

(a) I would have bought it, but he was unwilling to part with it.

(b) As she had never seen one she was very much interested in it.

(c) He may have taken it, but I can hardly believe it.

(d) You must take more pains or you will never be successful.

(e) He would not accept either of the offers that were made for it.

(f) The second paper was even harder than the first.

2. Express each of the following in at least two other ways, changing the language and construction as much as possible :

(a) Self-reliance is one of the first requisites of success in any calling.

(b) There is scarcely a function of the human frame that is not harmed by alcohol.

(c) The great value of diamonds arises chiefly from the fact that they are scarce.

3. Arrange in as many ways as possible without destroying the sense :

(a) An ant one day saw on the road the leg of a gold-beetle.

(b) The smallest projection was a mountain to her.

(c) A German pastry-cook was once travelling through Turkey on foot.

(d) A gentleman, while walking in the fields one day, heard the cries of a bird in distress.

(e) Then shook the hills, with thunder riven.

4. Analyse the following simple sentences :

(a) There, contented with the trifling returns of incessant labour, the worthy old weaver tranquilly passed his days, without debt and without anxiety.

(b) One day during the American Revolution, an officer, not dressed in uniform, was riding on horse-back past a squad of soldiers engaged in some military work.

(c) Towards the close of the Revolutionary war an officer in the army, having occasion to transact some business with General Washington, repaired to Philadelphia for that purpose.

5. Combine the following groups into single sentences :

(a) He felt unusually cold. He drew his chair very close to the grate. A strong fire had recently been kindled in the grate.

(b) He dismounted from his horse. He threw off his coat. He assisted the men. They were repairing the bridge.

(c) King Alfred was great and good in peace. He was equally great and good in war. He was always trying to improve the condition of his people.

(d) I once lived at Durham. I was walking one evening in a park. The park belonged to the east of Stamford. I was walking along the bank of a lake. Fishes abounded in the lake.

(e) Once a French army was marching across an Egyptian desert. The soldiers were fainting with thirst. They were choked with fine sand. Suddenly they were revived in spirit. They saw a sheet of water in the distance. At least they thought so.

6. Break up each of the following complex sentences into as many simple sentences as there are verbs :

(a) Behind the defences, which consisted of earthworks, redoubts and a line of entrenchments four miles long, lay an Egyptian force, of the strength of which he had no certain knowledge.

(b) It was only by pointing out to him that he could not be of much use up here, while he could be of great service helping the surgeons with the wounded, that I persuaded him to leave the ridge, and go down into the village where there was less danger.

7. Divide the following into clauses, and tell the grammatical value and relation of each of the subordinate ones :

(a) It often happened that new members of Congress, who had been invited to dine with him, would not arrive until dinner was half over.

(b) When the merchant saw her, and thought of the tenderness she had shown him in his captivity, his heart was moved, and he ran down to meet her.

(c) The iron rails were laid across the fires till the metal was softened, and then