

out by some grammarians that there was a small class of A. S. nouns that formed their plural in *as* before the introduction of Norman French, and that this circumstance may have accelerated the adoption of *s* as the regular plural affix.

7. What is meant by the Infinitive Mood of a verb? Explain as fully as you can the Infinitive form in the phrase: "This house to let."

For the first part of the question see Mason's Grammar, section 189. In the phrase given, the active infinitive is the older and truer form. The phrases "This house is to let," "This house is to be let," are both of them correct, but with a slight difference in meaning. The Passive Infinitive is used when we refer especially to the action indicated by the verb, coupled with a reference to time, as "This house is to be let next week." The Active Infinitive is used when we refer to the quality or simple fact denoted by the verb.

8. Give some account of the different forms of the verb *to be*.

See Mason's Grammar, section 251.

9. Discuss the following past tenses of verbs: *loved, taught, ate, sang*. Tell what you know of the forms *ought* and *must*.

Refer to Earle's Philology or to Mason's Grammar.

10. Discuss any five examples of what is called Irregular Comparison in adjectives. What adjectives cannot properly be used in the Comparative or Superlative degree?

See section 114, Mason's Grammar.

11. Classify the Pronouns.

See section 130, Mason's Grammar.

12. Write two sentences showing the same word used in one as a Preposition, in the other as a Conjunction; also, two sentences showing the same word used as a Preposition and as an Adverb.

13. Make a grammatical analysis of the following sentence: "A step was

taken this session which was important in as far as it tended to separate the idea of death-punishment from crimes which were no longer capital."

PROP. A.—"A step was taken this session."

Kind of sentence—Principal declarative.

Subject—"step"

Attributes of S.—"A" and Prop. B.

Predicate Simple—"was taken."

Adverbial Adjuncts—"this session."

PROP. B.—"Which was important in as far."

Kind—Subordinate adjectival, qualifying "step."

Subject—"which."

Predicate Complex—"was important."

Adverbial Adjunct of Complement—"in as far."

PROP. C.—"As it tended to separate the idea of death-punishment from crimes."

Kind—subordinate adverbial, modifying "far."

Subject—"it."

Predicate Simple—"tended."

Adverbial Adjuncts of P.—"as," "to separate the idea of death-punishment from crimes."

PROP. D.—"which were no longer capital."

Kind—subordinate adjectival, qualifying "crimes."

Subject—"which."

Predicate Complex—"were capital."

Adverbial Adjuncts—"no longer."

14. Correct or justify the Syntax of each of the following sentences; and when you correct, tell why you do so:  
(a) Art thou proud yet? Ay, that I am not thee.

Incorrect. *Thee* should be *thou*, since it is the predicate nominative after *is*.

(b) Whoever the King favors, the cardinal will find employment for.

Correct. The pronoun *whoever* is indeclinable, and has the same form