

the following

is expected. Pan-
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alienated even you,

s.
a of Attributive
es (§ 286).

s of nouns and
se state of what
en two or more
them carefully :—

A rattling storm
er Tom's pony is
o me. We soon
is manifest. The
t in the rain, we
to let further on.
bladed knife. A
is a friend indeed.
sed him. I hear
oot of all evil. I
o lie down.

of Adverbial
rk of Adverbs,
91).

adverb the ad-
are respectively

lk fast Come
l temper. Where
? Why did you

r brother. I am

with all the words
butive adjuncts are
? attributive adjunct
d to it. Thus 'a,'

fond of reading. He came to see me.* I shall be glad to hear the news. You are in fault. You are to blame. I am to take you home. You are to return to-morrow. He is worthy of admiration. I have a great deal to say to you. I was given to understand that you had left town. To save time let us walk across the park. He came forth bound hand† and foot. He is much‡ (i.e. by much) richer than I am. He will be none (= by nothing) the wiser. I am none the worse.

C. We went to the theatre last night. It rained all day. I shall see your brother next week. This flower blooms all the year round. It rained every day last week. They walked barefoot. He advanced cap in hand. The wall is five feet high.

D. I gave the boy a book on his birthday. I will pay you your account soon. He is like his father. Pass me the salt. Do me the favour of hearing what I have to say. I will paint you a picture.‡

E. The horses being exhausted we could not proceed. The rest must perish, their great leader slain. Six frozen winters spent, return with welcome home from banishment. The battle over, the troops withdrew.

F. I have fought a good fight. He slept an untroubled sleep. We cannot live our lives over again.

Exercise 83. Point out the adverbial adjuncts in the following sentences; state of what they consist, and to what verb, adjective or adverb they are attached :—

They arrived yesterday. They will be here to-night. He prayed for a speedy deliverance. I am much displeased with your conduct. He is not like his sister. He accompanied us most of the way. You are to come home directly. He approached me dagger in hand. He built a wall ten feet thick. There is a church a mile distant from the town. You are spending your time to no purpose. I am not disposed to sell the horse. We were all talking of the accident. We live in constant fear. Wait a bit. We had nothing to do. What is the matter with you? He is too ready to take offence. We are glad to see you. Why did you say that? My pony being lame, I cannot ride to-day.

Exercise 85. In the following examples show which of the phrases made up of a preposition and a noun do the work of an adjective, i.e. are *attributive* adjuncts, and which do the work of an adverb, that is, are *adverbial* adjuncts; and show to what word each is attached.

He shot a great quantity of game on the moor. What is the use of all this fuss about the matter? I am delighted to see you in good health. We were vexed by his rudeness to you. The advantages of travelling in foreign countries are very great. He is a man of great industry. He accomplished the task by unflagging industry. A man addicted to self-indulgence will not rise to greatness. He is fond of angling. That is a good stream for angling. I am

* Select from Exercise 54 all the examples of the Gerundial Infinitive used adverbially.

† In these examples a noun (or substantive pronoun) in the objective, without a preposition before it, constitutes an Adverbial Adjunct.

‡ Collect all the sentences in Exercise 48 which contain adverbial adjuncts.

§ Add to these examples all those in Exercise 19 which contain an Indirect Object.