stantive clause is in apposition to a noun, ... comes after a preposition, or is used absolutely with a participle, like a nominative absolute:—

The fact that you say so is enough for me. The circumstance that he was present must not be disregarded. The idea that I can comply with his request is absurd. He did this to the end that he might convince me. He could not get rid of the idea that I was his enemy. I came on the chance that I might find you at home. Who can want the thought how monstrous it was for Malcolm and for Donalbain to kill their gracious father? He sent me word that he would come anon. There was a rumour that the army had been defeated. I would not believe the story but that you avouch it. Provided this report be confirmed, we shall know what to do.

## XLV.—Adjective Clauses.

Preliminary Lesson.—Nature, form, and construction of Adjective Clauses (§§ 321-325).

Exercise 115. Draw a thin line under the adjective clauses in each of the following sentences, then analyse the entire sentence, and lastly analyse the adjective clause separately: —

The serpent that did sting thy father's life, now wears his crown. The book which I lent ham was torn to pieces. Show me the book which you have in your hand. They that will be rich fall into temptation. I have found the knife which I had lost. The reason why you cannot succeed is evident. The fortress whither the troops had betaken themselves was soon captured. He had many heavy lardens to bear, the pressure of which nearly crushed him. I saw the captain in whose hip you will sail. Do you know the gentleman to whom this park belongs?

at sad talk was that wherewith my brother held you in the cloister? I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows. His behaviour is not such [behaviour] as † I like. This cloth is not such [cloth] as †

Exercise 116. Deal in a similar way with the sentences in Exercise 63.

Exercise 117. Supply the relatives which are omitted in the sentences in Exercise 65, and then analyse the sentences.

Make (or find) a dozen sentences containing adjective clauses in which the relative is expressed, and a dozen in which it is omitted, and then analyse them.

Exercise 118. Analyse the following sentences in which the Adjective Clauses have a Relative Adverb in place of a Relative Pronoun governed by a Preposition.

I will show you the shop where I bought these apples. The reason why you cannot succeed is evident. Return to the place whence you came. I can

which a sub-

of substantive

pject. Analyse he conjunction which it intror pronouns or

ling Exercises, he substantive te substantive nite verb, with

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will not arrive natter what he

which a subuivalent to a

think I have
Tell me how
now when this
calling on me.
ink of all this.
that shall not

hich a sub-

<sup>)</sup> is the subject, When 'it' is down as such,

s in the case of ause, and then

Remember that the Adjective Clause must contain a subject and a finite verb of its own.
 'As' must be treated as equivalent to a relative pronoun.