

**: General:
English**

“A” Course

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GENERAL ENGLISH "A" COURSE

The Sentence

1. Definition:- A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.
2. Varieties of Sentences:-
 - (1) Declarative - Makes an assertion or statement.
e.g. II Kings 13:20, Gen. 19:23
 - (2) Interrogative - Asks a question. e.g. Gen. 18:14, Isaiah 53:1
 - (3) Imperative - Gives a command. e.g. Exodus 20:8, Proverbs 8:33.
 - (4) Exclamatory - Expresses strong feeling in the form of an exclamation. e.g. Isaiah 52:7, Romans 11:33
3. Subject and Predicate:-
 - (1) Bare Subject - The word or words which name the thing about which the statement is made.
 - (2) Bare Predicate - The word or words by means of which the statement is made.
4. Completion of Bare Predicate.
 - (1) Complete Verbs - e.g. John 11:35.
 - (2) Incomplete Verbs -
 - (a) Complement - The sky is dark
The sky becomes dark.
He is ill.
I am the Good Shepherd. John 10:11.
Paul was a great apostle.
 - (b) Object - John holds a (whip in his hand).
John holds it in his hand.
John 10:20 - He hath a devil, and is mad.
5. Clauses:-
 - (1) Definition - A group of words within a sentence consisting of a subject and predicate. e.g. (I spoke to John) but (he did not answer me). John 15:23 - He (that hateth me) hateth my Father also.
 - (2) Principal Clause - A clause which when taken by itself makes a complete statement.
 - (3) Subordinate Clause - Does not make a complete statement. It depends on the principal clause, or some other part of the sentence for its meaning. e.g. John 15:23 - "if ye do whatsoever I command you."

N.B. Definition of a Phrase - A phrase is a group of words within a sentence having no subject or predicate and used with the force of a single word.

EXERCISES IN SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

1. Select the subjects and predicates in the following:
 1. Genesis 28:10
 2. John 7:53
 3. John 8:1
 4. John 10:30
 5. Titus 2:6
 6. Hebrews 11:20
 7. Hebrews 12:29
 8. James 1:8
 9. James 1:16
 10. Revelation 20:14
2. Select the subjects and predicates in the following:
 1. John 3:24
 2. John 3:35
 3. John 18:12
 4. Acts 5:12
 5. Acts 5:42
 6. Acts 10:40
 7. Romans 12:17
 8. Romans 12:21
 9. Romans 14:12
 10. 1 Cor. 15:20
 11. 1 Cor. 15:21
 12. 1 Cor. 15:55
 13. II Cor. 9:15
 14. Gal. 5:9
 15. I Timothy 4:11
 16. Romans 15:33
 17. Galatians 5:18
 18. Revelation 13:18

(First sentence)

19. Psalm 91:1
20. Psalm 41:1

3. Select the subjects and predicates in the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. II Samuel 22:43 | 5. Luke 14:20 | 9. Psalm 126:5 |
| 2. II Samuel 23:19 | 6. Acts 3:11 | 10. Psalm 121:1 |
| 3. Hosea 12:13 | 7. Acts 4:11 | |
| 4. Nahum 2:13 | 8. Job 37:18 | |

EXERCISES IN CLAUSES

1. Select the clauses in the following and state whether they are principal or subordinate:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Acts 2:1 | 8. Acts 23:13 | 15. Romans 12:21 |
| 2. Acts 8:2 | 9. Acts 24:17 | 16. 1 Cor. 7:23 |
| 3. Acts 10:5 | 10. Acts 26:9 | 17. 1 Cor. 11:30 |
| 4. Acts 10:44 | 11. Acts 27:14 | 18. 1 Cor. 15:21 |
| 5. Acts 16:39 | 12. Acts 28:7 | 19. 1 Cor. 16:4 |
| 6. Acts 17:8,9 | 13. Romans 4:8 | 20. II Cor. 3:12 |
| 7. Acts 20:37 | 14. Romans 8:8 | |

2. Select the clauses in the following and state whether they are principal or subordinate:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Genesis 31:6,7 | 6. Revelation 17:13 |
| 2. John 11:45 | 7. Revelation 22:4 |
| 3. John 11:46 | 8. Revelation 22:19 |
| 4. II Timothy 4:5 | 9. Psalm 106:15 |
| 5. Philemon 17 | 10. Psalm 118:22. |

3. Select the clauses in the following and state whether they are principal or subordinate:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Psalm 87:3 | 6. Proverbs 14:31 |
| 2. Psalm 111:1, 4 | 7. Isaiah 1:17 |
| 3. Psalm 116:15 | 8. Isaiah 41:17 |
| 4. Proverbs 6:9 | 9. Isaiah 57:21 |
| 5. Jeremiah 15:21 | 10. Matthew 21:45 |

PARTS OF SPEECH

Words, phrases, and clauses are grouped in eight classes according to their functions in the sentence.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Nouns | 5. Adverbs |
| 2. Pronouns | 6. Prepositions |
| 3. Adjectives | 7. Conjunctions |
| 4. Verbs. | 8. Interjections |

NOUNS

1. Definition:- A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

2. Classification:-

(1) Common - A name which may be applied to any one of a class of things (usually begins with a small letter).

e.g. Montreal is a great city.

John walked down the street.

(2) Proper - The name of a particular thing (always begins with a capital letter).

e.g. Montreal is a great city.

John walked down the street.

He walked down Main Street,

(3) Concrete and Abstract -

(a) Concrete - Name of something that has existence materially outside of our minds.

(b) Abstract - Name of a quality, condition, or relation that has no material existence.

e.g. Beauty, strength, kindness, poverty Gal. 5:19-25.

(4) Collective Nouns - The name of a group or class of things.

e.g. Army, navy, flock, crowd, assemblage, herd. Gen. 13:5.

