

remember the time when there were no houses here. Do you know the source whence he obtained this information? The fortress whither the defeated troops had fled was soon captured.

Exercise 121. The word 'what' sometimes introduces an adjective clause, and sometimes an indirect question, which is a substantive clause. *What* is interrogative when it cannot be replaced by 'that which.'

Analyse the following sentences, carefully distinguishing the substantive clauses from the adjective clauses, and then parse the sentences :—

Repeat what you have just said. You have only told me what I know already. I know what you said about me. Go, and find out what is the matter. Do what you can in this business. Pray tell me what ails you. You must not dictate to me what I am to do. This is what he did. He soon repented of what he had done. He knows well enough what he ought to do.

Exercise 122. Make (or find) a dozen sentences illustrating each use of 'what,' and analyse them.

Exercise 123. The pronouns 'who' and 'which,' and the pronominal adverbs 'when,' 'where,' &c., have the same twofold use; the adverbs, when used as the equivalents of relative pronouns governed by prepositions, having a *relative* force.

Analyse the following sentences :—

Find out who did that. Whom we raise we will make fast. I could not make out whom he was alluding to. That is where* I live. Tell me where you live. Tell me why you are so angry. That is why* I am angry. I do not know when they will arrive.

XLVI. Adverbial Sentences.

Preliminary Lesson.—Nature, form, and structure of Adverbial Clauses (§§ 326—344).

1. Adverbial Clauses relating to Time.

Exercise 126. Analyse (and parse) the following sentences, after first drawing a dotted line under the Adverbial Clauses, and then analyse these clauses separately †

* In the analysis supply an antecedent noun.
† Remember that the conjunctive or pronominal adverbs *when, where, whither, &c.*, have an *adverbial* construction in their own clauses, but that the Conjunctions *after, before, till, while, &c.*, have no such force. 'While' has nothing to do with the relative pronoun. It is an old noun meaning 'time,' to which a substantive clause beginning with 'that' was in apposition. The omission of 'that' gave to 'while' a conjunctive force.