

The rich earth's ample round,
May match in wealth.

PHRASES.

III.

1. Phrase—Beside the way.
Classification—Adverb of place, modifying "grow st."
2. Phrase—With harmless gold.
Classification—Adverbial of manner, modifying "fringing."
3. Phrase—Of blithesome May.
Classification—Adjective, restrictive, modifying "pledge."
4. Phrase—Of pride.
Classification—Adverb of condition, modifying "tull."
5. Phrase—In the grass.
Classification—Adverb of place, modifying "have found."

IV.

- That, l. 1—A relative pronoun.
And, l. 4—A co-ordinate, copulative conjunction.
That, l. 5—A sub-ordinate adverbial conjunction of cause.
Which, l. 7—A relative pronoun.
Than, l. 9—Sub-ordinate adverbial conjunction of degree.

V.

- Verb used in the indicative mood.
(a) "pluck," line 4.
(b) Verb in the present perfect tense, "have found," line 6.
(c) Participle, "fringing," line 2.

VI.

- Flower is used as nominative of address.
Pledge is used appositively in apposition with "flower."
Eldorado is used objectively, the object of "have found."

VII.

- (a) An infinitive used as the object of a transitive verb—He likes to play.
(b) As a predicate noun—Seeing is believing.
(c) As an adjective—It was a scene long to be remembered.

VIII.

- (1) Was struck, transitive, past indefinite tense.
- (2) Are, intransitive, present indefinite tense.
- (3) Had written, transitive, past perfect tense.
- (4) Has been sent, transitive, present perfect tense.
- (5) Shall have gone, intransitive, future tense.

IX.

- (a) Clause used as the subject of a verb—*That he is guilty* is quite evident.
(b) Clause used as object of a preposition—He traded with *what capital he had*.

EXERCISE.

At this stage in the term it is thought the classes will feel the need of a variety of such exercises as are found below :

1. For *what* am I? *What* profits me my name

of greatest knight?—I fought for it and have it. *Pleasure to have it now*; to lose it, pain. Now grown a part of me; but *what* use is it? *To make men worse by making my sin known*? Or sin seem less, the sinner seeming great :

(a) Give the grammatical value and the relation of each of the italicized words.

(b) What is the force of *of* in "my name of greatest knight"?

2. "Some adjectives limit the application of the nouns they belong to; some add to the descriptive power of the noun; some limit the application and add to the descriptive power at the same time."

Illustrate these statements by showing how the adjectives in the above extract affect the meaning of the nouns they modify.

3. Distinguish clearly between a *phrase* and a *clause*. Point out and state the relation of each of the phrases and clauses in the following :

(a) That put the man out of sorts.

(b) I know well where he lives in the city.

(c) I informed him of what we were talking about.

(d) He was in the field at that time.

(e) He came to Toronto by way of Montreal.

(f) A man of his wealth is of great importance in the community.

4. What do you understand by the comparison of adjectives? Distinguish the comparative from the superlative degree as regards form and use. Indicate the comparison effected in the following sentences, noting any peculiarities or anomalies therein :

(a) Dressed thus he looks taller.

(b) This dictionary is larger than all the other books in the library.

(c) Adam, the goodliest man of men since born his sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

(d) He is more brave than wise

(e) My dearest mother, farewell !

(f) He was my senior by seven years.

(g) He has the best of the argument.

5. Define preposition and conjunction respectively, and show that your definitions hold good in the case of the following :

(a) He ate a slice of bread and butter.

(b) He came from under the house.

(c) She rose from out the billows.

(d) He returned with what he could buy.

(e) He cannot oppose the wishes of the committee and keep his position.

6. Give the name and grammatical value, and state the relation of the italicized words in the following sentences :

(a) He was sent to school to learn Latin.

(b) I heard him both read and sing.

(c) Here is water to drink.

(d) That is easy to talk about, but it is not so easy to do it.

(e) He came running to meet me.

(f) In crossing the street crossing, the man, trying to avoid a passing carriage, was struck by a horse and sent flying, and it was passing strange that he effected a crossing at all.

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