3. Inflection - Is a change in the form of a word to show a change in its meaning or use.

(1) Gender - Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter - Indicated by:

1. Different words - e.g. father-mother, uncle-aunt, lord-lady.

2. Some add an ending: e.g. Heir-heiress, prince-princess.

N.B. Some foreign words retain their foreign forms.

Executor-executrix, don-donna, beau-belle.

3. Sometimes indicated by prefixing or adding a noun or pronoun. Salesman-saleswoman, manservant-maidservant.

4. Some Christian proper names are applied to men only, some to women only.

e.g. Thomas, Henry, May, Jane, etc.

EXERCISE Page 37-B.G.

Write the corresponding gender forms of the following nouns:

Witch, Administrator, Jew, Abbott, Murderer, He-goat, Niece, Goose, Duke, God, Waiter, Tailor, Landlady, Countess, Nun, Hero, Hunter, Marquis, Tiger, Duck, Sultan, Lad, Benefactor, Emperor, Peacock, Joseph, Master, Baron, Actor, Host, Brother, Deaconess, Sorcerer, Doe, Lion, Wife, Vixen.

- (2) Number - Singular - Denotes one thing.
Plural - Denotes more than one thing.

1. Most nouns form their plurals by the addition of "s" or "es" to the singular according to the sound of the word.
Cat-cats, dog-dogs, loss-losses, match-matches.
2. Nouns ending in f generally change to v, and add es.
e.g. calf-calves, knife-knives, half-halves.
N.B. A few change in the usual way, chief-chiefs, fife-fifes.
3. Most nouns ending in y after a consonant? change y to i and add es.
e.g. Lady-ladies, pony-ponies.
But nouns ending in y PRECEDED BY A VOWEL add s.
e.g. Valley-valleys, chimney-chimneys, essay-essays.
4. Some nouns ending in o add es.
e.g. cargo-cargoes, negro-negroes, potato-potatoes, hero-heroes.
Some add s - piano-pianos, solo-solos etc.
5. Letters and figures form their plurals by adding an apostrophe and s.
e.g. r-r's, m-m's, 2-2's, 4-4's.
6. Some nouns change the vowel in the stem of the word, e.g. man-men, goose-geese.
7. Some add en,
e.g. ox-oxen, child-children.
8. Some nouns have the same form for singular and plural.
e.g. sheep, deer, perch, trout, etc.
9. Foreign Plurals
e.g. phenomenon- phenomena, larva-larvae, madam-mesdames, radius-radii
terminus-termini, thesis-theses, vertebra-vertebrae, appendix-
appendices, index-indexes or indices, axis-axes, basis-bases, crisis-
crises, datum-data, oasis-oases, stratum-strata, memorandum-memorandums
or memoranda.
10. Plurals of Compounds.
 1. Most add s to the last part of the compound especially when it is a noun.
e. g. spoonfuls, blackbirds, steamboats.
 2. When the first part is more important, add s to the first part.
e. g. brothers-in-law, editors-in-chief.
 3. Pluralize the last part of compound proper nouns.
e.g. The Edward Everett Hales.
 4. Usage varies with titles.
 1. Mr. Wm. Brown - Messrs. Wm. Brown - the Mr. Wm. Browns.
Miss Smith - The Misses Smith - Miss Smiths.
 2. Major-generals, governor- generals, lieutenant-governors.
11. A few nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning.
e. g. barracks, billiards, mathematics.
12. Some are used ordinarily in the plural only;
e. g. athletics, proceeds, scissors, spectacles, statistics.

EXERCISE IN SINGULARS AND PLURALS Exercises 27,28, Pp. 39,40 - B . G.

Ally, basis, brother, church, daisy, elf, folly, army, feet, calf, city, donkey, essay, foot, baby, belief, Charles, cliff, Dorothy, eye, fox, bamboo, Brahman, chief, club, dwarf, fife, gas, grief, half, journey, larva, lily, mouse, Norman, peony, roof, soliloquy, studio, torpedo, valley, wife, zero, German, gulf, i, knife, l, mystery, thief, sheaf, stratum, volcano, woman, hoof, key leaf, proof, ox, self, story, vertebra, glass, index, lady, life, shelf, bill of fare, Governor-general, horseman, Mr. Bennet, looker-on, wild-geese, Mother-in-law, stepchild, milkman, tooth-paste.

- (3) Case:- The type or class to which a noun or pronoun belongs as determined by its use in the sentence.

NOMINATIVE

1. Nominative of the Subject. Subject of a verb. e.g. The nations have formed a league. The King is on the throne.
2. Nominative of Address.
 - e.g. Judge me, O God, and plead my cause.
 - Sir, I entreat you home to dinner.
3. Nominative in Exclamation
 - e.g. Poor old Molly! To have lost both her pride and her cow.
 - Alas--poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio.
4. Nominative in Apposition.
 - e.g. When Herod, the King, had heard these things, he was troubled.
 - Foch, the French General, defeated the Germans.
5. Predicate Nominative - Tells about a subject in the nominative case and also completes the verb. e.g. She seems a goddess. He became my friend.
6. Nominative Absolute.
 - So called because of settled usage, not because of grammatical relation to other words in the sentence.
 - e.g. The enemy having yielded, our soldiers came home.
 - They (the enemy) having yielded, our soldiers came home.
 - "They" and "Enemy" are in the Nominative Absolute.

ACCUSATIVE OR OBJECTIVE

Accusative of the Direct Object

1. Object of a verb. e.g. General Foch saved Paris.
2. Object of a preposition. e.g. Give assistance to your friends.

POSSESSIVE OR GENITIVE

Denotes ownership.

1. Adds 's e.g. This is John's book.
2. Sometimes uses the preposition "of".
 - e.g. The flight of the eagle. The poems of Tennyson.

DATIVE CASE - Indirect Object.

Indicates TO WHOM or FOR WHOM something is or is not done.

- e.g. He gave the boy money. He made his brother a kite.
- "boy" and "brother" are in the dative case, INDIRECT OBJECT of the verb.

PRONOUNS.

