

## Some General Observation

### Some Basic Concepts

#### Clause —

“A group of words that forms part of a sentence, and has a Subject and a Predicate of its own, is called a Clause.” (Wren)

**Clauses** are of **Three** kinds :

1. Principal Clause
2. Subordinate Clause
3. Co-ordinate Clause

**Principal Clause**—Principal Clause is the main clause of the whole sentence.

**Subordinate Clause**—“A Subordinate Clause is a component part of some other clause, in which it does the work (without possessing the form) of a Noun, Adjective or Adverb”. (Nesfield)

**Co-ordinate Clause**—“A Co-ordinate clause is not a component part of any other clause but forms a complete grammatical whole by itself.” (Nesfield)

**Simple Sentence**—A simple sentence is one which has only one Finite Verb, and may have a Subject and a Predicate.

Or

“A Simple Sentence is one which has only one Finite verb.” (Wren)

**Complex Sentence**—A complex sentence is one that contains one Main Clause (Principal clause) and one or more Subordinate clauses.” (Wren)

**Compound Sentence**—“A Compound Sentence is one made up of two or more Co-ordinate clauses.”

It may or may not have a subordinate clause.

### Clause Analysis

Clause Analysis means analysing or breaking up of a complex or compound sentence into its

Principal, Co-ordinate and Subordinate clauses and pointing out their mutual grammatical relationships.

#### How to break up a sentence into its Clauses —

While breaking up a complex / compound sentence into its clauses, it should be remembered that it will have as many clauses as it has **Finite Verbs**. It should be kept in mind that only the Finite Verbs, and not Gerunds, Infinitives, or Participles make the clauses.

#### How to find the Principal Clause —

The **first step** in clause Analysis is to find out the **Principal Clause**. The question is how to distinguish a Principal clause from its co-ordinate or Subordinate clauses. In this connection it should be remembered that a sub-ordinate clause always begins with a subordinating conjunction. Likewise, a Co-ordinate clause begins with a co-ordinating conjunction. Therefore a clause which begins neither with a subordinating nor a co-ordinating conjunction is the **Principal Clause**. The following are the Subordinating conjunctions with which a subordinate clause may begin —

When, where, which, what, how, who, whom, whose, whether, if, provided, provided that, notwithstanding, as, as if, as though, as much as, as far as, as soon as, as long as, so long as, according as, after, before, because, since, until, unless, for, in that, than that, now that, though, so that, in order that, so much so that.

A Principal clause will not begin with any of the above listed conjunctions —

For example —

**I met the man who came yesterday.**

In this sentence there are **two** clauses :

One, ‘I met the man’, and the second, ‘**who** came yesterday’. Now, this second clause begins

with the Subordinating conjunction **who**; therefore this is the **Subordinate Clause**. The first clause does not begin with any Subordinating conjunction and is, therefore, the **Principal Clause**.

### Analysis of Complex Sentences

As we have stated above, a complex sentence has a Principal clause and one or more Subordinate clauses.

Subordinate Clauses are of **three** kinds—

1. Subordinate Noun Clause
2. Subordinate Adjective Clause
3. Subordinate Adverb Clause

#### (I) Subordinate Noun Clause

Subordinate Noun Clause does the work of a **Noun**—

A Noun Clause has the following **Five** functions—

- (i) The Subject of a verb
- (ii) The Object of a Transitive verb
- (iii) The Object of a Preposition
- (iv) The Complement to a verb of incomplete predication.
- (v) Case in apposition to a noun.

#### (I) Noun Clause as the Subject of a verb—

- (a) **Where he lives** is not known to me.  
“Where he lives” is the subject of the Verb ‘**is**’.
- (b) **That you should tell a lie** surprises me.  
“That you should tell a lie” is the subject of the Verb ‘**surprises**’.
- In the same way :
- (c) **How he reached there** is a mystery.
- (d) **When I shall return** is uncertain.
- (e) **Whether he will help you** is not sure.

