coming, so they hastened to meet her.
11. Believe in my words, and then you need not be sorry.
12. He is my brother, and still I will punish him.
13. It is now late, so we had better go home.
14. This problem is difficult, so nobody can solve it.
15. You do not help yourself, and therefore nobody will help you.

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Exercise 116. P. 281.

(a)

1. Having walked a long way, he felt quite exhausted.
2. White clothes, reflecting the rays of the sun, are cool in summer.
3. Lying on my bed, I heard the cry of "Fire!"
4. Being loved by all, he must have a genial disposition.
5. The storm being raging, the waves ran high

6. The bridges having been swept away, the traveling party returned to the inn.
7. Two years ago, while traveling in America, he met with an old classmate unexpectedly.
8. Being too late to catch the train, they tried to hire a carriage in the hope of reaching the bank in time.
9. The teacher entering the room, the students neither talked nor laughed.
10. Being almost exhausted and swimming with the greatest difficulty, he reached the shore at last.

(b)

11. He saved up his money against an evil day.
12. He worked hard with a desire to earn his own living.
13. The picnic was postponed owing to the bad weather.
14. I have come here without any invitation.
15. He could not swim against the tide with any effort.
16. A loud sound is made by firing a gun.
17. He died of consumption at the age of sixty.

18. I met a woodman in the forest with a hatchet in his hand and a bundle of sticks on his back.
19. Every precaution was taken for fear of any failure of the plan.
20. On hearing the result and demanding the reason, they promised to give a full explanation of everything.

(c)

21. John, a tailor, was doing a thriving business.
22. Washington, the capital of the United States, is on the Potomac.
23. Jerusalem, the holy city of the Jews, has had many memorable sieges.
24. We honor the name of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Chinese Revolution and the author of three important works on the revolution.
25. Byrd explored the Antarctic region—a daring feat.
26. His brothers, Henry and George, belonged to a rowing club.

27. The Franks, a warlike people of Germany, gave their name to France.
28. Mecca, a city in Arabia, is sacred in the eyes of Mohammedans.
29. John Ruskin, an English artist, art critic, and the only child of a wine merchant, inherited an ample fortune.
30. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, three powerful nations, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, united for the dismemberment of Poland.

(d)

31. I was very happy to hear of your safe arrival.
32. The weather is too warm not to dissolve the snow.
33. He is a fool to waste so much time.
34. China expects everyone to do his duty.
35. The bank suddenly failed to make matters worse.
36. A child's duty is to obey his parents.
37. The child grew better every day to relieve the parents.

38. He resolved to smoke no more cigarettes.
39. To stay up at nights working out problems in mathematics was a pleasure to Lim.
40. To aim and to hit the mark are two different things.

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Exercise 117. P. 284.

1. Many houses are built of wood and bricks, while some poorer houses are built of bamboo.
2. You must always be neat and clean, for everybody likes a neat and clean boy or girl.
3. Some trees are useful for their timber or their fruit, while others are useful for both their timber and fruit.
4. He is a rich man, but he is not proud of his wealth and makes no distinction between rich and poor.
5. He was hungry and exhausted, for both his legs were broken, but he was tender, trustworthy, and true.

6. India is a big country, but a handful of Englishmen conquered it and have ruled it to this day.
7. In China money has been used up for fighting instead of constructive things, therefore homes and industries have been ruined, and it is becoming weaker all the time.
8. Don't put your trust in money, but put your money in trust.
9. Places near the sea are neither extremely warm in summer nor extremely cold in winter.
10. Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought.
11. His task was hard, but he persevered to the end.
12. I stood near him and spoke in a loud voice, for he did not understand me.
13. Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool many ask the most difficult questions.
14. Many persons are to be despised, for they do not like to share the dangers, but like to share the good luck.

15. Dishonesty will not help to promote your welfare, but will land you into great difficulties.
16. A nation can only afford to buy luxuries from a foreign country, but it should supply its necessities at home.
17. Richard was always a welcome visitor, for he would both play all sorts of quaint tunes to please the old women, and scrapes away at pretty little hymns to please the children.
18. In all labor there is profit but mere talking tends only to failure.
19. You should make the right use of younger days, so you will have nothing to repent of in your old age.
20. I am not acquainted with the person referred to, so I can neither say any good nor any evil of him.

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Exercise 118. P. 286.

1. He has told me that he will go to Nanking during the spring vacation.

2. That honesty is the best policy is universally acknowledged.
3. I should like to know the person who gave a terrible shriek last night.
4. It sometimes happens that idle or dishonest boys turn out to be industrious and honorable men.
5. That mold, mildew, and yeast are plants is wonderful.
6. That men should obey is better than sacrifice.
7. We know that our future depends upon our present.
8. The news that you have succeeded so well gave me much pleasure.
9. Scientists have clearly proved that the earth moves around the sun and not the sun moves around the earth.
10. I should like to know how Columbus discovered America, which king provided him with ships and men and what difficulties he met with in the way.

* * * * *

Exercise 119. P. 288.

1. We came upon a certain cottage where a woodman was living with his old mother.
2. Some boys who study hard and wisely make progress.
3. The sailor rescued the merchant who gave him a thousand dollars.
4. Photography is an art that enables commonplace mediocrity to look like genius.
5. You have wasted very much time which would have made an industrious man rich.
6. Such a man as he who has no money laid by and can neither borrow nor earn a good monthly income must not attempt to embark in business.
7. John was born in a certain city which is called Changsha where he always lived.
8. I built a house which I have sold to Mr. Wang who is a rich merchant.
9. The lake which is very deep and much frequented by fishermen abounds in a great variety of fishes.
10. A heroine named Jeanne d'Arc lived in a remote

village which is in the province of Vosges and among some wild hills.

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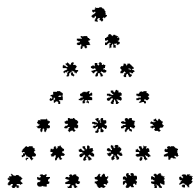
Exercise 120. P. 289.

1. As the storm is raging, we cannot start.
2. You may expect a happy old age, because you are free from vices.
3. My friend speaks English very fluently, because he has spent ten years in England.
4. You should trust me, because I am your friend.
5. He grew rich, because he attended to his business.
6. Although to be president is good, to be in the right is better.
7. Although the man was my enemy, I admired him.
8. The robbers fought desperately, because they were afraid of being taken alive.
9. As the breath contains poisonous carbonic acid, wise people ventilate their sleeping rooms.

10. Although men may behave well or ill in this life, hereafter they will be blessed or miserable accordingly.
11. No other boy in the class is more diligent than he.
12. Whether it may snow to-morrow or not, I will go home.
13. The older we grow; the wiser we become.
14. As his armor was very good, he had no fear of arrows.
15. Whatever the result may be, we at least are now out of danger.
16. Let us combine our forces together that we may be strong enough to resist.
17. Although China has the largest territory and the richest resources, she is still among the weakest in the family of nations.
18. I love China, because I am a citizen of hers, and she not only protects me by her laws, but also gives me wonderful opportunities.
19. If each Chinese citizen will do his part with a spirit of goodwill and self-reliance and try to do

his best in his particular line of work, we may hope for the ultimate salvation of China.

20. Although Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not live to see the realization of his aims, his spirit and enthusiasm still remain in his faithful followers.



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