- (1) Definition - A pronoun is a substitute for a noun.
- (2) Classification.
 1. Personal
 2. Possessive
 3. Demonstrative
 4. Interrogative
 5. Relative
 6. Indefinite
- (3) Personal Pronouns. - They distinguish between the person speaking, the person spoken to, and the person or thing spoken about.
 1. Personal pronouns listed.

	<u>First Person</u>		<u>Second Person</u>		<u>Third Person</u>			
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>
					<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	
Nom. Case -	I	We	You (<u>thou</u>)	You (<u>ye</u>)	He	She	It	They
Acc. Case -	Me	Us	You (<u>thee</u>)	You	Him	Her	It	Them

2. Special Uses.

- (a) The plural forms "we" and "us" are sometimes used instead of I and me by such persons as sovereigns, editors, and clergymen.
e.g. We wish our readers to understand the situation.
- (b) The pronouns thou and thee are used in ordinary speech only by the Quakers. They are used in Scripture and poetry, however.
- (c) We and you are sometimes used as demonstrative adjectives.
e.g. We boys play ball, and you girls watch the game.
- (d) The pronoun it has one special use.
e.g. How far is it to Montreal? What time is it?
Here it is used impersonally.

3. Compound Personal Pronouns.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
myself	
ourself	ourselves
thysself	
yourself	yourselves
himself	
itself	
herself	themselves

These have three uses:

- (a) As a substitute for a personal pronoun. e.g. My brother and myself are ready to go.
- (b) For emphasis
e.g. You yourselves will suffer for this.
- (c) As reflexive object of a verb or preposition.
e.g. The man was talking to himself.

SPECIAL NOTE:-

- The subject of an infinitive is always in the accusative case.
e.g. I believe him to be the carpenter.
"Him" is subject of the infinitive "to be".
- When the infinitive "to be" is preceded by a noun or pronoun, it is followed by the accusative case. e.g. I expected the man to be him.
The word "man" is subject of the infinitive "to be". The word "him" completes the infinitive "to be" and is in the same case as "man" which is accusative.
- When the infinitive "to be" is not preceded by a noun or pronoun, it is followed by the nominative case. e.g. It is supposed to be she that failed.
The word "she" completes the infinitive "to be", but it is in the nominative case because the infinitive has no subject.

EXERCISES - on personal pronouns.

Exercise 1. Ex. 49 (a) . B.G. Page 69.

Fill in the blanks with "I" or "me". Give reasons.

- He is as good a scholar as ____.
- It was ____ who rang the bell.
- No one is here but ____.
- He thought the stranger to be ____.
- He came in before ____.
- Between you and ____, he has been treated badly.
- What would you do, if you were ____?
- He dislikes such a man as ____.
- He informed me that it was ____ who had been chosen.

Exercise 2. Ex. 49 (b) B.G. P. 70.

Fill in the blanks with "we" or "us".

1. They are better than _____.
2. They reached school as soon as _____.
3. He said that it was _____ who had been invited.
4. Everyone believes the culprits to be _____.
5. If it had been _____, they would have answered at once.
6. The teacher detained all except _____.
7. Mother divided the candy between them and _____.
8. Whom did he blame, you or _____?
9. Which team will win, Parkdale or _____?

Exercise 3. Ex. 49 (c) B.G. Page 70.

Fill in the blanks with "he" or "him".

1. All but _____ had fled.
2. They declared it to be _____.
3. A coward like _____ would never enlist.
4. I know that you are younger than _____.
5. Which of the boys will go, if not _____?
6. We all went home, _____ among the rest.
7. We all thought _____ to be the winner.
8. Which should do this work, John or _____?
9. _____ that plays best, the boys will make captain.

Exercise 4. Ex. 49 (e) B.G. Page 70.

Fill in the blanks with "they" or "them".

1. I have given as much as _____.
2. Pupils such as _____ succeed.
3. We thought the visitors to be _____.
4. The minister replied that it was _____ who had come.
5. There was no one in the room but _____.
6. You are not as foolish as _____.
7. _____ that desert, the law will punish.
8. He spoke little to anyone except _____.
9. Whom are you going to send, if not _____?

Exercise 5. On the Infinitive "to be".

1. She supposed the victor to be you and (I, me).
2. She thinks the guilty one to be (I, me).
3. Can you imagine it to be (she, her) who said that?
4. She must have supposed (we, us) to be (they, them).
5. Mary thought the leader to be (I, me)
6. I do not know what led her to think it to be (I, me).
7. They thought it to be (I, me), but you know it to be (she, her).
8. I am frequently taken to be (he, him).
9. It is supposed to be (she, her), not (he, him) who failed.

Exercise 6. Ex. 21 (a) Page 72. N.G.

Supply "I" or "me" in the blanks in the following. Give reasons.

1. He is taller than _____.
2. It was _____ whom you saw.
3. If you were _____ would you go?
4. Who was the boy that stood between you and _____?
5. You and _____ had better stay at home.
6. He expects to see you and _____ this evening.
7. He is going by the same train as _____.
8. Everyone but you and _____ is going.
9. Which do you think did better, George or _____?
10. It could not have been _____ that you saw.

Exercise 7. Ex. 22 (b) Page 73. N.G.

Supply "she" or "her" in the blanks in the following. Give reasons.

1. Do you think it was ___?
2. I invited her sister, but not ___.
3. The car belongs to her brother and ___.
4. Her sister cannot sing as well as ___.
5. It must have been ___ who spoke to you.
6. We saw James and ___ drive past.
7. ___ being ill, I was asked to take her place.
8. Where did you and ___ agree to meet?
9. No girl in the school is a better student than ___.
10. Every one passed the examination but Mary and ___.

Exercise 8. Ex. 22(c) Page 74. N.G.

Supply "they" or "them" in the blanks in the following. Give reasons.

