

6. Write sentences using *all* as an adverb, *less* as a noun, *secret* as an adjective, *past* as a preposition, and *cause* as a verb.

7. Name and exemplify as many kinds of adverbial clauses as you can.

8. Name, with examples, the different classes of adjectives that can't be compared.

9. Give four different examples of foreign words retaining a foreign plural ending in English.

10. Explain, with examples, what you mean by a verb of incomplete predication.

FOR PRIMARY.

"Thus formed, thus placed, intelligent, and taught,
Look where he will, the wonders God has wrought,
The wildest scorner of his Maker's laws
Finds in a sober moment time to pause,
To press the important question on his heart,
'Why formed at all, and wherefore as thou art?'
If man be what he seems, this hour a slave,
The next mere dust and ashes in the grave;
Endued with reason only to descry
His crimes and follies with an aching eye;
With passions just that he may prove, with pain,
The force he spends against their fury vain;
And if, soon after having burned, by turns,
With every lust with which frail Nature burns,
His being end where death dissolves the bond,
The tomb takes all, and all the black beyond;
Then he, of all that Nature has brought forth,

Stands self-impeached the creature of least worth,

And useless while he lives, and when he dies,

Brings into doubt the wisdom of the skies.

1. Write out in full each subordinate clause in the first six lines, classify it, and give its relation.

2. Select the infinitive phrases, classify each according to its grammatical value, and give its relation.

3. Classify the following words and give the relation of each: *taught, wherefore, what, next, endued, vain, being.*

4. Give the relation of *wonders*, and point out anything peculiar in regard to it.

5. Parse fully the word *take* in line 16.

6. Select from the passage an example each, of a predicate nominative, an adverb modifying a phrase, an adverb modifying a clause, a gerund, a noun in the adverbial adjective.

7. Is *will*, in line 2, a notional verb or a relational verb? Give your reasons for your answer.

8. Account, if you can, for the form *wrought* as a part of the verb *work*.

9. Is *teach* a verb of the old conjugation or of the new? Give your reason for your answer.

10. Give two examples each, of nouns having only a plural form, nouns having two plural forms, nouns having two wholly different meanings for one plural form, nouns retaining a foreign plural form, nouns having no plural form.

11. Write a sentence of ten words, all of native origin, and another of five words, all of foreign origin.

12. Give as many reasons as you can to account for the fact that our scientific terms are mostly of classical and especially of Greek origin.