

*Pulled a trigger*—or fired; which would be the more forcible?  
[The concrete is more vivid than the abstract.]

*Matchless endurance*.—Paraphrase. Distinguish matchless, peerless, unparalleled, unequalled, etc.

*Matchless—trial*.—What effect on the enemy?  
[“Their ominous composuro seemed to damp the spirits of the assailants.”—Parkman.]

*Trial*.—What?

*Arms*.—Parse. Mason § 372,5; 530.

*Save*.—Parse. Mason § 282; 404; 554-5.

*They—gaps*.—Paraphrase. *Ghastly*, why? What were the gaps?

## XVI.

*Within*.—Parse.

*Was levelled*.—“as if with the sway of some great machine and the whole blazed forth at once in one crashing explosion.”—P.

*Distinct as a single shot*.—Why?

*Shivering*.—Why?

*Pennons*.—Explain the comparison.

*The*.—What is the force? Mason § 126.

*“Fatal storm—of lead.”*—Parkman.

In what respect was it like a storm? Is this appropriate? What figure? Miles calls it “a deadly torrent.” Which is the better expression?

*But*.—Parse in two different ways. Which is preferable?

*Paces*.—Who made them?

*Told*.—How?

*The force—blow*.—“Like a ship at full career arrested with sudden ruin on a sunken rock, the column of Montcalm staggered, shivered, and broke before that wasting storm of lead.”—P.

*On*.—Parse.

## XVII.

*Already—lost!*—With what feeling are these words uttered?

*Ruined, dismayed*.—What figure? Paraphrase this sentence.

*Rode, cheered, encouraged, succeeded*.—Note the climax in these words.

*Through*.—Up and down between the lines.

*Cheered—voice—encouraged—bearing*. Which had the greater effect?

Distinguish—*cheered, encouraged; gallant, dauntless, not dismayed*.

*Even*.—What does this imply?

In once again. —“No second formation was affected by the French, and after a brief stand made by a portion of the centre and a body of Canadians near St. John’s Gate, their whole army made precipitately for the St. Charles River, or fled into the city.”—Miles.

Collect in groups the words and expressions in paragraphs XIV-XVI, that may be regarded as synonymous.

## XVIII.

*Meanwhile*.—What is the force?

*Opportunity—ranks*.—Paraphrase.

*Majestic, regularity*.—Paraphrase.

*Deadly, interest*.—Explain the comparison.

*The*.—What is the force?

*But—discipline*.—Paraphrase.

*They increased—path*.—In what relation does this stand to the preceding proposition?

*Pace, run, rushing, sweeping*.—What figure? What is the effect? Point out a contrast in this sentence.

## XIX.

*Wolfe was again wounded*—while exerting himself at the head of the 28th Regiment, and the Grenadier companies, whom he was encouraging by his voice and example, marching on foot with them in their forward movement, sword in hand.—Miles.

*Soon afterwards*.—“A moment later.”—Parkman.

*Afterwards—afterward*.—Which is the better. See “Toward” in “Verbalist.”

*“Struck him in the breast.”*

*“Lodged deep within the breast.”*—Parkman.

*It*.—What is the antecedent?

*“Support—fall.”*—Express in the other narration.

*Borne*.—“Brown, a lieutenant of the Grenadiers, Henderson, a volunteer, an officer of artillery, and a private soldier raised him together in their arms, and bearing him to the rear laid him softly on the grass.”—Parkman.

A monument now marks this spot.

*A little*.—Distinguish from “little.”

*Fell heavily, was ruinous*.—Distinguish.

“Montcalm himself, and his two immediate subordinates in command, M. Sevezergues and M. St. Ours, were mortally wounded. The total loss on the French side, including killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to nearly 1,500 men, belonging chiefly to the battalions of regulars. On the English side the victory was purchased with the loss of 61 officers and men killed, and upwards of 600 wounded.”—Miles.

*Wavered, disordered*.—were broken. *Scattered*.—What figure? Give the force of each of these words.

*“Courage that rose, wreck of hope.”*—Explain the comparisons. Expand the metaphors into similes.

*Groups*.—What does this word imply? Note its appropriations.

*Strove*.—Distinguish from tried, attempted.

His efforts were vain.—Express in as many different ways as you can.

*Musketry*.—Meaning?

*Mortal*.—Distinguish from fatal.

What is the characteristic sentence in the latter part of this paragraph? What is the effect?

## XXII.

*Ebbing*.—Explain the comparison.

*Efforts seemed vain*.—In the preceding paragraph we have, “His efforts were vain.” Is this repetition in good taste?

*Seemed, appeared*.—Which would be correct here? See “Verbalist.”

## XXIII.

*Flying*.—What is the past tense of “fly” in this sense?

*Like*.—See the “Verbalist.”

Is the use of “give way” after “given way” above a blemish or a beauty? Why?

## XXIV.

*To cut off their retreat*—by means of a bridge of boats—pontoons, protected by entrenchments.

## XXV.

*Great events*.—Why were they great?

*A day—Great Britain*.—Paraphrase.

*Great Britain*.—What is included under this name?

*“Then—rose.”* Quoted from Campbell’s *Battle of the Baltic*. What was the occasion?

Explain the force of each of in this and the next paragraph. Mason, § 284, 145 note.

## XXVI.

*Triumph and lamentation*.—“the exalting pride, the national outburst of tearful joy.”—Daniel Wilson.

What figures.

*Astonishment, admiration*.—Distinguish.

*Splendid*.—Why?

*Loss of the gallant victor*.—Point out the ambiguity in this.

*Throughout all the land, through—Great Britain, (xxv)*. Distinguish. Which is the stronger?