1. None so blind as ___ that will not see.
2. I think it was ___ who told us.
3. We did not see any one but ___.
4. Only ___ that have tickets will be admitted.
5. You as well as ___ are to blame.
6. We could not have better friends than ___.
7. It could not have been ___ who were in the car.
8. It is absurd for people like ___ to interfere.
9. ___ to whom he spoke remained a short time.
10. If we had gone it would have been better for both you and ___.

Exercise 9. Ex. 22 (a) Page 73. N.G.

Supply "he" or "him" in the blanks in the following. Give reasons.

1. Henry and ___ are cousins.
2. Whom can I trust, if not ___?
3. No one but ___ could have written it.
4. Where were you and ___ going last night?
5. It could not have been ___ whom you saw.
6. I have a message for you and ___.
7. ___ that honours me, I will honour.
8. No one could have been braver than ___.
9. There was no boy whom I admired so much as ___.
10. All the boys received prizes, ___ among the rest.

Exercise 10. Ex. 49 (d) Page 70 B.G.

Supply "she" or "her" in the blanks in the following. Give reasons.

1. I like both you and ___.
2. He studies more than ___.
3. They declared it was ___.
4. Who can answer this question, if not ___?
5. We saw Sarah and ___ driving to town.
6. If I were ___, I should go to school.
7. Whom shall we reward, if not ___?
8. The teacher supposed it to be ___.
9. All the girls but ___ are present.

4. Possessive Pronouns. - denote possession.

First Person
 Mine
 ours

Second Person
 Yours (thine)
 Yours

Third Person
 His, hers, its
 Theirs.

- (a) These words are adjectives if they modify nouns or pronouns.
If they do not, they are pronouns.

Adj.- This book is mine, that is yours

Pron. - There are many good horses, but his is the best

- (b) The word "own" is sometimes used in a possessive phrase.
e.g. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns - Point out.

Singular - This, that.

Plural - These, those

This is mine, that is yours.

Note: Two other words "such" and "so" are sometimes used as demonstrative pronouns.

e.g. I shall do so (that). To such is my errand.

6. Interrogative Pronouns. - Used to ask questions.

Who, which, and what.

- (a) "Who" is inflected, and has the following forms:

Nom. who

Acc.-Dat. whom

Gen. Whose

Nom. - Who has come? Nom. - Who have come? Gen. - Whose have you?

Acc. - Whom did he see? Dat. - To whom did they speak?

- (b) "What" sometimes used adverbially. e.g. What (how) shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

Mark 8:36.

7. Relative Pronouns. - Who, which, what, that. two

- (a) Called relative pronouns, because each has functions:

1. As a pronoun it replaces a noun.

2. By relating back to some word in a preceding clause it shows the relation between two clauses.

e.g. This is the ship that brought my father.

Here are the men who will help us.

- (b) The word to which the relative pronoun refers back is called its antecedent. The relative is considered as being in the same person and number as its antecedent, and, if used as subject of a verb, it governs the person and number of the verb accordingly:

e.g. O Thou who camest from above!

They that are whole need not a physician.

- (c) Indefinite relatives

e.g. What (that which) he does is important.

Who (he who) steals my purse steals trash.

"What" and "Who" are here called indefinite relatives.

- (d) "Who" is used of persons only; "which" is used of persons taken collectively, or things; "that" is used of persons or things; "what" is used of things only.

My friends who ---. This box which---. This mob, which---. The boy that---. The horse that ---.

- (e) Compound indefinite relatives - whatsoever, whatever, whoso.

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

- (f) The case of a relative pronoun is determined by its use IN ITS OWN CLAUSE: e.g. The man who helped you is my father. - "Who" is

Nom. Case subject of verb "helped".

E.G. The man whom you saw is my father. - "Whom" is

Acc. Case object of verb "saw".

Exercises on Relative Pronouns.Exercise 1. - Ex. 25, Page 80 N.G.

State which of the bracketed verb forms is correct, and give the reason in each case:

1. He is the first of that family that (has, have) been successful.
2. This street is one of those that (was, were) paved last year.
3. This is the most interesting of the books that (is, are) on the list.
4. It was one of the worst storms that (has, have) ever been known in this country.
5. He is one of those unfortunate individuals who (is, are) always in trouble.
6. You are the only one of the boys that (is, are) not under suspicion.
7. One of his many good qualities that (comes, come) to my mind is his modesty.
8. This is the best of the houses that (has, have) been built this year.

Exercise 2. - Ex. 27 - Page 82 N.G.

Supply the proper form, who or whom, in each of the following sentences, giving reasons for your answer.

1. _____ do you think will be there?
2. I cannot imagine _____ he can be.
3. Yonder is the man _____ I wish to see.
4. _____ were you talking to this morning?
5. _____ do you think he is?
6. _____ do you take him to be?
7. He was a man _____ I knew I could trust.
8. Do you know _____ it was that spoke to me?
9. He must decide _____ is to go with him.
10. Have you made up your mind _____ is the best person to send?
11. This was the messenger _____ I was given to understand I should find waiting for me.

Exercise 3. - Exercise 57 - Page 81 B.G.

Tell which of the bracketed forms is correct, and give the reason in each case.

1. One of the men that (works, work) in our factory made it.
2. You are the only one of the applicants that (has, have) the necessary qualifications.
3. Captain Martin is the first of these officers that (has, have) received the Military Cross.
4. The last of all the bards is he
Who (sings, sing) of Border Chivalry.
5. He is the only one of these boys that (has, have) the work ready.
6. He was one of the fastest runners who (has, have) ever come to Canada.
7. Am I the one who (am, is) to be blamed for this?
8. He was one of those unfortunate individuals who (does, do) not take advice.

Exercise 4. - Ex. 58 - Page 81 B.G.

Supply the proper form, "who" or "whom" in each of these sentences. Give reasons.

1. He was a man _____ I knew could be trusted.
2. He has a brother _____ I expect is with him.
3. John is the one _____ he is likely to choose.
4. There was a boy in the class _____ I learned would pass the house.
5. I don't know _____ we are going to see.
6. He feels contempt for those _____ he imagines are poor.
7. We met a man _____ we all thought to be your brother.
8. Speculation was rife as to _____ would be the lady of his choice.

