

Adverbial adjunct of predicate, "like these."

Analysis of J.

Subject, "it."

Predicate "be."

Adverbial adjunct of predicate, "after loss."

Analysis of K.

Subject, "legions."

Attrib. adjuncts of subject, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. "all." \\ 2. "these." \\ 3. "puissant." \end{array} \right.$

Predicate, "shall fail."

Adverbial adjunct of predicate, "to reascend, self raised."

Analysis of L.

Subject, "exile."

Attrib. adjuncts of subject, "whose."

Predicate, "hath emptied."

Object, "heaven."

Analysis of M.

Subject, "legions."

Attrib. adjuncts of subject, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. "all." \\ 2. "these." \\ 3. "puissant." \end{array} \right.$

Predicate, "shall fail."

Adverbial adjuncts of predicate, "to repossess their native seat."

4. Write explanatory notes on the constructions; "but with," line 2; "knowledge, past or present," line 7; "to reascend self raised," ll. 12, 13; "for me," line 14; "tempted our attempt," line 21.

"But with." But, a preposition, relating "matchless," and the phrase "with the Almighty." The expression, "matchless, but with the Almighty," is a contraction for "matchless, except the match with the Almighty."

"Knowledge, past or present," means knowledge of the past or present: "past" and "present" are nouns used as adjectives.

"To reascend self-raised"—"self-raised" is a secondary complement (a complement of the complement) of "shall fail."

"For me" = "As for me." The phrase in the text, is a complement of the whole sentence that follows, or it is elliptical for

"speaking for me." Its position emphasizes the personal reference.

"Tempted our attempt." It is a figure of speech called Antanaclassis (a play on words.)

6. Write a short paper on the use of the participle. Illustrate by examples found in the passage from "Paradise Lost" quoted above.

A participle shares the function of the verb and adjective. It attributes in the form of an assumption, not of an assertion, and it limits the word it qualifies. If transitive it has its object, but it has no power of independent affirmation.

"Foreseeing" and "presaging" are present participles, qualifying "power."

"Feared" a past participle, which with the auxiliary, "have," forms the perfect infinitive. For the origin of this tense, see any good grammar.

"United;" a past participle used adjectively. It has here lost its verbal force.

"Self-raised," a participial form (coined by Milton) = "raised by themselves." See also answer to 4.

7. (See Grammar.)

8. Criticise the following definition of the prepositions, tell, with reasons, which you consider the best.

(a) The first is the best, but it is hardly full enough. Better, a word showing the relation between its object and some other word in the same sentence.

(b) A preposition is not always placed before a noun or pronoun.

(c) A preposition does not merely join a noun to a verb.

(d) It may show relation between a substantive and some other part of speech than a substantive or pronoun.

(e) A preposition is not necessarily *prefixed* to a noun or pronoun, and it sometimes makes an adjectival phrase.

(f) A preposition does not combine with either nouns or pronouns.

9 and 10—See Text Book.

11. Correct, giving reasons, the following:

(a) The specimens were valuable, but not necessarily the contributors; therefore the