

18. In what respects does the declension of compounds, or words of more than one syllable, differ from that of simple nouns?
19. Decline *Apfelbaum, Befehl, König, and Palast*.

LESSON VI.

20. To what declensions do feminine nouns generally belong? How does Otto classify them?
21. What peculiarity have feminine nouns in the singular?
22. Decline *Hand, Braut, Blume, Kirche*, with the Article.
23. To what Declension do *Mutter* and *Tochter* belong? Decline them.

LESSON VII.

24. Go through the present indicative active of *lieben*.
25. What kinds of neuter nouns does Otto's Fifth Declension contain?
26. Decline *Geschenk, Kameel, Dorf, Kind, and Amt*,

(1) How are words in *-thum* declined?

(2) What two nouns in *-thum* are masculine?

(3) How are neuters in *-r* declined?

27. Decline *Haar, Meer, Schaf, Pferd, and Herz*.

LESSON VIII.

28. Give a list of eight prepositions that always govern the Dative.
29. Mention five prepositions that are followed always by the Accusative.
30. What nine prepositions take sometimes the Dative, sometimes the Accusative, and when do they govern one, when the other?
31. What two prepositions, among others, take the Genitive?
32. Contract *an, auf, in, bei, für, durch, von, vor, über, zu*, with the Article, Dative, or Accusative.
When possible give two contractions.

LESSON IX.

33. What nouns of Otto's First Declension (Strong, contracted) take *n* in the plural? (8)
34. How do Latin words in *-or* (unaccented) form their plural?
35. Give the noninative plural of *Doktor, Professor, and Major*.
36. What (6) nouns of Otto's Third Declension take *-en* instead of *e* in the plural?
37. What (11) masculine nouns are declined according to Otto's Fifth Declension (Strong, enlarged)?
38. Give examples of feminine monosyllabic nouns, which form their plural in *-en* (Weak) instead of in *e* (Strong).
39. Give the plurals of *die Kenntniss, die Besorgniss, and die Trübsal*.
40. What (7) neuter nouns form their plurals in *en* (Weak)?
41. What (8) neuter nouns ending in *-r* take *e* instead of *er*?
42. What four neuter nouns take *e* in the plural to distinguish them from other nouns in *-er* in the singular? Examples.
43. Give the plurals of *Boot, Bein, Erz, Gift, Foch, Loos, Pferd*.

ENGLISH.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

I. THERE are two forms of the Infinitive mood in English; an example of one is seen in the sentence, "I can go," of the other, in "I am come to do it."

II. The form without the preposition *to* is the simple infinitive; that with *to* is called the gerundial infinitive, when it is used adverbially or adjectively; it is parsed exactly as the simple infinitive when used as an abstract noun.

III. The simple infinitive, whether of the same form as the gerund or not, is a verbal noun, and may be the direct object of transitive verbs. In modern English, the form without *to* is not used as a subject; we can