8. Indefinite Pronouns.

(a) The following words are used as indefinite pronouns:

each	many	none	more	certain
either	few	ought	most	such
neither	all	naught	several	other
some	both	enough	sundry	
any	one	much	divers	

Some of these, however, are used also as adjectives and as nouns.

e.g. All citizens are expected to do their duty. (Adj.)

All will do their duty. (Pronoun)

The poor widow gave her all. (Noun)

(b) Compound indefinites.

(1) Formed by adding one, thing, and body to some, any, every and no. e.g. Someone, something, somebody, etc.

(2) "Each other" and "one another" are called reciprocal, because they indicate mutual relations between things.

e.g. These two men admired each other.

The soldiers helped one another.

(c) Certain words or phrases commonly used with other functions are sometimes used as indefinite pronouns.

e.g. you, they, who, what, it, a man, a fellow, people.

They say a revolution has broken out.

I'll tell you what; people will say you are foolish.

Do you know who's who in this town?

Exercise in Parsing Nouns and Pronouns.

Using the given headings, Reference, Word, Part of Speech, Classification, Number, Case, Syntax, parse the nouns and pronouns in:

(1) Proverbs 4:7

(5) Isaiah 11:10

(2) Proverbs 4:9

(6) Isaiah 11:11

(3) Proverbs 4:16

(7) Isaiah 53:1

(4) Isaiah 9:17

(8) Isaiah 53:5.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun.

I. Descriptive - Describes the thing spoken of.

e.g. a good man, a sick man, a hard ball

(1) Comparison.

1. Positive Degree - Is its simplest form.

The strong boy, the brave soldier, the fast horse

2. Comparative Degree - Is the form used in comparing two things or groups of things.

e.g. This boy is stronger than that one.

Men are taller than women.

3. Superlative Degree - Used to show that out of a number of things, one possesses a certain quality in a greater degree than any of the rest.

e.g. George is the strongest of the boys.

(2) Methods of Comparison.

1. By adding "er" and "est" to the positive.

short - shorter - shortest

fit - fitter - fittest

mossy - mossier - mossiest

Exercise III

Parse the adjectives in the following paragraph under the headings:-
Word - Classification - Syntax.

Let me say a word about that wood, dear and familiar as it was. Its like I have never seen since. It was small--so small that in its darkest depths you might catch the sunshine lighting up the branches of its outside trees. A young wood, too: composed wholly of smooth-barked beeches and sturdy Scotch firs, growing up side by side, the Adam and Eve in this forest Eden. No old folk were there--no gnarled and withered foresters; every tree rose up, upright in its youth, and perfect after its kind. There was as yet no choking undergrowth of vegetation; nothing but mosses, woodbine, and ferns; and between the boles of the trees you could trace vista after vista, as between the slender pillars of a cathedral aisle.

x - x - x - x - x

2. By Phrasal Comparison.

1. More and most.

beautiful - more beautiful - ~~most~~ beautiful

2. Less and least

interesting - less interesting - least interesting.

Note: Absolute Superlative - No comparison intended. My dearest mother is here.

3. Irregular Comparison.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little less	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
old	older (elder)	oldest (eldest)
late	later	latest (time)
	latter	last (order)
nigh	nigher	nighest
		next
far	farther	farthest
hind	hinder	hindermost
in	inner	inmost, innermost
up	upper	uppermost
out	outer	outmost, outermost
northern	more northern	northernmost

4. Some adjectives are not compared.

e. g. straight, level, round, monthly, etc.

II. Limiting - Limit our idea of the noun or pronoun.

(1) Articles -

1. Indefinite - "a" or "an"

a whistle, a one, a youth, an apple, an edition

2. Definite - the

The apple, the king

(1)

(2) Possessive

My book, his pen, our pencils etc.

This book is mine. The pencils are ours. Give us our own hats.

(3) Demonstrative - This, that, these, those, yon, yonder.

e. g. Yon tower is very tall.

This school has four rooms, that one has five.

(4) Interrogative

Which friend is coming? What book do you want?

(5) Relative

Let him read what books he likes. (those books which)

Use whatever power you have.

(6) Indefinite Adjectives.

Many citizens do much work for the city.
Every boy should acquire some kind of skill
He is the very man I want.

(7) Numerals

1. Cardinals - (one, two, three etc.)
One boy, a hundred men.
2. Ordinals - (first, second, third etc.)
the first boy, the twelfth girl.
3. Multiplicatives - twofold, threefold etc.
The plan has a twofold benefit.

Note Syntax of Adjectives

1. Predicate Adjectives.
The boy is happy and careless.
2. Adherent Adjectives.
The happy, careless boy plays all day.
3. Appositive Adjectives.
The boy, happy and careless, plays all day.

Exercise I. Page 90 B. G. Ex. 62.

Write the comparatives and superlatives of the following adjectives:-

able, afraid, alert, bad, bitter, cruel, desirous, dry, eager, extinct,
far, good, hot, indifferent, infinite, late, lovely, much, noble, old,
perfect, pleasant, prosperous, sad, silly, simple, tall, slender, wild,
witty.

Exercise II. Ex. 63. P. 91 B. G.

Write the other degrees of the following adjectives:-

evil, better, elder, fairer, farther, more, outer, hindmost, least,
oldest, upmost, worst.

Exercise III. - Parsing - Back of Page 13.

VERBS

Definition - A verb is a word or phrase by means of which we make an assertion, ask a question, or give a command.

1. CLASSIFICATION

(1) Transitive - Expresses an action which requires an object.
e. g. Henry split the wood, and his brother piled it.

(2) Intransitive - All verbs which are not transitive.
1. Complete - Require no object or complement but may take modifiers.
She skips well.
Birds fly rapidly.