#### (II) Noun Clause as the Object of a Transitive verb—

- (a) He told me that he was going to Calcutta.  
“that he was going to Calcutta” is the **object** of the Verb ‘**told**’.
- (b) I do not know where he lives.  
“where he lives” is the **object** of the Verb ‘**know**’.
- (c) I spend **what I earn**.
- (d) I do not know **which book you want**.
- (e) He replied **that he did not go there**.

#### (III) Noun Clause as the Object of a Preposition—

- (a) Give full attention to **what I say**.  
“what I say” is the **object** of the Preposition ‘**to**’.
- (b) My success in future depends upon **how you help me in this case**.  
“**how you help me in this case**” is the **object** of the Preposition ‘**upon**’.
- (c) This book will sell for **what it is worth**.
- (d) I can find no meaning in **what you have said**.
- (e) I have no complaint except **that I have a headache**.

#### (IV) Noun Clause as a Complement to a Verb—

- (a) This is what I told you.  
“**what I told you**” is the **complement** to the Verb ‘**is**’.
- (b) My great fear is **that he may drown**.  
“**that he may drown**” is the **complement** to the Verb ‘**is**’.
- (c) Life is **how we live it**.
- (d) My question was **whether you could do this work**.
- (e) This is **where I lived last year**.

#### (V) Noun Clause as Case in Apposition to a Noun—

- (a) The rumour **that he committed the murder** has come true.  
“that he committed the murder” is case in apposition to the noun ‘**rumour**’.
- (b) The report **that the enemy is coming** is wrong.  
“that the enemy is coming” is case in apposition to the noun ‘**report**’.
- (c) Your suspicion **that the servant has stolen the watch** is baseless.
- (d) His hope **that he would be selected for the post** has been belied.
- (e) His ambition **that he may become the President of India** is illfounded.

#### How to recognize a Noun Clause—

Noun Clause often begins with the following **three** connectives—

## (I) Conjunction “That”

A clause beginning with **that** and coming immediately after a Transitive Verb is a Noun clause. **As—**

He said **that he was not guilty**.

(II) A clause beginning with any **Relative** or **Interrogative** Adverb is a **Noun clause**, provided that the Adverb so used **does not have its antecedent**. **As—**

I want to know **where he lives**.

Or

I do not know **why he came last night**.

(III) A clause beginning with any **Relative** or **Interrogative** Pronoun is a **Noun clause**, provided that the Pronoun so used **does not have its antecedent**. **As—**

I want to know **who has done this**.

### Exercise

Pick out the Noun Clauses in the following sentences and point out their functions—

1. It is not known whether the school is closed today.
2. How the horse received such a grievous injury is difficult to tell.
3. What you have done today will bring disgrace to you.
4. I know that my son is innocent.
5. Mohan can tell you where your friend has gone.
6. That the sun is hot is known to everybody.
7. It is evident from his conduct that he is not prepared to compromise.
8. I believe that you are the only successful student in the whole class.
9. I knew that the thief had escaped.
10. Even a fool can tell that an elephant is bigger than a bull.
11. I am prepared to face whatever calamity falls on me.
12. Perceiving what an error he had committed, he yielded.
13. A man's salary depends upon what post he holds.
14. My ring is made of what we call gold.
15. Except that he is annoyed very soon, he is an excellent man.
16. Your version of the case that Ram committed the theft is wrong.
17. His argument that an absconder is always a thief, is untenable.
18. The news that I have passed in the first division has given great pleasure to my mother.
19. This is what I never expected.
20. I wanted to know whether you can help me in this work.
21. Tell me how you found out the solution of this problem.
22. Which is the biggest city in the world is not known to many people.
23. ‘That Christ is the embodiment of God on earth’ is the belief of an orthodox Christian.
24. Whatever you learn is forgotten without practice.
25. I cannot rely on what you say.

