

Let $\frac{a}{b}$ be equal to x , or Let $\frac{a}{b}$ equal x .

The verb 'equal' governs an accusative. The adjective, equal, governs the dative.

(g). "A teacher should encourage cleanliness by all the means in his power, and if he sees that diseases are concealed by the hair or clothing, or that attempts are made to do so, he should see the parents about it," should be "A teacher should promote the habit of cleanliness by every means in his power; and if he finds that diseases are concealed, or attempted to be concealed by the hair or the clothing of the children, he should see their parents about it."

(h). "The temperature is not gradual." "The temperature is not uniform," or graduated according to meaning intended to be conveyed by "gradual."

(i). "Among the advantages of using steam for warming a building may be reckoned the more equitable distribution of heat." The fault consists in using equitable for equable. See above (d.)

II. Should a meeting of the members of a Church for purposes of enjoyment be called a social or a sociable? Give reasons for your answer.

Such meetings should be called *sociables*. Social means *pertaining to society*, or companionship, sociable means *inclined to society*, man is a *social* being, but all men are not sociable. We may have a social gathering that is not a sociable gathering. *Social* is not so expressive of friendly intercourse as *sociable*. Social, however, is sanctioned by use, and is shorter.

III. Explain clearly what you mean by the term indirect object. Point out the indirect objects in the following sentences, and parse all the words in the objective case which are neither "direct nor indirect objects."

The indirect object of a verb is the

word or phrase that answers to the question "For, or to whom?" "For, or to what?" when asked after the verb and its direct object.

It is always placed before the direct object, and if placed after the direct object a preposition must be inserted, in which case it is no longer the indirect object of the verb, but becomes the object of the preposition. When active verbs that take two objects are changed into the passive voice, one object becomes the subject of the passive verb, and the other remains in the objective case and is called the *Retained Object*.

In early English this indirect object had a special inflection, being mostly used after verbs that denote "giving" or "not giving." This Use or Case of the noun or pronoun was called the Dative Case.

IV. (a). "He made him a coat." In this sentence whether *him* is the short form of the reflexive pronoun "*himself*" or the objective of "*he*" it is the indirect object of the verb *made*.

(b). "He made him king." Here, as above, "*him*" may be either in the objective or the short reflexive form. There is no indirect object in this sentence. *Him* is the object of the verb *made* completed by *king*. *King* is the "supplement of the incomplete verb" *made*.

(c). "He ordered them to hang the rascal." *Them* is the indirect object of *ordered*. "To hang the rascal" is the direct object of *ordered*.

(d). He ordered the rascal to be hanged. The phrase, "*the rascal to be hanged*" is the direct object of the verb *ordered*. Rascal is partly the object of the verb *ordered* and partly the subject of "*to be hanged*."

(e). "Let us not forget this." The object of *let* is "*us not forget this*."

(f). "I saw him run." The object of the verb *saw*, is *him run*.

(g). "The master taught the boys Latin." *Latin* is the direct object, and