2. Linking - Join the subject and complement.

e. g. You are my friend. He became my enemy.
 He went mad. The sky grew dark. It turned cold.
 Henry remained silent. They continued spiteful.
 You appear vexed. You seem vexed. You look vexed.
 You feel vexed.

Note: Use in the sentence determines the classification of the verb.

e. g. The man appeared suddenly. (Complete)
 The people appeared sad. (Linking)
 The farmer grew many potatoes. (Transitive)
 The potatoes grew rapidly. (Complete)
 The boys grew tired of the game. (Linking)

11. INFLECTION

Verbs are inflected for tense, person, number, and mood.

Definitions:

The inflection of a verb is called its conjugation.
 The simplest form of a word is called the stem.

Verbs are divided into two great classes according to the forms used to express past time.

(1) New Conjugation - Add "d", "ed", or "t" to the stem.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past, Participle.</u>
like	liked	liked
work	worked	worked
burn	burned or burnt	burned or burnt

(2) Old Conjugation - Change the vowel sound of the stem.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
see	saw	seen
give	gave	given
rise	rose	risen
ring	rang	rung

(3) Irregular Verbs.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
cost	cost	cost
meet	met	met
sleep	slept	slept
be	was	been
go	went	gone
do	did	done

(4) Principal Parts

From these three, the infinitive, the past tense, and the past participle, any other part of the verb can be formed.

Exercise - Page 110 B. G. Ex. 72

Give the principal parts of each of the following verbs:-
 abide, awake, be, beat, become, begin, beseech, bid(command),

eat, fall flee fling, flow, fly, forsake, get, go, hang, have, take, kneel, know, lay lead lend, lie (recline), lie (falsehood), light, mean, melt, put, read, ride, ring, saw, see, set, shine, sheet, shrink, sing, sink, sit, slide, smite, speak, spin, spit, spring, strike, swear, swell, swim, swing, take, tear, throw, wake, weep, win, wring, write.

111. TENSE

Tense indicates time. By means of its tense forms the verb distinguishes between present, past, and future time.

"to call"	<u>Present T.</u>	<u>Past T.</u>	<u>Future T.</u>
	I call	I called	I shall call
	thou callest	thou calledst	thou wilt call
	he calls	he called	he will call
	we call	we called	we shall call
	you call	you called	you will call
	they call	they called	they will call

"to have"	<u>Present T.</u>	<u>Past T.</u>	<u>Future T.</u>
	I have	I had	I shall have
	thou hast	thou hadst	thou wilt have
	he has	he had	he will have
	we have	we had	we shall have
	you have	you had	you will have
	they have	they had	they will have

"to be"	<u>Present T.</u>	<u>Past T.</u>	<u>Future T.</u>
	I am	I was	I shall be
	thou art	thou wast	thou wilt be
	he is	he was	he will be
	we are	we were	we shall be
	you are	you were	you will be
	they are	they were	they will be

(1) Present Tenses

1. Present Tense - "to give"

<u>Ordinary Form</u>	<u>Progressive</u>	<u>Emphatic</u>
I give	I am giving	I do give
thou givest	thou art giving	thou dost give
he gives	he is giving	he does give
we give	we are giving	we do give
you give	you are giving	you do give
they give	they are giving	they do give

2. Present Perfect Tense - "to give"

Present Perfect

<u>Ordinary</u>	<u>Progressive</u>
I have given	I have been giving
thou hast given	thou hast been giving

Ordinary

he has given
 we have given
 you have given
 they have given

Progressive

he has been giving
 he has been giving
 you have been giving
 they have been giving

(2) Past Tenses

1. Past Tense - "to give"

Ordinary

I gave
 thou gavest
 he gave
 we gave
 you gave
 they gave

Progressive

I was giving
 thou wast giving
 he was giving
 we were giving
 you were giving
 they were giving

Emphatic

I did give
 thou didst give
 he did give
 we did give
 you did give
 they did give

2. Past Perfect Tense. "to give"

Past Perfect Tenses

Ordinary

I had given
 thou hadst given
 he had given
 we had given
 you had given
 they had given

Progressive

I had been giving
 thou hadst been giving
 he had been giving
 we had been giving
 you had been giving
 they had been giving

3. Future Tenses

1. Future Tense - "to give"

Future Tense

Ordinary

I shall give
 thou wilt give
 he will give
 we shall give
 you will give
 they will give

Progressive

I shall be giving
 thou wilt be giving
 he will be giving
 we shall be giving
 you will be giving
 they will be giving

2. Future Perfect Tense - "to give"

Future Perfect

Ordinary

I shall have given
 thou wilt have given
 he will have given
 we shall have given
 you will have given
 they will have given

Progressive

I shall have been giving
 thou wilt have been giving
 he will have been giving
 we shall have been giving
 you will have been giving
 they will have been giving

4. Conditional Tenses

1. Conditional Tense - "to give"

2. Conditional Perfect Tense

Conditional Tense - Perfect

Ordinary

Progressive

I should have given
 thou wouldst have given
 he would have given
 we should have given
 you would have given
 they would have given

I should have been giving
 thou wouldst have been giving
 he would have been giving
 we should have been giving
 you would have been giving
 they would have been giving

N. B. Summary of the Tenses - Indicative Mood

	<u>Ordinary</u>	<u>Progressive</u>	<u>Emphatic</u>
present	I give	I am giving	I do give
Present Perf.	I have given	I have been giving	
Past	I gave	I was giving	I did give
Past Perfect	I had given	I had been giving	
Future	I shall give	I shall be giving	
Future Perfect	I shall have given	I shall have been giving	
Conditional	I should give	I should be giving	
Conditional Perf.	I shall have given	I should have been giving	

IV. MOOD

(1) Indicative Mood - Is the mood of fact or what is represented as a fact.

(2) Subjunctive Mood - Is the mood of conception or thought.

Uses of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Wish

God save the king!

O that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways. Psalm 81:13.

2. Purpose

Do this well, lest our employer blame you.