### (II) Subordinate Adjective Clause

“An Adjective Clause is one which does the work of an Adjective in relation to some other clause.”  
(Nesfield)

An Adjective Clause is the clause which **qualifies a Noun** or a **Pronoun** in some other clause in the sentence.

(1) An **Adjective** clause begins with a **Relative Pronoun** or a **Relative Adverb**, provided the **Pronoun** or **Adverb** has its Antecedent immediately before it. **As—**

- (a) This is the boy **who stole my fountainpen**.

“**who stole my fountainpen**” is an Adjective Clause because it begins with the Relative Pronoun ‘**who**’ and its Antecedent ‘**boy**’ has been used immediately before it.

- (b) I want to know the time **when the train arrives here**.

“**when the train arrives here**” is an Adjective Clause because it begins with the Relative Adverb ‘**when**’ and its Antecedent ‘**time**’ comes immediately before it.

- (c) Do you know the place **where he lives** ?
- (d) Tell me the reason **why you have dismissed me**.
- (e) He is the man **whom I admire most**.
- (f) This is the serpent **that is most poisonous**.
- (g) He is the man **whose house caught fire last night**.

(2) Sometimes the **Relative Pronoun** or the **Relative Adverb** with which the Adjective clause begins, remains **understood**. In such a case, the Relative Pronoun / Adverb should be mentally added from your side before attempting the analysis. **As—**

- (a) He is the man  $\lambda$  I know very well.  
In this sentence 'whom' is understood at the point marked thus  $\lambda$ . Therefore 'I know very well' is an Adjective clause.
- (b) Return the book  $\lambda$  I gave you.  
'that' is understood.
- (c) Here is the servant  $\lambda$  I engaged yesterday.  
In this sentence 'whom' is understood.
- (d) He is the man  $\lambda$  I called here yesterday.  
'whom' is understood.

(3) Sometimes '**but**' is used as a Relative Pronoun, which is negative in meaning. In such a case the clause beginning with '**but**' is an Adjective clause. **As—**

- (a) There was not a soldier **but fought bravely to the end**.  
In this sentence '**but**' means 'who did not', and therefore but 'fought bravely' is an Adjective clause.
- (b) There is no man **but loves his country**.  
Here 'but' means "who does not."
- (c) There is no crime **but can be detected**.  
Here '**but**' means 'that cannot be'.

(4) Sometimes '**than**' is used as a **Preposition** before a Relative Pronoun. In such a case, the clause beginning with 'than' is a Relative Pronoun. **As—**

- (a) We are all followers of the principles of Mahatma Gandhi **than whom India has produced no nobler saint**.  
In this sentence 'than whom' means 'in whose comparison', therefore the clause

beginning with 'than' is an Adjective clause.

- (b) It was a blow **than which no crueler could be struck**.

In this sentence 'than which' means 'in comparison to which', therefore the clause beginning with 'than' is an Adjective clause.

### Exercise

Pick out the Adjective clauses in the following sentences and point out the Noun or Pronoun which they qualify—

1. The ring I lost was very costly.
2. Tell me the time when you want me to go there.
3. Do you know the spot where gold is hidden ?
4. He who reads without understanding is sure to fail.
5. He does best who begins best.
6. All that glitters is not gold.
7. He that is poor need fear no theft.
8. We are such stuff as dreams are made of.
9. There was not a soldier in the squad but could hit the target.
10. All the milk we use comes from villages.
11. God helps those who help themselves.
12. The hour I chose to meet my friend was odd.
13. The time when the sun sets is very pleasant.
14. He is the boy who stole my pen.
15. There is not a man in India but adores Mahatma Gandhi.
16. The woman I married turned unfaithful.
17. The gods we adore write their names on our faces.
18. I have seen the place where Mahatma Gandhi was born.
19. Those whom God loves die young.
20. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

### (III) Subordinate Adverb Clause

"An Adverb Clause is one which does the work of an adverb to some Verb, Adjective, or Adverb in some other clause." (Nesfield)

Like an Adverb it qualifies some verb, Adjective or Adverb in another clause. The following are its **Adverbial functions**—

- (i) Adverb Clause of Time
- (ii) Adverb Clause of Place
- (iii) Adverb Clause of Purpose
- (iv) Adverb Clause of Cause or Reason
- (v) Adverb Clause of Condition
- (vi) Adverb Clause of Result
- (vii) Adverb Clause of Comparison
- (viii) Adverb Clause of Supposition.

