

(d) "That he has grown so great." Advl. of deg. result to feed="so that"

(e) "But it was famed," &c.=But it was famed with more men than it was famed with one man. The usual construction would omit the second 'with' whom one man (is) many. Adverbial of degree to 'more.'

(f) "That talked of Rome." Adj. to 'they.'

(g) "That her wide walks." Subj. object to 'say.'

(h) "When there is," &c. Advl. of time to 'is.'

(i) "(That) there was a Brutus. &c." Noun, obj. of 'say.'

(j) "That would have brooked" Adj. to 'Brutus.'

(k) "As (he would have brooked) a king (easily)." Advl. of degree to 'as.'

2. Parse 'Brutus' in l. 3; 'now,' 'in,' 'at,' and 'once,' in line 9; 'great' in l. 11; 'there' and 'by,' in l. 13; 'now,' in l. 15; 'room,' and 'enough,' in l. 17; 'but,' and 'only,' in l. 18; 'fathers,' in l. 19; and 'king,' in l. 22.

'Brutus,' nom., or rather an independent element. 'Now' an expletive, with an illative force. 'In,' there is an ellipsis, the full sentence being "I ask in the name," &c. Supplying this verb would, however, render the sentences following noun sentences. To avoid this we may disregard the double relation of 'in.' 'At' shows the relation between some such word as 'taken,' or 'regarded' and 'once.' 'Once' adv. used as a noun. Obj. of 'at' 'great,' Adj. in the predicate, shows the quality of the object as seen after the act—or we may call 'great' a subjective complementary adjective to the verb of incomplete predication 'grown.' 'There,' an expletive. 'By,' adverb of place, direction, modifying, 'went.' 'Now,' adverb used as a noun, obj. of 'till.' 'Room,' pred. nom. after 'is.' 'Enough,' adj. qual. 'room' Supply the ellipsis and 'enough' must be passed as an adverb. 'But,' an adverb used to intensify the phrase (=only

one only, pleonastic.) 'Only,' parse in same manner. 'Fathers,' object of 'heard.' 'Fathers' and 'to say' are both accusatives. 'King,' object of 'would have brooked (understood.)'

3. Give the derivation of 'fault,' 'but,' 'that,' 'underling,' 'sound,' 'conjure,' 'spirit,' 'once,' 'age,' 'noble,' 'there,' 'fame,' 'than,' 'encompass,' 'indeed,' 'only,' and 'easily,' trace the history of the meaning where you can. 'Fault,' L. 'fallos' = to deceive, Fr. = faute. The French change 'f' of the Latin into 'u.' Among the poets the 'f' is sometimes mute, the word occasionally rhyming with 'thought,' 'sought,' &c. We get the 'au' from the French, but retain the sound of the Latin 'f.' 'But' from A. S. prefix, 'be,' the adv. 'ut' = out, 'an' = the Inf. ending. 'That' = the neuter of the A. S. demonstrative, se, seo, that. 'Underling,' formed from prep. 'under' and the diminutive 'ling' = el-ling. 'Sound' Latin, sono. Fr. sonner. From "striving after emphasis," 'o' becomes 'ou.' Note how the 'u' takes up the strengthening 'd.' 'Conjure' Latin 'conjuro,' 'con,' used intensively, and 'juro,' to swear. 'Spirit,' L. 'spiritus,' 'spiro' = to breathe, it being without a (material) body. 'Once,' genitive case of 'one' or 'an.' In this word we have the short sound of 'o' with the sound of 'w' preceding. 'Age' L. ævum, whence Fr. 'age'; A. S. 'eccc' everlasting. (Notice the consonantal change.) 'Noble,' Fr. noble from L. 'nobilis' = well known from 'gnosco,' or 'nosco,' 'to know.' 'There,' A. S. dative of 'the.' 'Fame,' Greek, 'phemi' = to say, L. fama = good report. 'Than,' Gothic, 'than,' formerly 'then' acc. of that. 'Encompass' 'en' = in, 'con' = with ('u' changed to 'm' for euphony) 'passus' = a step, from 'pando' = to extend. 'Indeed' sometimes used synonymously with 'nay,' as 'I think, indeed, I am sure,' from 'in,' and 'deed' = something 'done.' 'Only' = 'onely,' 'ly' = 'like'; 'like one,' shows the old pronunciation.