John works hard that he may succeed.

He helped them in order that all might go well.

3. Condition

If they were here, we should help them.

If you had been good, they would not have punished you.

If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.

(3) Imperative Mood. - Is the mood of command, request, or exhortation.

Be here tomorrow, and make us happy.

SPECIAL NOTES

1. USES OF SHALL AND WILL.

1. Simple Futurity - Shall in the first person and will in the second and third.
2. Expressing determination or promise - will in the first person, and shall in the second or third.
3. In questions.

Will you promise to do this? I will.
Shall you be home tomorrow? I shall.
Shall John go with us? He shall. I will see that he does.

2. USE OF SHOULD OR WOULD AS AUXILIARIES

1. In the conditional clause should is the auxiliary for all three persons.
e. g. If I should be present
If you should be present - our friends would rejoice.
If he should be present

Note - If he would try harder, he would succeed.
(If he were willing to try harder, etc.)

2. In the conclusional clause should is the auxiliary of the first person, and would of the second and third.
I should rejoice
If our friends should come - you would rejoice
he would rejoice

3. Use of May and Can.

1. May denotes permission. - May I borrow your book?
2. Can denotes ability - He can do that well.

4. TROUBLESOME VERBS.

Use of Lie and Lay

There are two meanings for the use of the word lie.

1. To utter falsehoods (Intransitive)

Pres. Tense - lie
Past Tense - lied
Pres. Part. - lying
Past Part. - lied

e. g. The boy very seldom lied.

2. To rest or abide (intransitive)

Pres. Tense - lie
Past Tense - lay
Pres. Part. - lying
Past Part. - lain

e. g. He lay on the couch.

3. Verb "Lay" - Transitive

To place, to set down, to make calm, to wager, to produce eggs.

Pres. Tense - lay

Past Tense - laid

Pres. Part. - laying

Past Part. - laid

e.g. The papers were laid on the table.

Use of Sit and Set

1. Sit (pp sit, sat, sat) is intransitive.

He sits by the roadside.

2. Set (pp set, set, set) is transitive.

He sets the dish on the table.

Use of Rise and Raise

1. Rise (pp rise, rose, risen) is intransitive.

The sun rises in the East.

2. Raise (pp raise, raised, raised) is transitive.

A deer raised its head.

5. VOICE - Applies to transitive verbs only.

1. Active Voice - when the subject represents the doer of the action. e. g. John struck the ball.

2. Passive Voice - When the subject represents the object of the action. e. g. The ball was struck by John.

6. The Infinitive

1. Definition - Is a verbal substantive. It partakes of the nature of both the verb and the substantive.

e. g. Healthy boys like to swim.

2. Uses.

(1) As a noun

To err is human, to forgive divine. (subject of verb)

Our chief desire is to help our friends. Pred. Nom.

The nations desire to make peace. Direct Object

(2) As an adjective

This boy is to be admired.

There are many houses to rent.

(3) As an adverb.

He is competent to do anything you please.

I shall give examples to make this clear.

7. The Gerund

1. Definition - Is a verbal substantive.

2. Uses

(a) As a noun

Playing and working are both profitable. (Subject)

Seeing is believing. (Subj. & Pred. Nom.)

Most boys like being praised. (Dir. Obj.)

(b) As an Adverb.

This book is not worth reading.

They will go fishing.

8. PARTICIPLE

1. Definition - Is a verbal adjective
The men having bidden farewell to their friends, set out.
2. Uses
The burning building will soon fall. (Adherent)
The army is not beaten, but it is discouraged. (Predicate)

SUMMARY

- Gerund: - He accomplished much by talking.
Noun: - The talking of this man was quite effective.
Participle - Talking excitedly, he left the room.
Adjective - The talking machine is very valuable.

9. AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ITS SUBJECT

The verb agrees with its subject in person and number, but the meaning, rather than the form of the subject, determines this agreement.

- (a) Where the subject is compound, the meaning is usually plural.
John and James were together.
Neither wealth nor fame is necessary for happiness.
Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee. Matt 16:17
- (b) When the subject is a collective noun in the singular, the verb is singular, if we think of the individuals as forming one body; but it is in the plural, if we have in mind the individuals of which the collection is formed.
e. g. The crowd is advancing rapidly.
The demoralised crowd are fleeing in all directions.
- (c) Occasionally the meaning is singular, even when an ordinary noun is used in the plural.
e. g. A thousand years is a long period in the life of a nation.
Mathematics is an important study.
- (d) Words like half, part portion, take singular or plural verbs according to the sense.
e. g. Half of the people were his friends.
Half of the melon is enough for me.
This part of the machine costs ten dollars.
- (e) When substantives connected by or, either ...or, or neither ...nor differ in number or person, the verb usually agrees with the nearer.
e. g. Either you or he is unfriendly.
Neither the leader nor his followers favor this plan.

EXERCISES ON VERBS

Exercise 1.

On Principal Parts of the Verb Ex 37. N. G. P. 102.

Write each of the following sentences, using the correct verb form:

1. The murderer was (hanged, hung).
2. The maid (hanged, hung) the clothes on the line.
3. I (saw, seen) him do it.
4. John has (wrote, written) a good composition.
5. He has (laid, lain) himself down to rest.
6. He has (laid, lain) down to rest
7. I have already (forgot, forgotten) what he said.
8. The bells (rang, rung) merrily as we rode along.

9. I have never (eat, ate, eaten) such juicy apples.
10. (Lay, lie) the books on the table.
11. All right, sir, I have (laid, lain) them down.
12. I (lay, laid) in bed all morning.
13. The hen is (sitting, setting) on the eggs.
14. Jean (set, sat) her doll on the bed.

Exercise 11. On Principal Parts of the Verb. Ex 38 N. B. Page 102.

Write sentences to illustrate the correct use of each of the following verb forms:

begun, come, done, flown, laid, lain, lay, risen, set, sit, swam, wrote.

