

(c) It was a bag. He did not know that. He had been looking for a passage to China. Had he discovered it? He hoped so. He indulged this hope for some time.

(d) Icicles are hanging from the caves. There is snow on the roof. This snow melts. The icicles owe their origin to this. In the same way glaciers are formed. The mountains are covered with perpetual snow. This snow keeps melting.

(e) There were rejoicings throughout all the land. There were illuminations. The only exception was a Kentish village. The name of the village was Westerham. Wolfe had been born there. His mother lived there. She was a widow. She mourned the death of her son. He was her only child.

5. Change the voice of the verbs in the following sentences:—

(a) No one believes the statements which he has made.

(b) He had been seen by them to enter the house.

(c) The store was broken into during the night.

(d) The doctor will not allow any one to visit him.

(e) The secretary should have notified the judges.

(f) The question which we have to consider is how shall we get rid of it.

6. Paraphrase the following extracts, changing (b) to the indirect form:—

(a) Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Was kept and guarded as a sacred thing.

(b) But after a suspended pause,
The baron said: "Of nature's laws
So strong I held the force
That never superhuman cause
Could e'er control their course;
And, three days since, had judged your aim
Was but to make your guest your game.

But I have seen, since past the Tweed,
What much has changed my sceptic
creed,
And made me credit aught."

7. Which of the italicized forms in the following are correct:—

(a) *Yours (your's)* seems quite new compared to (with) mine.

(b) Two *spoonsful (spoonfuls)* of brandy would not have had such an *effect (affect)* on him.

(c) Ten dollars for a few *minutes (minute's)* (*minutes'*) work *seems (scem)* too much to pay.

(d) He was quite *conscious (aware)* that his two rivals hated *one another (each other)*.

(e) More than one case *has (have)* occurred where an innocent man has been *hanged (hung)*.

8. Write the following:—

(a) The plural of sheaf, hoof, motto, Hindoo, valley, chorus, formula, asylum.

(b) The corresponding gender form of sir, roe, heifer, hero, executor, negro, abbess.

(c) The present and the past participle of rely, forget, begin, re-write, incur.

9. Give examples of the following:—

(a) A noun in the nominative absolute, nominative of address, predicate nominative.

(b) An infinitive mood subject to a verb, object of a verb, object of a preposition, attributive adjunct, adverbial adjunct.

(c) *That* beginning a substantive clause, an adjective clause, an adverbial clause.

(d) A word in *ing* used as a preposition, an adjective, a participle, a gerund (or verbal noun).

(e) The different kinds of adverbial clauses.

10. Write sentences in which the following words are correctly used:—

(a) Straight, strait, tracks, tracts, coarse, course, council, counsel, principal, principle, statue, statute, practices, practises.

(b) Syllabicate and accentuate the following words:—Adult, ally, advertisement, clan, destine, conversant, coquetry, deficit, despicable, formidable, inquiry, horizon, indisputable, maintenance, medicinal, opponent, photographer, peremptory.