

'Easily,' A. S. as 'eath' and 'ly.' Fr. 'aise.'

4. Enumerate the meanings of 'dear,' 'fair,' 'sound,' 'become,' 'spirit,' and 'brook,' 'Dear,' 'costly'; 'attended with scarcity,' highly valued; beloved. A. S. 'derian'=to hurt, hence, hateful. "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."—Shakespeare. Dear to make dear. Diminutive, 'dearling,' 'darling.' 'Fair,' 'free from speck, spot or blemish'; 'White,' 'clear'; 'pleasing to the eye, and hence to mind; applied to weather, 'pleasant,' 'not specked, or spotted with clouds'; 'favorable,' 'as a fair wind'; affording hope; plain, obvious, 'not fraudulent,' candid, peaceful, just. 'pretty good' as a fair hand (writing.) 'Sound,' as a verb neuter, to make or emit a sound or noise. To appear by sound or on narration; to be conveyed in sound or report; (Law), to have an essential quality, as an action, as 'to sound in damages'; as a verb active, to cause to sound, to utter audibly, to direct or order or give notice by a sound, as 'to sound a retreat'; to celebrate or spread abroad by report, as 'sound his praise.' We have also noun 'sound,' adjective 'sound,' &c. (2) Sound from A. S. *gesund* healthy, etc. (3) Sound from A. S. *sund* a sound. 'Become' (A. S. 'becuman'=to happen or befall) to enter into some state or condition by a change from some other: (A. S. *cweman*, to please), to be suitable to.

'Spirit,' L. *spiro*, I breathe; breath; immaterial substance; soul; that which is apparent to sight but not otherwise perceptible; an apparition or ghost; constitution or disposition of mind with regard to the sensibilities; temper; intellectual constitution, power or strength of mind; intellectual perception, elevation or vehemence of mind; an emotion or activity of mind; a man of activity or energy; a person as characterized by particular qualities of mind or soul; characteristic quality or expression; vital or active principle;

nature, character; a mark to denote an aspiration; a term applied to all inflammable liquids, as brandy, &c.; (Theol.) The third person in the Trinity. Spirit, as a verb, to animate, &c.

'Brook,' (A. S. 'brucan,') to bear, to endure; 'brook,' as a noun, rivulet, &c.

5. 'But it was famed,' l. 14, change construction. "That more than one man did not fame," or "that was not made famous by more than one man."

6. Scan the first line of the extract: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars." Iambic Pentameter or Heroic measure; fourth foot a trochee.

7. Name the other plays of Shakespeare founded on subjects taken from Roman History. *Coriolanus*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*.

8. Some grammarians consider the article and the participle distinct parts of speech. State your own views with reasons.

The article really belongs to the class of adjectives. We have no more reason to regard 'the' as a separate part of speech than to regard the demonstrative 'that' as such. Each has a demonstrative force, such force being weaker in 'the' than in 'that.' They point out which thing or things we are speaking of, from a class of things denoted by a common noun. They are both forms of the old A. S. demonstrative 'se, seo, thæt,' 'the' being the uninflected form and also the ablative case. The name 'article' was appended to the words so-called from the fact of their being 'jointed on' to their nouns. The other demonstratives are used in the same manner. In the expression, "the black horse," 'the' points attention to the adjective 'black,' by which the horse in question is distinguished from others of the group to which it belongs. The adjective force is always present.

The so-called indefinite article 'an' is another form of the numerical 'one' (A. S. 'an,' Scotch 'ane,') and is in