

3. It must be remembered that no form ever becomes suddenly wholly disorderly.

4. The real argument is that working with a translation demoralizes so extraordinary quick not only the common run, but even the able sort of boys.

5. I have belonged to a society of masters at a time when it was not such a matter of course to discuss every conceivable subject as it is now.

6. You may find a boy to whom not only lying, or fraud, or vice would be as impossible as stealing or murder, but who feels no temptation to idleness or deliberate law-breaking.

7. Hardly had they entered the great brotherhood of nations than they grew anxious that Korea should follow in their footsteps.

8. This inspiring insignium has no doubt proved most efficacious in ordinary encounters by encouraging the Chinese braves.

9. The reason I ask you to do it is because you can do it so much better than I.

10. Clara was an English heiress, for whose hand Marmion had been an unsuccessful suitor, and whose lover he had attempted to ruin, but had failed in his purpose.

11. Situated in the midst of a much frequented track, the rapid succession of calamities at the Eddystone was not long in awakening men's minds to the necessity of a warning light.

12. This province is more contented, lighter taxed, and has as good, if not better, prospects than any of its neighbours.

13. The master was that cross this morning that every one of us girls were afraid we would be kept in for our lessons.

14. He asked me whom I had recommended and whom I thought would be likely to get the situation.

15. Those who were thus intruded upon the country were only safe when surrounded by bodies of armed retainers.

16. But if it climb, with your assisting hands,

The Trojan walls, and in the city stands.

17. He has a wonderful command of

facial expression, and is possessed with the power to mimic any sound.

18. When two vowels come together without elision or contraction taking place, it is called *hiatus*.

19. Every cause he espoused he put his whole soul into.

20. They either had to sentence him to be hung, or admit that he wasn't a spy.

RULES FOR SHALL AND WILL.

I. In asking questions :

Rule.—For first person always use *shall* ; for second and third use whichever ought to be used in the answer.

Examples.—Shall I leave it on the desk? Shall we have time to call? Shall you be able to attend it? Will you lend it to me? What shall be done with this report? When will the result be known?

II. In principal clauses of declarative sentences :

(1) To foretell a future event, without reference to the will, whether the event is within or beyond our control.

Rule.—For first person *shall* ; for second and third *will*.

Examples.—I shall be sorry to leave. We shall be at home all evening. You will be late for school. He will find very little change. The lecture will commence at eight o'clock.

Notes.—(a) *Will* is also used in the second and third persons to give a courteous command or direction.

(b) *Will* is also used in the second and third persons to express a habit or determination on the part of the person spoken to or spoken of.

Examples.—(a) You will not forget to give him the letter. Each teacher will make out a list for his own division.

(b) You will do it your own way I see. He will sit for hours watching them.

(2) To express a promise or determination of the speaker in regard to himself or some one else.

Rule.—For first person *will* ; for second and third *shall*.