**(I) Adverb Clause of Time**—Adverb Clause of Time shows **time** and begins with Adverbs of time like ‘**When**’, ‘**Whenever**’, ‘**While**’, ‘**After**’, ‘**Before**’, ‘**Since**’, ‘**As**’, etc.

- (a) I shall go with you **when you return from Kanpur**.  
“when you return from Kanpur” is Adverb Clause of Time because it shows time.
- (b) I shall come **whenever you need my help**.
- (c) Do not disturb **while the patient is sleeping**.
- (d) He reached here **after the clock had struck ten**.
- (e) Take rest **before you are tired**.
- (f) I have not been well **since I returned from America**.
- (g) Apply the brakes **as I give you the signal**.
- (h) No sooner did I enter the room **than the thief bolted away**.

**(II) Adverb Clause of Place**—Adverb Clause of Place points to **place** and begins with Adverbs of place like ‘**Where**’, ‘**Wherever**’, ‘**Whence**’, ‘**Whither**’, etc.

- (a) You should stand **where you are**.  
“where you are” is Adverb Clause of Place because it points to place.
- (b) I shall purchase the book **wherever it may be found**.
- (c) Return at once **whence you came**.
- (d) The wind bloweth **whither it listeth**.

**(III) Adverb Clause of Purpose**—points to some **purpose** and begins with **that, so that, lest**, etc.

- (a) He worked very hard **that he may pass**.  
“that he may pass” is Adverb Clause of Purpose because it shows purpose.
- (b) Go quickly **lest you should miss the train**.
- (c) Forgive **so that you may be forgiven**.

**(IV) Adverb Clause of Cause or Reason**—points to **cause** or **reason** and begins with **because, since, as, for, that**, etc.

- (a) I must take rest **because I am tired**.  
“because I am tired” is Adverb Clause of Reason.
- (b) **Since you are so clever**, I cannot trust you.
- (c) **As I am indisposed**, I cannot attend the college today.
- (d) I am glad **that you have come in time**.

**(V) Adverb Clause of Condition**—shows condition and begins with **If, Whether, Unless, Provided, On condition**, etc. **As**—

- (i) (a) I shall go **if you come in time**.  
“if you come in time” is Adverb Clause of Condition.
- (b) I shall not help you **unless you promise to work very hard**.
- (c) You must go **whether you receive my reply or not**.
- (d) I can forgive you **on condition that you do not repeat the crime**.
- (ii) Sometimes Adverb Clause of condition has the connective ‘**If**’ understood. **As**—
  - (a) **Had I not seen it with my own eyes**, I would not have believed it.  
Here “**Had I not**” means “**If I had not**”
  - (b) **Were he more honest**, he would have been happier.  
Here “**Were he**” means “**If he were**”.
- (iii) If the **Relative Pronoun** or the **Relative Adverb** does not have its **Antecedent** before it, the clause beginning with it can be an **Adverb Clause of Condition**. **As**—
  - (a) I shall go **whatever happens**.
  - (b) We cannot reach before sunset **whichever train we catch**.
  - (c) **However you try**, you cannot deceive me.

**(VI) Adverb Clause of Result** points to some **result** and often begins with **‘that’**, preceded by **‘so’** or **‘such’**. It can also begin with **‘therefore’**. **As—**

- (a) He worked so hard **that he secured first division.**  
“that he secured first division” is Adverb Clause of Result.
- (b) He is so saintly **that everybody respects him.**
- (c) He worked hard **so he passed.**
- (d) He worked in such a defective manner **that he failed to get success.**
- (e) I worked hard, **therefore I passed.**

- (ii) Sometimes the connective **‘that’** may be understood also.

