

Moralize—Make moral reflections, not to "point a moral."

Simplest—The simplest words are always the strongest and the most suitable for the expression of grief. Here, however, he refers more to the plain, simple story, than to the words.

Too terrible for tears—The deepest grief is silent and without tears.

Cf. Goldsmith. "In all the silent manliness of grief."

Low he lies to whom, etc.—contrast or antithesis.

Take a mournful hand—a metaphor.

Children in revolt—referring more particularly to his eldest son, who afterwards became George IV., and who was very dissipated.

Darling of his old age—The Princess Amelia, his youngest daughter, died 1810.

Lear—An allusion to "King Lear" of Shakespear, who having become offended at the frankness of Cordelia, his youngest daughter, divides his estate among Regan and Goneril, his other daughters. These, when once they have got all from the father, soon grow to look upon him as a burden, and neglect and abuse him, till finally he loses his reason and is then defended by Cordelia. The quotation is from the death scene of the old king Lear. The piece ends up with a climax.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the two main objects of a reading lesson?
2. Enumerate the various items that may be taken up in reading an author.
3. How do we arrive at the meanings of words?
4. What does the etymological knowledge of a word include?
5. What are the meaning and utility of "expanding," "paraphrasing," and "epitomizing?"
6. What are "grammatical equivalents?" What is the equivalent of the absolute phrase?
7. What different varieties of style are there, as indicated by the use of words, of figures, or by the structure of sentences?

ETYMOLOGY.

1. Show by examples the use of derivation in aiding us to discriminate between words of similar meaning?
2. What are roots? Crude forms?
3. What are the various methods of forming words? Give examples of each.
4. What is the difference between derivatives and compounds? Why are the latter more expressive? What varieties of compounds are there?
5. What are hybrids? Which are objectionable? (Compounds).
6. How do we ascertain the affinity between languages? Name some Saxon and Latin words that show a similar origin.
7. What two-fold classification do languages admit of?
8. Write a table showing the relation between our language and other European languages.
9. Give a tabular view of the origin of our vocabulary. Give the sub-divisions of each historical group, and account for their introduction. Trace the relation existing between the use and the origin of words.
10. What is the advantage of having a bilateral vocabulary, i.e., Latin and Saxon? What effect has French had on our grammar? Give examples of three kinds of double forms of words.
11. Changes in the form of words are owing to a fondness of certain nations for certain sounds, or to the influence of accent. Explain these. To which does Grimm's law refer? Give examples of the varieties of the latter.
12. What are the peculiarities of liquid sounds in derivatives?
13. Give examples of the two varieties of changes caused by mistaken origin.
14. What are the five laws that the meaning of a word may follow? Account for and give examples of each.
15. What is assimilation? On what does it depend? How has it affected our grammar?
16. What are the chief historical points learned from the etymology of words?
17. What old theories have given us the words, *henbane*, *consider*, *humorous*, and *debauch*?