Exercise 111. On Tense Ex. 74 B. G. Page 113 - 4 (a)

Conjugate the following verbs in the present, past, and future tenses: walk, run, go, see, eat, fly, carry.

Exercise 1V On Tense.

1. Write the third person plural ordinary future tense of "say"
2. Write the second person singular past perfect progressive of the verb "to".
3. Write the first person singular, conditional perfect tense of the verb "be".
4. Write the second person plural of the present perfect tense of the verb "have".
5. Write the first person plural, future perfect progressive tense of the verb "lie".
6. Write the third person singular present emphatic tense of the verb "call".
7. Write the complete conditional perfect progressive tense of the verb "go".
8. Write the complete past emphatic tense of the Verb "throw".
9. Write the complete present perfect tense of the verb "knit".
10. Write the complete future perfect tense of the verb "strive".

Exercise V Parsing of Verbs

Parse the verbs in the following.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) John 11:35 | (4) 2 Timothy 2:7 |
| (2) John 14:1 | (5) 1 John 5:21 |
| (3) John 14:2 | |

Exercise VI Parse the verbs in:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) Galatians 5:16 | (4) 1 Cor. 1:21 |
| (2) Ephesians 2:1-3 | (5) Romans 11:24 |
| (3) Romans 15:3 | |

Exercise VII Parse the verbs in:-

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) Luke 2:41 | (3) Romans 6:8 |
| (2) John 9:24 | (4) Romans 16:27 |

Exercise VIII Parse the verbs in:-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Colossians 2:1 | (3) 1 Thess. 4:13-18 (inclusive) |
| (2) Colossians 2:6 | |

Adverbs

I. Definition - An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

II. Classification -

- (a) Place - where, there, here, above, below, in, out, etc.
- (b) Time - when, how, then, soon, by and by, before, etc.
- (c) Manner - well, aloud, rapidly, sweetly, etc.
- (d) Cause - why, hence, therefore, accordingly.
- (e) Degree - very, too, almost, much, more, quite, entirely, exceedingly, etc.
- (f) Number - once, twice, first, secondly, seldom, frequently.
- (g) Affirmation and Negation - yes, no, verily, not, undoubtedly, by no means, etc.
- (h) Modal - surely, certainly, indeed, not, hardly, scarcely, perhaps, possibly, probably.

III. Sentence Adverbs -

Most of the modal adverbs seem to modify the whole sentence, rather than any one word in the sentence, and so are called Sentence Adverbs.

Possibly our friends will come.

You are certainly friendly.

We shall probably see him in the city.

IV. Comparison of Adverbs. - Like adjectives

- (a) A few add er and est to form the comparative and superlative. fast, faster, fastest; soon, sooner, and soonest.
- (b) Most adverbs are compared by means of more and most, less and least. gaily, more gaily, most gaily; quickly, less quickly, least quickly.
- (c) A few adverbs are irregular in comparison, well, better, best, etc.

V. Adverbial Particles.

1. The expletive there. "fills up"

- (a) There are forty people who work there.
There is much business today.

(b) Other Particles.

Even our enemies praise us.

Only a brave man would do that.

Only, just, merely, nearly, almost.

Exercises on Adverbs.

Exercise 1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adverbs:-

soon, quickly, early, well, badly, much, often, truly, far, clearly, freely, swiftly, slowly, rapidly, fast, little.

Exercise 11

Classify the underlined words in the following sentences and explain the function of each:-

- (1) The boy went up the ladder, and pulled down the flag.
- (2) Her visit there was very pleasant.
- (3) We went home soon after they came.
- (4) She is making over these clothes.
- (5) I pulled up the blind, and saw the man walking up the street.
- (6) The man was somewhat older than his wife.
- (7) Early in life he entered the monastery, and there he spent many quiet years.
- (8) There are many copies of this book in circulation today.
- (9) Surely you will agree with us that the boy who has not read these books has a somewhat incomplete education.
- (10) Very many readers know only his pen name.
- (11) Possibly it is true; it certainly is quite probable.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Definition:-
A preposition is a word used to form a phrase and to show the relation between a substantive and another word.
e.g. They came with us.
They were now among their friends.
2. The substantive which follows a preposition is its direct object, and is in the accusative case. This substantive may be a word, or phrase or clause.
e.g. Give these books to them and to your friends.
Some thoughts come from above.
Nothing remained but to make the best of a bad case.
You can judge by what he did yesterday.
3. The preposition with its object forms a phrase, which is either adjectival or adverbial.
e.g. He came from the west. (Adverbial)
This grain from the west is good. (Adjectival)
4. Prepositions are either simple or compound.
(a) Simple - about, above, at, before, by, with, from, etc.
(b) Compound - (1) underneath, within, notwithstanding, etc.
(2) according to, along with, because of, by means of, etc.
5. Some words are used both as prepositions and as other parts of speech.
The captain has gone below. (Adverb)
The captain is already below. (Adverb)
The captain has gone below the deck. (Preposition)
Considering the price, we were well pleased. (Preposition)
There were our friends, considering the problem. (Participle)

CONJUNCTIONS

1. Definition:- A conjunction is a word used to join together words, phrases, or clauses (but not to form phrases).
e.g. John and James. The ne'er-do-wells and the good-for-nothings.
What he did and what he wanted were both important.
2. Classification:-
(a) Co-ordinating conjunctions are used to join co-ordinate words, phrases, and clauses.
e.g. You have read of the Greeks and the Romans.
Charles I was beheaded and James II was driven from his throne.
We shall visit either Rome or Athens.
Neither the Duke nor the Marquis was present.
Note: When co-ordinating conjunctions occur in pairs they are called CORRELATIVE. e.g. either...or, neither.. nor not only...but also, both...and.
- (b) Subordinating Conjunctions are used to join subordinate clauses to certain words in the clauses to which they are subordinate. where, whence, when, as, while, until, before, since, because, seeing that, if, although, though, how, then.
e.g. I shall do the work when he comes.