He is so tired,  $\lambda$  he cannot stand. In this sentence **‘that’** is understood.

**(VII) Adverb Clause of Comparison**—There are **two** kinds of Adverb Clause of comparison.

- (i) Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree.
- (ii) Adverb Clause of Comparison of Manner.

**(1) Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree**—It shows comparison of **state** or **situation** and often begins with the Subordinating conjunction **‘than’** or Relative Adverb **‘as’**. **As—**

- (a) He is not so foolish **as his father thinks.**  
“as his father thinks” is Adverb Clause of Comparison of degree.
- (b) Her heart is as pure **as her face is beautiful.**
- (c) Your health is better **than it was before.**
- (ii) In Adverb Clause of Comparison the Verb often remains understood.

**As—**

- (a) I am a better swimmer **than you** (are).  
Here Verb ‘are’ is understood.
- (b) You have visited a larger number of foreign countries **than I** (have).

**(2) Adverb Clause of Comparison of Manner**—It shows comparison of **manner**, and often begins with the Relative Adverb **‘as’**.

- (a) **As you earn** so you must spend.  
“as you earn” is Adverb Clause of Comparison of manner.
- (b) He did **as he pleased.**

**(VIII) Adverb Clause of Supposition**—It points to some **supposition** and often begins with the Subordinating conjunction **‘Though’**, **‘Although’** or **‘Even if’**. **As—**

- (a) **Although he was tired**, he finished the work before sunset.  
“Although he was tired” is Adverb Clause of Supposition.
- (b) **Though he is poor**, he is honest.
- (c) Do not be depressed, **even if you fail.**

### Exercise

Pick out the Adverb clause in each of the following sentences and tell which kind of Adverb clause it is and which word in the Principal it modifies—

1. He is honest, though he is poor.
2. Do in Rome as the Romans do.
3. The doctor was as kind as I thought.
4. Your handwriting is so beautiful that everyone should admire it.
5. A glutton lives that he may eat.
6. The thief was caught on the road as he was running away with the purse.
7. I reached the station after the train had steamed off.
8. I will keep awake while you sleep.
9. Wash your hands before you take your meals.
10. I have been ill since I left Simla.
11. He failed as I could not help him.
12. I will give you money whenever you need.
13. I must meet my friend wherever I may find him.
14. The wind bloweth whither it listeth.
15. It is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.
16. If you do not strike while the iron is hot, you cannot mould it.
17. He promised to pay Rs. 100/- in cash, lest he should lose the bargain.
18. He ran very fast that he might catch the train.
19. Women are more sentimental than they are wise.
20. Since the man was very cruel, his wife refused to go with him.
21. I am glad that you have come in time.



22. Some people talk as though they were very honest.
23. Enmity with a wise man is better than friendship with a fool.
24. He is stronger than he looks.
25. Have you gone mad that you stare at me in such a manner ?
26. The thief, while he was passing through the gallery, was seen by the servant of the house.
27. Strike the iron while it is hot.
28. The cuckoo comes when the winter is over.
29. I love you as much as your father.
30. The moon is cool though it shines.
31. The farmer works all day that he may earn his bread.
32. He looks quite healthy considering that he is above seventy.
33. Men fear death as children fear to go in the dark.
34. Had there been no sun, it would have been dark all over the world.
35. As soon as you get the clue, give the signal to me.
36. If my uncle comes today, I shall leave for Calcutta with him.
37. He is so weak, he can hardly speak.
38. I know more about my brother than you know about him.
39. The souls of holy men go to heaven whence they do not return.
40. I do it because I cannot help doing so.

### Analysis of Compound Sentences

A Compound Sentence is one which has one Principal Clause and one or more Co-ordinate Clauses to the Principal Clause. It may or may not have Subordinate Clauses.

