

(b) They had kept me *waiting*.

(c) We were all set *laughing* by his witty remarks.

(d) I think it foolish to *forbid* him to come.

(e) They were all glad to *hear* the news.

(f) *Let him go feed* upon the public ways.

B.

The accession of George the First marked a change in the position of England in the European Commonwealth. From the age of the Plantagenets the country had stood apart from more than passing contact with the fortunes of the Continent. But the Revolution had forced her to join the Great Alliance of the European peoples; and shameful as were some of its incidents, the Peace of Utrecht left her the main barrier against the ambition of the House of Bourbon. And not only did the Revolution set England irrevocably among the powers of Europe, but it assigned her a special place among them. The result of the alliance and the war had been to establish what was then called a "balance of power" between the great European states; a balance which rested indeed not so much on any natural equilibrium of forces as on a compromise wrung from warring nations by the exhaustion of a great struggle; but which, once recognised and established, could be adapted and readjusted, it was hoped, to the varying political conditions of the time. Of this balance of power, as recognised and defined in the Treaty of Utrecht and its successors, England became the special guardian. The stubborn policy of the Georgian statesmen has left its mark on our policy ever since. In struggling for peace and the sanctity of treaties, even though the struggle was one of selfish interest, England took a ply which she has never wholly lost. Warlike

and imperious as is her national temper, she has never been able to free herself from a sense that her business in the world is to seek peace alike for herself and for the nations about her, and that the best security for peace lies in her recognition, amidst whatever difficulties and seductions, of the force of international engagements and the sanctity of treaties.

6. (a) What is the main statement of this paragraph, and where is it found?

(b) What is the bearing of each of the first four sentences on this statement?

7 (a) Rewrite sentence 6 ("Of this . . . guardian"), substituting the natural for the inverted order; and state, giving reasons for your choice, which you consider preferable.

(b) Rewrite the last sentence, replacing the concessive clause ("Warlike . . . temper") by a phrase, and the concessive phrase ("amidst . . . seductions") by a clause.

8. Give three rules for Paragraph-structure, and show how far the paragraph here given complies with each.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY.

ENGLISH POETICAL LITERATURE.

A.

The verse adorn again

Fierce War, and faithful Love,

That lost in long futurity expire.

—Gray

1. State, in a single phrase, the subject of these ten lines.

2. Explain the meaning of the first three lines.

3. Explain the connection between the original meaning of "buskin'd" and its meaning in line 4.

4. Explain "measures" in line 4