

and the subject—the pronoun *thou* or *you*—is left out, since it stands for the person or persons to whom we are actually speaking, and whom, therefore, we do not need to name. “*Carry (you) the child home.*”

When analyzing the sentence, supply the subject.

EXERCISE 27.

Analyze :—

1. Drink this water quickly. 2. Stir the fire gently. 3. Work harder. 4. Walk faster. 5. Creep along quietly. 6. Look well everywhere. 7. Read that verse again. 8. Learn obedience. 9. Man the boats. 10. Save the man. 11. Come back soon. 12. Be always gentle. 13. Become a good scholar. 14. Help the unfortunate.

24. Some sentences are put in the form of a *question*.

This is the Interrogative form of the sentence.

Here also some change is made in the usual order of words. The verb, or some part of the verb, often comes first. Thus the declarative sentence, “There five noble maidens sat,” may be put in the form of a question, thus :—

Sat *five noble maidens there ? or,*

Were *five noble maidens sitting there ? or,*

Did *five noble maidens sit there ?*

EXERCISE 28.

Change to interrogative or declarative form :—

1. He has come to-day. 2. They will come to-morrow. 3. Is the Amazon a large river? 4. Did that merchant keep many horses and vans? 5. Has the big parcel not been sent away? 6. Those books were brought here. 7. I bought them last week. 8. You cannot see the castle. 9. Can you help me? 10. He has been very sick. 11. I must return at once. 12. Has she read her mother's letter?

EXERCISE 29.

Make interrogative sentences with these subjects or predicates :—

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