(I) Co-ordinate Clause often begins with Conjunction 'And' or 'But' **As**—

- (a) I went to the market **and purchased a book.**  
**"and purchased a book"** is Co-ordinate Clause.
- (b) He went to Delhi yesterday **and met the President there.**
- (c) I offered to help him **but he declined.**

- (d) I put several questions to him **but he failed to answer any of them.**

(II) Sometimes co-ordinating connective remains understood. In that case the **comma (,)** or **Semi-Colon (;)** does the work of connective conjunction. Sometimes even the **Verb** also remains understood. **As**—

- (a) His life is simple; **his thoughts sublime.**
- (b) Action is life, **idleness death.**
- (c) Beauty is truth, **truth beauty.**
- (d) Prosperity finds friends, **adversity tries them.**

(III) Sometimes a co-ordinate clause may begin with a subordinating connective. **As**—

- (a) I shall meet you tomorrow, **when we shall finalise the plan.**

In this sentence '**when**' means '**and then**'. Therefore the clause beginn-ing with **when** is a co-ordinate clause.

- (b) We went to the aerodrome, **where we bade him adieu.**  
 Here "**where**" means "**and there**".
- (c) I found a purse, which I brought home.  
 Here "**which**" means "**and which**".

(IV) Sometimes **Compound sentences** are written in their contracted form, and only **one Verb** is used for both the Verbs. **As**—

- (a) He is rich but unhappy.  
 In the above sentence '**but unhappy**' is the contracted form of "**but he is unhappy**". Therefore this is a co-ordinate clause.
- (b) Either you must pay **or your father.**  
 Here "**or your father**" means "**or your father must pay**".
- (c) **Neither my father** nor I can help you.  
 This sentence would mean "**Neither my father can help you nor can I help you**".

- (d) All the soldiers **as well as the commander** were killed on the battle-field.

This sentence means "**All the soldiers were killed on the battle-field as well as the commander was killed on the battle-field**".

(V) Sometimes a co-ordinate clause may begin with some Subordinating conjunctions like **either.....or; neither.....nor; else, otherwise,** etc. **As**—

- (a) Either work hard **or give up your studies.**

- (b) Neither you **nor your father will get any help.**
- (c) Act according to my advice **otherwise you will repent.**
- (d) Behave properly, **else I shall report against you.**

### Solved Examples

**Analyse the following sentences :**

1. I have a generous friend, who gave me more monetary help than his financial condition would have allowed.

- (a) I have a generous friend ..... (Principal Clause)
- (b) Who gave me more monetary help ..... (Subordinate Adjective Clause, qualifying "friend" in Clause A.)
- (c) Than his financial condition would have allowed ..... (Subordinate Adverb Clause of Comparison)

The whole sentence is complex.

2. We, who are fortunate enough to live in this enlightened century, hardly realise how our ancestors suffered from their belief in the existence of mysterious and malevolent beings.

- (a) We ... hardly realise. (Principal Clause)
- (b) Who are fortunate enough to live in this enlightened century, ..... (Subordinate Adjective Clause, qualifying "We" in Clause A.)
- (c) How our ancestors suffered from their belief in the existence of mysterious and malevolent beings ..... (Noun Clause, Object to the Verb 'realise' in Clause A.)

The whole sentence is complex.

- 3A mere scholar who knows nothing but books, must be ignorant even of them.

- (a) A mere scholar ..... must be ignorant even of them. (Principal Clause)
- (b) Who knows nothing but books ..... (Adjective Clause, Subordinate to Clause A, qualifying "scholar" in Clause A.)

The whole sentence is complex.

4. Breathes there the man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, "This is my own, my native land !"

- (a) Breathes there the man with soul so dead ..... (Principal Clause)
- (b) Who never to himself hath said ..... (Adjective Clause, Subordinate to Clause A, qualifying 'man' in Clause A.)
- (c) "This is my own my native land" ..... (Noun Clause, Subordinate to Clause B, Object to the Verb 'hath said'.)

The whole sentence is complex.

