

There are irregularities, as,—

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst.

28 (a). Some Adjectives may be separated from their nouns by "the" or "a," e. g.

*Only* a stranger would think so.

*All* the world know this.

So *full* a harvest.

By *many* a sweep of meadow smooth.

Ex. XVI.—Classify and parse fully the italicised Adjectives and Pronouns:—

(a) *What* good should follow *this*, if *this* were done?

Where falls not rain or hail or *any* snow.

Some one might show *it* at a joust of arms.

(b) *What* are men *better* than sheep or goats

*That* nourish a *blind* life within the brain,

If, knowing God, *they* lift not hands of prayer,

Both for *themselves*, and *those who* call *them* friend?

(c) By *some secret* shrine I ride.

To *me* is given

● *Such* hope I know not fear.

(d) On which *he* sent *them* a Stork, *who* no sooner arrived among *them*, than he began laying hold of *them* and eating *them* as fast as he could.

(e) So diving a *third* time he produced the *very* axe *which* the man had lost. "*That* is *mine!*" said the woodman, *delighted* to have recovered *his own*.

Ex. XVI.—(a) Pick out the Adjectival Phrases and Clauses in the above sentences.

#### *Adverbs.*

29. Just as enlargements of Subjects and Objects, which qualify nouns and pronouns, are called Adjectives (and Adjectival clauses and phrases), so extensions of the Predicates, which modify verbs, are called ADVERBS (and Adverbial Clauses and Phrases). They denote *how*, *where*, *why*, *when*, etc., an action is performed.