5. He that holds fast the golden mean,  
And lives contentedly between  
The little and the great,  
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,  
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,  
Embittering all his state.

- (a) He ..... feels not the wants. (Principal Clause)
- (b) that holds fast the golden mean ..... (Adjective Clause, qualifying 'he' in Clause A.)
- (c) and lives contentedly between the little and the great. (Co-ordinate to Clause B.)
- (d) that pinch the poor ..... (Adjective Clause, qualifying 'wants' in Clause A.)
- (e) Nor (feels) plagues ..... (Co-ordinate Clause to A.)
- (f) that haunts the rich man's doors, embittering all his state..... (Adjective Clause, Subordinate to Clause E, qualifying "Plagues" in Clause E.)

The whole sentence is compound.

### Exercise (General)

**Analyse the following sentences :**

1. My heart leaps up when I behold the rainbow in the sky.
2. He is the greatest literary artist the world has ever produced.
3. It is a common plea of the coward that success depends mainly upon luck.
4. If the human arteries do not work properly, the body gets sick and a doctor has to be called in.
5. When the old man had gone, God called Abraham and asked him where the stranger was.



6. That Ahimsa is the highest duty of man is the teaching of Jainism.
7. A man who wants to control his animal passions can easily do so if he controls his palate.
8. Milton said that he did not educate his daughters because one tongue was enough for a woman.
9. If we could only get a detached view of the continued efforts of mankind, we would be amazed and profoundly moved.
10. Indian culture has lived and flourished and will continue to do so because of the mighty creation of Vyas.
11. When I am ill, I am far more interested in what the doctor hears through the stethoscope in the flutterings of my heart.
12. I hope it will give comfort to great numbers who are passing through the world of obscurity, when I inform them how easily distinction may be obtained.
13. All who have meant good work with their whole heart, have done good work, although they may die before they have the time to sign it.
14. Whatever luxuries a bachelor may be surrounded with, he will always find his happiness incomplete unless he has a wife and children who may share and enhance his pleasure.
15. History says that Socrates, when he was given the cup of hemlock, continued to talk to the friends who were standing around him, as he drank it.
16. If you put the end of an iron in the fire and hold it there, you do something more than heat that end, for you heat the whole of it up to the end that you hold in your hand.
17. The valley, which is called the Vale of Kashmir, is so charming that it has a world-wide fame.
18. The rich man was much pleased that on account of the honesty of the owner of the hut, he got back his bag which contained a hundred coins of gold.
19. In olden times the cruel custom was in vogue that men, women and even children were sold as sheep and goats and they were called the slaves of the person who bought them.
20. The history of mankind is a long story of bloody wars and its most prominent figures are those who conquered other countries or defended their own against foreign invasions.
21. It is this line of argument that was extended to us when we were called upon to maim and kill, to wound and destroy people against whom we have no ill-will.
22. Those who want to perform national service or to have gleam of real religious life must lead a celibate life renouncing all the pleasures of the world.
23. The man who can play most heartily when he has the chance of playing, is generally the man who can work most heartily when he must work.
24. Should you be so unfortunate as to suppose that you are a genius and that things will come to you, it would be well to undeceive yourself as soon as it is possible.
25. We have seen how the government is taking care of our railways, roads and ships so that they can act as better carriers for the nation and add to the economic prosperity of the people.
26. We cannot have peace until all the nations deal with each other in a spirit of equality and friendliness until we develop a new conception of integrated social life.
27. Even in ordinary affairs we know that people do not know who rules or why and how he rules; and yet they know that there is a power that certainly rules.
28. A gentleman who was fashionably dressed was strolling, with a goldheaded cane in his hand, when he was hailed by a miserable looking lame man who was apparently in needy circumstances.
29. If we recollect that we live among men who are imperfect by nature, we should not be in such a fear when we find our friend's failings.
30. Each generation is inclined to think that it is wiser than all those that have gone before, and in some respects the claim can be made good.